

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 23:58:34	Jessie Turv	05434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:55:16	Caleb Gothro	48154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:54:37	Johnathan Sequeira	44106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:50:58	Lindsey Weber	53214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:48:51	Alex Stenseng	55403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:46:02	Cale Chimera	T5R0G1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:46:00	Esther Jachens	21230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:37:37	Kira Clevenger	64024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:35:57	Austin Rankin	43402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. PERSONAL ADDENDUM: It is of my true and wholehearted opinion that the beauty and benefits of our forests are cherished and handled very carefully. We, as a truly enlightened species, should do what is in our power to let our world prosper and flourish, and not take too quickly what is given to us freely by our loving planet. Please truly consider these words.
2024-08-22 23:35:07	Rachel Smith	33712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 23:35:03	Ivette Lopez	89030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:32:10	Sydney Lehr	93455	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:32:02	Alexander Knaggs		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:31:54	Noah Brown	78750	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:31:23	Kaycee Anne Fitero	90703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:30:49	Alexandra Ward	90049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:29:58	Brant Thomas	80218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:29:26	Claire Lichti	N1H1P7	This is a pre written letter but I, Claire Lichti, fully agree with its contents and want to do what I can to demand the future of all human life on our planet. We only have one planet and we must protect it. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Nature and trees have always brought me joy and comfort and it hurts to see the land that provides us with life being mistreated in this way. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Thank you for your consideration. Please, think of the air you want your grandchildren or your friend's grandchildren to breathe. Think of our burning forests and boiling oceans. Make the choice to be on the right side of history.
2024-08-22 23:29:20	Shauna Rowe	98201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 23:16:13	Jimmy Crock	03230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:13:14	William Harrison	84020	Yes, this letter is (for the most part) prewritten but I've read (and proofread) and researched it and I agree with it wholeheartedly!\ Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Have a good one!
2024-08-22 23:12:10	Brandon Buckley	46802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:10:21	Alan Flores	92596	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:09:58	Juliette Mount	10708	our earth is beautiful, why not protect it .
2024-08-22 23:08:38	Ciarra Witt	45069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:07:12	Lauren Ellis	90505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect the balance of our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife including many native endangered species of birds. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Trees that uniquely inspire our next generation to continue to care for nature's timeless majesty & soothing balm. Your draft proposal fails to protect these massively beneficial trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these precious trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of vague "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains highly ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:06:30	Kylian Fazio	612007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:05:33	Mikayla Grider	46146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:05:30	Alexis Miles	30328	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 23:03:53	Endo Bloom	60089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:03:08	Jade Torres	30350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 23:00:33	Navdeep Sandhu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:59:47	Madison Bates	11224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:57:13	Fitz Finger	38501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 22:56:57	Michaela Marcum	37204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:56:42	diane de rooy	98126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 22:56:06	Avory Bell	98007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 22:53:26	Elliot Bloom	60089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:50:12	Angelina Pogolian	98092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:50:08	Luna Gomez	29910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:42:52	Serena Wong	02145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:41:45	Elizabeth Howard	91789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 22:38:57	Bercan Talty	49686	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:38:16	Bri Hager	07045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:38:08	Angela Davidson	61244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:37:10	Sawyer Abts	85258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 22:35:18	Andie Zei	53212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:34:45	Aidan Messerian	84020	As a resident of Utah, outdoor activities serve extreme importance to local and national communities. Cutting down these trees harms these people and places which have so long used them as symbols of growth and beauty. Humans need to learn how to grow along side nature as opposed to against it and this proposal utterly fails to do so. Please reconsider. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:32:26	Kyli Merrill	84045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:29:45	Jayden Rocha	95519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:21:00	Harriet Hall	48076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:20:06	Alli Webster	46205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:16:18	Lorena Gabriele Figueiredo Oliveira	05458-001 (Braz	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:16:11	Naftoli Junik	06851	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:14:38	Amy Aguilar	19134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 22:14:32	Holly Callaghan	89503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 21:57:53	Suzanne Wyss	78758	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 21:57:51	Anaia Tucker	95407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:57:04	Lovepreet Kaur	12542	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:53:02	Lydia Buck	98178	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:52:21	Cat Dewlen	98663	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:49:58	Brianna Trevino	76710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:47:03	Jonathan Ringman	81230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Please! We are begging you. These trees need protection. If not you then who? who me? yes you!!! yes you. whoever reads this. Couldnt be. it has to be!
2024-08-22 21:45:50	Melinda Wise	24202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:45:32	Aidyn Ulibarri	92557	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 21:44:41	Autumn Marchand	95212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:42:27	Jacob Mock	93955	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:37:55	Will Mayers	37220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:32:24	Liam Carney	97215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:31:36	Elizabeth Lynch	32086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:30:05	Otilia Dauenhauer	98110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:30:03	Daniel Hill	13068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 21:29:32	Abby Holland	84020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:28:55	Henry Atkin	84020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 21:16:41	Korey Ramsey	98003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:12:16	seth Chechile	05346	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. \nI support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. We as a society have to think how our actions will affect the next seven generations. If we cut the old trees now the next generation won't get to see them and that's a crime against our children and our descendants now is the time to protect them so they can protect us from climate change. I'm a snowboarder I need the snow and if global warming keeps happening I won't have snow to ride on nor will my descendants. So please government protect the old growth forest money means nothing If there's no one left to spend it, we can't replace the old growth forest They hey are sacred.
2024-08-22 21:11:18	Madeline Howell	15748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 21:08:30	josh greenlee	46077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:08:08	Thomas Schoenheit	28105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. \nI support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:06:11	Kaitlyn Johnson	45044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:05:43	Moimoi Gilmore		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:02:47	Kealy Sutherland	85145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 21:00:32	Allison Knowles	12736	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 20:58:56	ken gunther	34478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:57:48	Susan Wehling	31602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:57:21	Lex Schinderle	48822	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:56:50	Justin Roberts	48381	I Wholeheartedly agree mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:54:50	Letitia Thomas-Skalicky	56201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:52:06	Patrick Kut	60487	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:51:56	Katie Cunningham	32034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:51:18	Ally Gopi	89115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:47:18	Michael Hernandez	87507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 20:28:40	Janell Bender	93705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:28:24	Daniel Bateman	99212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Save or forest or we will protect it our selves.
2024-08-22 20:22:33	Ashlyn Turner	21771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:21:47	Kati Held	84405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:19:47	Liam Steffen	60120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:19:00	Lilliana Kulp	94536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 20:18:51	Imani Simmons	78704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:15:57	Meaghan Downes-Berry	02155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:13:39	Caroline Hartwell	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 20:12:41	Dharma Ferrera	33615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:10:54	Sarah Harris	85257	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:07:52	Priscilla Hardianto	92037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:07:07	McKenzie Surface	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:06:14	Logan Birdsall	05201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:06:06	Kellt Dukes-Hubbard	53211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:04:56	Malorie Poulin	J7J 1B3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 20:04:37	Catheriu Carney-Feldman	01938	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 20:02:07	Shelly Thiss	23234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 19:46:26	Dan Bantic	10000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:42:15	Mary Lynch	97001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:41:46	Kim Subacz	30114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:39:05	Sandra Ashmore	45430	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 19:38:34	Ian Tessier	68106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:38:25	Andrea Thompson	46140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:37:35	AJ Fazio	60543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:34:19	Selima Basic	11209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:33:50	Crista Lawson	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Please hear us, the public, the people. We genuinely want old growth forests protected.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 19:33:42	Brandi Olden	98503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:32:59	Jennie Andersen	67526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:31:16	Katherine Sabol	33995	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:29:06	Kyra Olson	33614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Do the right thing.
2024-08-22 19:28:24	Nathan Peck	21530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 19:27:36	benedetta calamari	15241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:26:22	Ashley Starkey	97005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:24:15	Alyssa Burgess	60608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:24:00	tina nguyen	85286	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 19:23:16	Brian Bowles	95490	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:22:44	Alayna Artz	30277	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:22:32	Lin Pierce	75098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:21:37	Ty Woodke	48468	Ayo! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 19:21:12	Claire Williamson	94553	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:16:54	Asia Bristowe	35117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:16:09	Jessica Mejia	13210	I am against logging in our national forests and urge the national forest service to protect old growth forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:15:11	Jonah Schwarz	10023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:14:59	Andy Sanchez	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 19:14:37	Lydia Garvey	73601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.\n T\ \nLydia Garvey Public Health Nurse
2024-08-22 19:14:27	Alicia Noble	98512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:13:37	Merla Coen	62548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:13:02	Elishia Hendricks	23669	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:12:51	Jack Bridge	13408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:12:15	Ilene Sullivan	13790	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:09:28	Briana Mawk	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:08:36	Emily Wire		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-22 19:01:12	Allison Helton	43140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 19:00:27	Lauren Hall	61111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:59:32	Ace Costello	19146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:59:02	Monica Hicks	45103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:58:51	Melissa Morgan	97601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Consult tribal and indigenous ways of fire management, the forest service needs their voices and you should create a space for them at the table. The forest service should serve the forest and we have enough knowledge and ability to do this for all future generations to enjoy the beauty and biodiversity of the old growth forests. We/you need to do better. I wish for no public forest land to be managed by the government alone, it has to include our voices and hearts too. I wish that public forest land would be left alone to be managed only for true long term low burning to keep it healthy as the tribes have done for generations. No commercial logging..period. Thank you. This is our land, not just the forest service agenda or serving commercial or political purposes.
2024-08-22 18:57:33	Zoe Walker	56560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 18:57:33	Nicole Titus	07432	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:57:30	Charlie Brouillette	66208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 18:16:24	Ashley Anderson	39564	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:16:18	Anna Ybarra	85339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:13:23	Zack Errico	99645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. Haven't you taken enough?
2024-08-22 18:13:10	Mika Eberhardt	15241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:11:17	Judith Keig	94530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Please save our trees. \ Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:10:06	Riley Endries	80521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:07:58	Erin Platner		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:06:40	Isabella Pizarro	14850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 18:05:44	Donna Hensley	45067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 18:01:44	Georgia White	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 18:01:23	Angelica Mrugala	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 18:00:56	Rob Guajardo	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 17:58:58	Pluto Hilton	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 17:58:55	Ren Clark	B5 7AH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:58:23	Jazmin Whitmyer		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:57:37	Georgia Anne Wilson	22206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests are powerhouses of ecosystem services. They provide shade, absorb water, increase moisture levels, improve air quality, reduce noise pollution, stabilize and preserve soil, protect wildlife habitats, mitigate the effects of climate change and provide documented physical and mental health benefits. A more pragmatic and visionary approach to milling is to plant acreage specifically for that purpose as many places in the world are already doing. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 17:57:26	Ann Zaya	60077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:57:14	Isaiah McGowan	60651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:55:48	Alexandria Hilton	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 17:54:30	Eve Smith	44105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:52:10	Kate Cook	49341	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:51:13	Alysa Ricks	98037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:50:54	Kati Held	84405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills or exchanged for monetary gains. No exportation of old growth trees/lumber. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. 4. Establish Protective stewardship not \
2024-08-22 17:50:48	Chakeyta Lawson	28001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:50:00	Phoenix Bailey	63021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 17:34:09	Michelle Diaz	94513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:33:46	xenon spegal	63401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:33:39	Morgan Didomizio	60623	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:31:16	Jennifer Stukin	90005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:27:10	Kelsey Anderson Smith	98034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 17:26:15	Rowan Johnson	95835	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:24:31	Kara Williams	84106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:23:46	Ckathleen Badley	98837	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 17:20:28	Jonah Williams	13165	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 16:58:38	Regina Bock	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:57:59	Serena Wang	11020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:56:36	Morgan Evans	17552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:56:30	Jules Coleman	43203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:56:10	Clare Nicoloff	22101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 16:54:47	Scarlette Hofferber		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:54:23	Leslye Gamez	78613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:53:56	Megan Reimold	92562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:52:29	Kayla Ostrander	30269	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 16:27:06	Nico Young	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:25:18	Joryn Erwin	K1S2W9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:24:23	Sage Tellew	92037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:21:22	rae beavers	85387	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:21:00	Jade Ibanez	78227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:20:50	Annelies Schweitzer	44120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:20:17	Siannah Inso	74110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:19:30	Shannon Mellars	80907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 16:19:05	Jocelyne Hershey	98660	Wake up and do what's right! Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 16:17:56	Laura Cleveland	V2s6g9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:17:42	Lizbet De La Cruz	95118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:13:48	Seraphine Biksa	V9P 1Y9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:09:50	Annaclaire Kepple	78756	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:09:45	Stella Peterson	58103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 16:07:24	Rebecca Madrone	95602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Betrayal of nature is betrayal of our species and all living things. With power comes great responsibility and tye future where we all do the right thing is coming without fail.be part of the start.
2024-08-22 16:05:13	Alan Leiserson	37212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 16:00:14	William Meecham	32514	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 15:59:34	Owen Neils	48854	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:57:31	Juliet Leshner	19144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:55:13	Patience Alger	49625	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:53:00	Gavin Andrews	92026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. ===== In the words of the Lorax, we must speak for the trees, we must speak for the trees for the trees have no tongues.\n\nUnless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, Nothing is going to get better. It's not.
2024-08-22 15:52:35	Nicole Fani	91316	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:49:16	ella petty	40108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:48:00	Skyler Gain	50014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:47:19	Heidi Selig	02476	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 15:46:38	Judith Blair	07728	It is beyond my comprehension that there is even a question as to whether or not these trees and forests should be protected. Of course they should! Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:44:35	Bailey Cannon	78244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:42:48	Asa Morton	29072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:42:42	Christian Nielsen	04791	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:41:05	Robert Willson	66209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:40:09	Natasha Pfeifle	93312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Not only would logging these trees cause a loss of these benefits, but it could have serious negative impacts on the local ecosystems. Logging these trees also would increase the frequency and risk of landslides because they would no longer be there to help reduce soil erosion. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:39:53	Aidan Bailey	84115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:37:58	Damaris Hernandez	75211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:37:49	Morgan Leslie	13833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:37:48	Jack Goodrich	92101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 15:32:57	z p		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:29:56	Emily Wegrzynowicz	60068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:28:40	Mark Morgenstein	80026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:28:03	Sandra Rodriguez	97758	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:26:06	Robyn Schwartz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:25:26	Jim Neal	75961	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:25:01	Ray Asselin	01095	All remaining old growth forests should be treated as "endangered species", and no logging or significant management of these forests should be permitted. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate; they also have a significant role to play in precipitation patterns. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:23:23	Quinn Kandravi	19382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 15:19:46	Kinaire Callahan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:19:27	Mikayla Connell	60613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:19:19	Victoria Fitzgerald	13505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:14:43	Katherine Vlahos	60410	Let us keep the last remaining dignity of our natural lands in their totality. A forest without its oldest trees may as well be a month old uncut suburban lawn. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:14:32	Thomas Smith	91106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 15:08:19	Susannah Holbrook	30606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:07:50	liv Pier		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 15:07:39	Justice Dailey	87106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 14:20:00	Konner Bartlett	97201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 14:19:55	Ian Young	91506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Together we can make a cooler and better future for ourselves and the generations that follow. Together we can preserve humanity.
2024-08-22 14:19:05	Katelynn Walters	14221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 14:18:50	bambi hollar	99212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 14:18:11	Emily Facklam	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 14:16:50	Skye Laidler	04901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 14:08:41	Emily Smith	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. As a Hoosier who has moved to Colorado, I find so much joy in spending time in our national forests. I hope the forest service will protect our trees for generations to come!
2024-08-22 14:08:22	Dante Orozco	80504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 14:03:58	Danielle LaddSuits	37040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 14:01:29	Daniel Williams		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:59:49	Meghan Kenneally	66044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:57:43	Gavin Siegert	94129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:55:59	Heather Hayes	44134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:54:24	Elizabeth Thomas	85120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:53:02	Jordyn Leckey	15905	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:52:37	John Smith	11212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:50:14	Tao Rocha	29451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. \nSigned - Tao Rocha
2024-08-22 13:47:57	Jessica Ripke	89436	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 13:47:21	Erika Promislow	48864	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:46:26	Jacqueline Snell	95833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:45:12	Pixie Knie	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:43:44	Talia Prongay	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:42:31	Kiara Pielli	10027	I'm studying environmental science and climate change in college currently. It's horrifying seeing the world change for the worse, so I hope sending this will at least do something in the right direction. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1. End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:40:53	aug hanen	02494	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:35:52	Carissa Moon	28540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:35:40	Lynda Pickering	31210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will:\nTrees and water are the basis of our life on this planet. We cannot stop global warming completely, so other efforts are important. But without water we are lost. And trees require water. So we need both. Our old-growth forests are being destroyed by the frequent fires. We must save them, wherever possible. I completely support the statements below.\n1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 13:32:47	Yoshiko Rivas Johnson	34758	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 12:10:00	Andrew Meyers	97702	Mature and old-growth trees are one of the most valuable and sacred parts of the forest ecosystem. Multiple studies including those done with the forest service show the incredible carbon storage and biodiversity gain provided by the last remaining old growth forests. They filter our water and clean our air. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 12:06:45	Fionn Luff	CV31 3ES	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 12:02:24	Melissa Whittaker	92354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 12:02:13	Jose Salas	55444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 12:01:40	Cayden Robbins	37643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 12:01:18	Zsanna Sike	440052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:59:39	Taylor Grafton		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:59:09	Kathy Lupardus	79707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. On a personal note, these old growth trees are irreplaceable. To walk among old growth trees is an honor and they should merit protecting. Most of the county has never had the opportunity to do so. Please don't take this away from future generations. It is a part of our heritage and I would want to see it a part of our legacy. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1. End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:57:19	Lauren Newcomb	21090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 11:56:34	Rose Tack	01020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. Protect our earth. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:52:30	Indigo Parks	80918	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:51:56	Madelyn Manoogian	80121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:50:50	Madison Huttinger	37138	I have a lot of love for the forests in America, and I've always dreamt I'd be able to bring my own children to see and appreciate the beauty and function old-growth forests provide to the land around them. I don't want to create a world where you can only see beauty like this in video games. I don't want something so wonderful and unique to earth to suddenly become unfathomable due to corporate greed. People deserve better. The earth deserves better. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:49:33	Alyssa Hage	14221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:45:35	Makaylah Cole	62095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:39:20	Megan Gilhooly	60010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:36:10	Kaia Yamaguchi	10024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:35:59	Jessica Poledore	20112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:34:29	Kylie Wolfe	14221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 11:16:45	Annie Frankel	60202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:10:00	Maren Neldam	87106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:09:57	zea zea	01123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:07:09	Murray McCulloch	98244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 11:05:27	Robin Snapdragon	84501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:03:25	sabrina martin	55313	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:03:11	Ana Daily	88005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:01:26	Alison Medlar	12078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 11:00:28	Karla Gallardo	94112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 10:36:57	Hope Pinette	44023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:36:47	Brandon Vazquez	83002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:35:21	Judith Cassidy	49127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:31:50	Lauren Kennedy	80301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:31:08	Ashley Bradford	37385	I was going to research and rewrite specific details I'm aware of, but found this from a paper on Springer Link that already expresses what I feel important to convey:\ \
2024-08-22 10:28:20	Lester Baltimore	11743	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:25:44	Kayalena Geck	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:25:18	Paquay louis	05000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:15:54	Maximilian Eder	55129 Mainz, Ge	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:15:38	Maxine Williams	78212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 10:15:10	Hannah Van Belkum	80817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 10:12:13	Lilly Bäurle	05459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:04:44	Maura Phalcon	77084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:02:46	Tyler Ellis	36542	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:01:19	Chandra Tweedle	43235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 10:00:12	Mary Luttrell		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:52:41	Brittain Daniels	98569	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:51:47	Mary Ellen Higinbotham	37640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:48:21	Scarlett Micelli Price	92154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 9:44:19	Sarah Alden	02346	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. We should also be planting more trees to offset the laying waste of even our younger trees. Saving of and expansion of forests is one of the greenest methods we have of combating global warming. We have a vast amount of land development and new building taking place in the northeast. First they cut down the trees, then strip the soil for mega millions of dollars and then construct buildings full of chemicals which leech into our air and ground water. \nSo, please, save the trees we have and plant many more! Thank you.
2024-08-22 9:40:35	Areaon Roberts	46514	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:40:17	Lea Butler		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:39:32	Jennifer Despotovich	07444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:37:10	jude stokes	sk137bz	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:36:51	Joy Yang	90012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees take hundreds of years to grow and are the pillarstone of their respective ecosystems. With the urgent threat of climate change, it is crucial that we preserve what remains of old growth. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1. End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 9:32:27	Sharon Hickey	18337	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 9:29:05	Lily Shipp	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 6:17:11	Serena Mcgallen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 6:16:50	Margaret Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 6:14:53	Patrick Athanasoulas	01810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 6:04:15	Molly Maynard	53517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 6:01:21	Addie Riggle	98371	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:57:38	Dawn Potts	30043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:47:52	Valerie Beatus	86899	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:46:54	Helene Hugi		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:39:35	Elizabeth Boenig	77845	I LOVE trees and believe that old growth trees are the most important thing we can save for our environment. These trees have seen and survived so much during their lifetimes. Please protect them! We do not need to cut down old trees and sell them! It will take years and years to replace them. Please consider my plea for our children and grandchildren's sake! Thank you. \ Elizabeth Boenig P.S. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:22:51	Susan Carey	40403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 5:18:21	Emese TÁ*th	04026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 5:04:18	Anuki Hasara	03175	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 4:49:42	Gabrielle Showalter	61201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 4:45:54	Luke Bowen	80238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 4:43:30	lesly bonner		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 4:40:57	Nicole Pangborn	85086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 4:36:40	George Eakin	80030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 4:14:16	alexander hingston	TR11 3AU	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-22 4:05:35	Nate Johnstone	97209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 4:04:48	Malina Miszczak	29577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:57:54	Nina Anastasi	03740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:52:19	Gordon Suzanne		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:37:04	Francesca Seton	DG2 7NT	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:27:35	Monica Lewis	27106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:26:25	Nadjaliette Hernandez - Lopez	79416	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 3:25:20	Joranai Demontiero	02134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:22:51	Kathleen Allen	85741	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water, and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. \ Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realize that one cannot eat money. Please stop letting capitalism literally tear the shit out of our country.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-22 3:22:38	Clarabelle Wang		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 3:05:08	Heather Sander-Heinz	92117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 2:54:58	Henry Gelston	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 2:53:50	Frances Coletti	95818-3512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 2:51:10	Devin Barrett	N9A2T4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Don't kill the future.
2024-08-22 2:45:38	Britton Dennis	48910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 2:39:58	emily barrett	90266	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 2:35:34	Dorothy Zheng		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 2:19:59	Donna Lynne Strong Brott	45223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 2:15:25	Hunter Bancroft	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 2:15:24	Elizabeth Jache	91945	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 2:04:57	Tejas Ural	500084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:42:06	Kai Andrews	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Money isn't worth our air. Please save us. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:39:16	Alyssa De Leon	98021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:15:45	Lauren Rait		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:14:05	Dana Hernandez	90019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 1:11:28	Ecco Crockett	92115	Every time I see in the news that another ancient forest is being felled, it breaks my heart. I refuse to believe that the people who propose these projects represent the majority of humans, so I will not lose hope in us, but I will absolutely lose trust in the rich and hardcore capitalists. I truly believe that what few old forests we have are the last remainders of magic we have held in our world, and nothing but catastrophe can come about if they are felled. And thats not just superstition. Beyond the mental impact upon uncountable people, felling forests is the last thing we want to do if we want to keep living on earth. \nMature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:10:07	Cora Shieder	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 1:09:07	Jonah Williams	04077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:58:01	Isabella Mercado	94132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:57:29	Kevin Pantaleon Torres	60638	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:56:35	Sarah Gurule	93304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:55:35	Caitlynn Koback		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:53:49	Chanel Huntwork	98908	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:49:27	Kieran Kelly	55901	Please protect mature, old-growth trees and forests! They protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-22 0:35:59	Nicolas Hernandez	60462	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:21:01	Kristy Lindberg	62025-5572	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-22 0:17:33	Garrett Key	97386	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-22 0:11:17	Isabella TenEyck	83404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:56:55	Aregla Manachinn	97234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:54:14	Zubair Ahmed	97239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 23:52:56	Lisa Binz	98327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:48:44	Kevin Metcalf	76706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 23:19:24	Renee Ferrell	32413	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:16:37	Gage Schultz	57022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:12:10	Stephanie Ingrid	07030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:10:58	Savannah Story	81323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:10:42	Paula Morgan	32708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:07:26	Toby Pennell	23701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Cutting them down is a quick fix for money but it takes decades to replace them so don't do it! Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: protect the old growth trees and the species that depend on them. 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:04:32	Saba Moghaddamshat	91367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 23:02:32	Eleanor Stivers	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 23:00:15	Max Hays	95618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 22:56:33	Elle Paul	55305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:53:01	Peter Gershon	20895	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:50:47	Katie Mackay	04259	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:47:33	Valerie Rullman	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:46:15	Parker Lundgren	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:46:15	Mindy Finklea	75662	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Many species of owls, but one in particular, the Great Gray Owl, will use the broken off aging trees called Snags, as nesting places. In fact, they prefer them. But if the Old Growth is gone, then what? They find it increasingly hard to find these Snags in areas where prey is plentiful and for prey to be plentiful, it takes forests left alone for many years to provide the special places that tiny mammals use for tunneling and nesting. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1. End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:45:24	John Mulan	20814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:43:24	Nico Britnell	M6P 3E8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:41:18	Parker H	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:39:15	Elian Carrion	11417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 22:37:16	emma bell	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:34:39	Brian Lerner	46220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:34:18	Reese Leonard	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:32:14	Isabella Srabian	94087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:26:02	Quentin Mcmanus	11385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 22:24:28	Taylor Yerdon	15001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:24:26	Nathan Frank	84118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:18:12	Leathe Allard	11215	You MUST protect mature and old-growth trees and forests. They are so precious and important. They protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, help build resilience to fire, regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Your draft proposal does NOT protect these trees and forests. It includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will end the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent and establish protections for mature forests and trees.
2024-08-21 22:16:24	Elsa Pabst	53126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 22:16:17	Ian Zumpano	21204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:16:09	Hazel Blanco	54200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:16:06	Bree Henrich	54022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:15:43	Finnegan Carlsten	10522	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:14:49	Julius Hite	82070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. "In addition to these fantastic points, I wish to share my personal experience with the topic. Growing up in Appalachia, I was practically raised by her verdant old growth forests. When I lived there, it was impossible to see for more than a quarter mile without having a forest block your view. It is with great sorrow that I must convey that these forests that I grew up in are gone, removed by clear-cutting for the sake of building materials and to free up the land for more property. Now, whenever I return to my home of southern Virginia, I'm struck with a deep sorrow as the trees I grew up with are no longer there to greet me. I am now an undergrad student of Environmental System Science and Environment and Natural resources at the University of Wyoming, hoping to someday pursue a career in forest management through conservation, so that my future children and their future children may enjoy the same heartfelt connection to our Mother Earth as I did. Thank you for your consideration.
2024-08-21 22:10:13	Asa Gangjee	77019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:07:20	Kylee DuRee	77546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:07:18	Samantha Cheek	80424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 22:06:18	Ginny Grimsley	32312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 21:04:57	Toni Rose	02075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 21:03:21	Shelby Binns	23456	Absolutely we should protect our forests, old and new alike. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. However, your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. Amends need to be made if you truly want to protect these forests. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Thank you for your consideration!
2024-08-21 20:55:50	Inara S	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 20:54:03	Ana Farias		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 20:52:34	Melissa Tresner	84044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 20:48:26	Matt Wojnarowicz	11205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 20:44:47	Liz Kathryn	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 20:43:44	Angelia Rodriguez	91752	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 19:33:27	Supisra Chasombat	TQ7 4BB	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:30:51	Elizabeth MacCaffey	73071	Hello,\nYes, the USFS should protect mature and old growth trees in our National Forests from commercial logging forever. Have you seen how few old trees there are in the UK? That's because they cut down the vast majority of their trees for commercial use. Now they have to rely on peat bogs to sequester carbon. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Sincerely, Elizabeth MacCaffey, U. S. citizen
2024-08-21 19:30:08	Lucas Nardi	V1T6T2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:29:46	David Howenstein	63122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:29:17	Pamela Smith	77066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Protecting these trees is a step we can take in preserving the survival and beauty of our National Forests. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:25:10	Peter Bowers	37923	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:23:02	Guinevere Matheis	03867	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:20:48	Linda Hutchison	72801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 19:11:17	Elizabeth Roberts-Valenzuela	79024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 18:24:25	Garret Basiel	06422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 18:23:09	Gwendolyn Wolney	14428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 18:21:09	Henry Albrecht	58104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 18:20:10	Kathy Oneill	19335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 18:14:33	Ivan Fil	08043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 18:12:35	Tim Fleming	98382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 18:10:35	Jill Grundfest	13439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests are wonderful protectors of wildlife, land and climate, by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. They must be protected to continue to survive. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. This is not acceptable. I strongly support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Thank you.
2024-08-21 18:06:31	Duncan Reavis	97338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. I love trees sm bro
2024-08-21 18:04:45	Stephanie Reid	94928	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 17:43:36	Victor_LC Lc	44300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:41:07	Carmela Phillips		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:35:39	Sandy Palafox	90805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:34:28	Paloma McNair	99021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 17:33:20	Sophia Philip	01827	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:31:14	Lisa Jenkins	29341	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:27:20	Anshul Chaudhary	122002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 17:24:46	Sara Pot	98092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 16:56:53	Brynn Sheptak	44118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:56:34	Lili Maldonak	28092 Lincoln	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:53:39	Azalea Mastio	20855	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:51:45	andrea celis	98075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:51:37	Abigail Miller	19530-1103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boosting resilience to fire, helping to regulate temperatures, filtering drinking water, and sheltering wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to drive old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1. End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2. End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:51:00	Jasen Agov	25726	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:50:13	Hyder Ahmed	S7T0R4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:49:56	Wallace Jewell	59601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass as well as the Kootenai National Forest. And how about the Yaak? I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:47:17	Maria Tellez	77005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 16:46:16	Sayeh Gorjifard	98115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 16:45:16	Patrick Wentworth	86305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:45:05	Bernard Slack	80120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:44:18	Janelle Perreira	98110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. USE COMMON SENSE: Set aside your greed and think beyond 7 generations
2024-08-21 16:44:17	Sydney Depies	53075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:42:56	Kinsey Nguyen	22630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:42:12	Avani Bansal		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:42:10	Andrew Lerner	83709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:41:30	Erica Soukup	73013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 16:09:55	Marisol De la Cerda	98223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:09:23	Stephen Proctor	24151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:03:08	Eric Boysen	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 16:02:03	Carly Uyematsu	92127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.\n\nCaring more about the cash flow of oil companies will eventually catch up to everyone. The money will run dry and there will be nothing extravagant to enjoy. Money has to be used for something, if there is a desolate empty land and a pile of cash with a miserable society, no one wins. Your pile of coins can't buy you a paradise with dead forests and contaminated waters.
2024-08-21 16:00:32	Nicole D.	99163	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:59:18	Kamran Ericson	28036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:58:29	Sapna Naik	78261	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:55:32	Lisa Klaus	45357	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:53:45	Neela Singh	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:51:04	Peter Genuardi	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 15:42:45	Nancy Leibig	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. We must keep our old growth trees alive!
2024-08-21 15:41:45	Hasitha Chaparala	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:39:44	Sophie Daniel	75070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:39:27	Brittany Lema	95661	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:38:27	Genevieve Kopp	22180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:35:40	Oscar Pons	07311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 15:34:31	Umang Tyagi	30518	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:31:32	Arley Stark	80120	Our climate is already hurting please help prevent it from getting worse. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:29:30	Brandon Lemaster	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 15:27:35	janet gray	72032	SAVE THE TREES! SAVE THE TREES!!!\nMature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. SAVE THE TREES!! I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. 4. Save the trees. Once old growth is gone - it's gone
2024-08-21 15:24:52	Lucia Villarreal	98024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:24:33	Kane Fanning	10028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:22:08	Lucinda Reinke	48237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:22:00	Wilson Tibbetts	92394	US is one of the few countries in The world truly has almost all kinds of Environments and ecosystems It is our duty to do everything we can to protect them Especially old growth forests Because of how important their role is in that ecosystem for regulating water and nutrients in soil they also help provide habitats for many animals
2024-08-21 15:20:49	Robyn Hoffmaster	19380	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:20:00	Donna Bonetti	97459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:19:33	Mikhail Chalakov		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:13:18	Tre Guillot	70755	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 15:12:28	Adrien Honig	98033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 14:31:27	Krista Phillips	84065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:31:09	Krista Phillips	84341	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:30:04	Dave Johnson	90064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 14:29:28	Luke Shafer		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:28:02	Natalie Stavits	28269	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:27:59	Robyn Bernstein	85260	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:27:42	Anya Bardach	60601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:27:39	Erin Cogdell	38340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 14:27:21	Jake Turner	60601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 13:35:23	Genesis Tauanuu	99508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Also I am a human being. And I would like to make sure this planet is healthy for my kids. Please don't make our planet worse. Thank you and love you.
2024-08-21 13:35:10	Sarah Helland		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:34:29	Marti witrck	80026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. PLEASE save our old trees!!!! Let loggers replant trees and harvest these in the future. SAVE our FORESTS!! WAKE UP before it is too late for all of us...trees and people together. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forest. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Please listen to me and the trees. PLAN for the future of your children and mine. Marti Witrck
2024-08-21 13:34:27	Payton McWhorter	78744	The Earth has already lost so much old growth forests, we need to protect the little that is left. Humans and wildlife alike depend on the trees in the old growth forests for carbon capture. Less than 1% of Frontier Forests remain, and these pristine habitats need to remain for generations to come.
2024-08-21 13:33:41	Gail Zeppetello	14052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:32:44	Annie Fitch	73052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:32:29	Mitchell Manwaring	84037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:31:53	Aspen Taylor		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:30:47	Mabel Gauslin	55443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:29:22	Gabriela Torres	77382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 13:26:33	Jennifer Williams	10916	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:25:35	Alex Huss	82072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. As a student studying entomology, these trees are also important to insects especially. Depending on how old a tree is, there have been upwards to maybe a thousand generations of insects that have lived upon or within these trees. These forests are important to only us but to them. And insects are apart of what makes the world go round. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Please, I urge you to rewrite and reconsider what you are doing. We need to preserve nature, not destroy it. Thank you.
2024-08-21 13:25:32	Robin Wheelock	07843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:25:01	Moore Mary	32266	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:24:44	Theo Engelman	19010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:24:42	Kenzie Surface	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:24:24	Ariel Striegel	47160	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:24:13	Kija Manhare	90804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:24:05	Tyler Thornton	20782	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-21 13:23:28	Sharilyn Edlund	73098	We need mature and old-growth trees and forests to protect our climate. They absorb and store carbon, they boost resilience to fire, they help regulate temperatures, they filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees takes away all of these benefits at a time when the earth is struggling. When we all are struggling for clean air and water. It deprives us and future generations of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal DOES NOT protect these trees and forests. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass and potentially justify commercial logging in other locations. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. We have to look beyond today. Once these trees and forests are gone, they are gone forever. Old growth by definition cannot be \
2024-08-21 13:21:25	Lanelle Rolin	78230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:21:23	Andrea Breslin	44102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:21:18	Jo Ayers	96816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:20:51	Kelsey Miller	30041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:20:25	Barbara Cheyney	98273	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:16:35	Lorraine Markoff	95610-4044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Old-growth trees are precious, we must preserve every single one, please, protect them!
2024-08-21 13:16:21	Hannah Conner	50428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:15:52	Maria Dahl	55082	As an incoming senior in high school, a participant in a new club that plants trees and promotes outdoor learning classrooms, and an advocate for environmental sustainability in daily practices, I hope to contribute as much as I can to keep our Earth healthy and combat environmental issues that we face. I hope that the government that protects me and our land has the same goals; to give back to what was once taken decades ago. This starts with the trees, especially those of old growth. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. A few years ago I had the blessing of experiencing the great trees of Sequoia National Park. I would hope that any other tree has as much cherished beauty and protection as the sequoias do. To think that our country and world could be far from what it is now for the generations to come is devastating. I hope one day the children 50 years, 100 years, and further forward get to experience the great Sequoias like I did; not just videos or documentaries. But physically breathing in the fresh air they provide. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 13:09:16	Kittie Pickles	M270DE	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:08:47	Fionn Ferris	N6C 5C9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:08:36	Murray Muscat	48240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:08:35	Maya Hammond	43214	This policy does not protect enough old growth forests. The humanitarian short term gain from cutting down these trees does not justify the cost of what would be lost. The majority of our land is already subject to intense harvesting. We cannot afford to take more protected space away. \ There is not enough protected forest in America. All that is protected must stay that way. With the growing climate crisis we need to be protecting more forests not opening them up for logging.
2024-08-21 13:08:30	Najeyah Altamimi	22201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:08:21	Shea Walls	9340-	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:08:06	David Wood	94960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:07:36	Kathryn Gallagher	94960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:07:11	Jacquie Linden	60076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 13:06:50	Carmen Dutack	60062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 12:39:46	Samantha Barragan	77373	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 12:16:29	madelaine klein	89014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 12:08:59	Audrina Biset		Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 12:04:07	Pax Watson	59718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 12:01:41	Alejandra Ortega	62827	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 11:51:20	Shelby Kaiserlian		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I'm a mother and want nothing more than to have my children have a future without want for what nature has given us. To protect not to destroy.
2024-08-21 11:47:40	Meghan Davis	99352	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. The fate of this earth lies in the hands of the people in power. We the people have given you this position because we trust you to make decision that will benefit our lives. We won't have a life if we don't take care of our earth. It starts with these policies. These policies are what prohibit people from exploiting the earth to a point of devastation. You surely have seen the effects of climate change already. Now is the time.
2024-08-21 11:36:54	Hannah Gertenrich	90017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.

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2024-08-21 10:25:04	Brain Nelson	98029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 10:20:59	Kristine La	92704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 10:19:18	Ryan Cleare	05478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 10:19:08	Makena Yokoyama	98506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 10:15:41	Pamela Zavadil	27519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
2024-08-21 10:13:44	Karin Ascot	78723	PROTECT OUR FORESTS!!! PLEASE PROHIBIT **ALL** FUTURE LOGGING IN OLD GROWTH FORESTS. WE HAVE ALREADY LOST FAR TOO MANY. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:56:24	Charlee Johnsen	08817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 9:52:56	Joe Morrissey	02155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:48:35	Sadie Hendrickson	20136	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:32:27	Samantha Polizzi	19125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. You know better, so be better.
2024-08-21 9:23:30	Peter Sfrirse	11231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:22:56	Mandy Wong	11231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 9:13:08	Erik Isaacson	98103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:06:16	Joyce Hale	24474	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:05:51	Cody Oâ□□Conner	24474	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:05:32	Patricio Perez Pardo	01640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:04:22	Isabella Inman	80004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 9:04:22	Cynthia Nuckols	24474	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old-growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 9:03:01	Marie Oâ Conner	24474	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. As the wife of a logger- protect what we can. They have plenty of job opportunities without sacrificing our beauty and one of natures many filters and protectors.
2024-08-21 8:58:27	Dillon Hines	46239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 8:57:12	Annona Carpenter	14886	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 8:40:01	Ramsha Afzaal	12110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 8:38:41	Rebecca Schnoor	10034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 8:23:01	Olof Elmgren	75314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 8:16:54	Amanda Ahola	I'm from estonia	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 8:10:40	Jet Reynolds	TQ139DA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 7:56:48	Devon Woodson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 7:52:49	Clara Com	4726010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 7:51:52	Tosia Przesmycka	03290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 7:50:51	devon haneline	20194	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 7:45:40	Ronja Lowin	56073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 7:12:02	Lucy Harris	11222	IMPORTANT!!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for reading,\n\nLucy

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2024-08-21 7:01:11	Vera Ortega	06001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 6:59:30	Emilia Slavova		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 6:36:08	Benjamin Ramirez	78613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 6:28:10	Sofia Guevara	08505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 6:09:53	Pierre del Pino	19546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 5:59:05	Simon Lemonnier	87000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 5:52:32	Katelyn Martin	75071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 5:38:29	Rowan Milar	45242	Save these tree bro
2024-08-21 5:35:04	Ana RAY	87000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 5:28:16	Amy Carty	W91E195	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 5:26:24	Michael Kulen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 5:16:03	abril junyent	08013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:51:12	Chiyo Sakai		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:49:20	Martin KrÄ¼ger	69120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:42:47	yama carrot	86554	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:40:56	Caspar Schnabel	08327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 4:33:38	Ihsaan Ali	20002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:25:34	Bryan Meza	92324	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:15:50	Annabelle Acutt	Po33 4bp	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:13:20	Luis Lui		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 4:10:02	InA@s Woldin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 3:57:25	Katherine Carlson	97408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nOur old growth forests and native unharmed ecosystems are a finite resource that is dwindling by the day. Please protect this precious part of our planet - the health of the soil, the rich biodiversity, and the inspiration it gives to many people is well worth it.
2024-08-21 3:55:43	Lilian Spitzer	81243	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:48:36	Linda Lebanda	1000, Brussels	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:34:27	Penelope Muir- Sands	Sw6 7TZ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:33:12	Mariia Fursina	00420	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 3:30:45	Natalie Sheng	90630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:29:47	Cristalle Caceres	33129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:17:08	Andy Jones	50001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:05:41	Michelle Benning	99352	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 3:02:26	Mar Oviedo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 2:46:32	Rachel Rogers	49113	Thank you for taking the time to hear what the people have to say about protecting our forest and trees. While it may irritate you that so many of the messages are the same, I beg you to note how any people are asking you to hear us. There is hope when the people are heard. Mature and old-growth trees/forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing & storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty & majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 2:43:21	Brendan McCrindle	98021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 2:30:40	Liza Cahiz	02215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 2:07:18	Brandon Baker	98226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 1:40:31	Jeremiah Tatola	92595	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 1:33:21	Hannah Loughnan	03730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Why on earth would you want to destroy that? Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 1:19:18	Rachael Letney	93532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 1:13:39	Tom Kuhman	85234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:53:14	Bryn Witkin	27527	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:51:25	Saran Jolly		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 0:50:14	Ciarra Witt	45069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:47:34	Joseph Stain	11144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:43:52	Hunter Lee	A1A3W7	It's extremely telling that as a government entity solely built to protect and sustain your country, you would choose to destroy the very thing that made it what it is today. \n\nShame on you
2024-08-21 0:43:28	Cynthia Van		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:40:48	Cailinn Allen	85044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-21 0:27:50	Noah Rich	03820	As I am still a young adult, conservation is important to me. I love the outdoors and I cannot imagine seeing it so disrupted in my lifetime. \n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-21 0:08:35	Cameron Rankin	02093	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:54:39	Mya Spielman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:48:53	Heather Kannas	68022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:42:13	Robin Skaggs	93402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:40:27	Jocelyn Gonzalez	19145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 23:39:38	Nicholas Voci		Protection of our nature forests and other ecosystems is our civil duty as stewards of this planet. These forests provide habitats for many species of plants and animals, as well as providing many recreational opportunities for people. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:28:56	Maddie Mil	36830	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:28:55	Natalia Ugarte	60123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:27:00	Clifford Kazanjian	01748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:20:07	Carynia Smith	80227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 23:17:10	allyah rounce	17015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:16:37	Adam Macknight	09016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:14:47	Alexandra Schumacher	55434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:03:01	Joi Rosado	07751	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 23:00:52	Kristoff Fettes	49036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 23:00:35	Marissa Mangold	32763	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:54:17	Juno Hernandez	19103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:50:16	Sophie Radder	85234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:46:17	Rebecca Piccolo	60107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:46:17	Bryony Nixon	08303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 22:38:08	Michelle Camilleri	48150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:34:18	Mario Covarrubias	78046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:31:02	Hope Romeo	59714	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:31:01	Archer Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:29:40	Auren Melli Haynie	72762	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 22:18:52	Pearl Cassidy	98019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:17:47	Anja Burau	32086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:14:56	Scott Allen	80421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:13:13	Micah Craddock	74008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:12:09	Claire McLean	80927	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 22:10:03	Dorothy Rosenberg	95695	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. Let the lumber companies maintain sustainable timber farms, harvest sustainably and be legally required to maintain healthy ecosystems and climates where they harvest timber. No more logging of old growth forests.
2024-08-20 22:09:33	michelle catalan	06605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 22:00:15	Molly Murphy	13026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:59:44	Hasika Chauhan	01748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:59:32	Olivia Larrison	62903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 21:56:19	Claire Williamson	70006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:42:39	Katelyn Maxwell	75225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:42:30	Andrea Leeds		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:42:16	Courtney McElroy	T2J6G3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:37:08	Rachel Wilding	80503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 21:34:47	Ashley Miller	68022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:34:45	Alyssa Strohmman	55033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:31:14	Uriel Peters	29445	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:16:14	Paul Hasler	96789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:15:54	Diana Jecker	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 21:14:15	Savannah Peskin	96789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:12:08	Henry Vasquez	91722	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 21:02:57	Neamh McShane	BT489SL	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please please don't cut down these beautiful trees, they provide us with oxygen to breathe without them we will suffocate, the money isn't worth it no matter the amount please!
2024-08-20 20:58:15	Mia Dischner	80759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:57:21	Ben McGregor	99016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 20:54:45	Lior Glogau	80516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:50:19	Matthew Nanes	84403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:49:52	Justin Hoberg		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:49:20	Sarah Jenkins	98101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:46:03	Ethan Swope	94602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 20:37:45	Janis Tucker	20677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:37:13	Amelia Wiesner	54806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:36:33	William Jernigan	74365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:20:51	Jemma Provance	55812	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. You cannot eat money. We cannot continue to recklessly consume this planet. Itâ□s our home.
2024-08-20 20:17:07	Dan Delgado	55044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 20:16:39	Al Demers	30252	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:12:51	Jane Jane	94568	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:11:43	Jacob Marek	01069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:09:57	Emily Heinz	92117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:08:07	Nayanne Silva	33073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 20:07:27	Robert hibbitt	90278	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:05:44	Christopher Buyno	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 20:02:40	Zane M	20906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:58:41	Siobhan Simpson	91784	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:55:18	Karamia Butterfield	E7J 2A3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 19:53:02	Ellie McCune	37075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:52:49	Mateo Rodríguez	10101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:52:05	Henry Cole	81623	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. The forest service must formally acknowledge the importance of protection old growth trees
2024-08-20 19:49:18	Trey Martin	98119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:46:13	Amber Anderson	77546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 19:42:56	Sofia Bernaldez	V2M 2W2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:32:48	keana smith	90710	PLANET OVER PROFIT ALWATS. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:31:46	Leela Sotsky	11361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:28:36	Cheyenne Carroll	91320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:27:49	Esther Sham	90035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 19:23:39	Hardie Billy	01620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:22:09	Riley Chan	V5X 3B7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:19:22	C M		Trees are good. Do not kill trees. \nIt would be very bad if trees died. #Tree Protector
2024-08-20 19:18:42	Alexis Meyer	75034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:18:29	Albert Gode		Trees are more important than money. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:09:58	MaryEllen McGinnis	97520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 19:09:29	Alexandra Handler	75205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:08:06	Mark Smith	54154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:07:56	Millie Limon	76201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:07:32	Christal Odum	29201	The only thing my mom loves more than trees is me and my sister. We have to care for our earth. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 19:01:01	Cate Webster	75205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:55:49	Elijah Guzman	80631	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:55:24	Ashley Coleman	75225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:55:08	Paris Harrell	94024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:53:57	Alexis Canelo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect our trees!
2024-08-20 18:51:09	Lizzie Trotman	75205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:41:00	Caitie Kruiswyk		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:38:07	Catherine Kehl	44813	First of all, why do I have to justify not cutting down mature and old growth trees and forests. If you middle school science class didn't teach you how important they, then why are you making such decisions. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:37:58	Ibrahim Abunadi	92592	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:36:15	Amanda Felix	92223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:35:29	guy desantis	80477	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:34:31	addison hughes	77098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:32:10	Izzy McMahon	22101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:32:08	Lindsey Anderson	95446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nThank you, \nLindsey Anderson
2024-08-20 18:30:39	Thomas Peterson	85018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:30:17	Thomas Peterson	224323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:26:17	Jessica Riley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:26:00	Titouan DuprÃ©	14440	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:22:00	Mathias May	80538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:21:53	Celina Figgs	81401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:21:19	Violet Goldsmith	91694	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:09:24	Kim Forrest		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:07:24	Safia Abdi	80237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:07:04	Keeley Berry	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:06:45	Brandy Vernon	13160	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:06:43	Rylee Hernandez	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:06:21	Denisse Villalobos	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:06:03	Theo Gardner	94306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:06:00	Apple Jimenez	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:05:29	Ella Naples	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:05:13	Kendall Shallenberg	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:04:51	Laila Lozano	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:04:11	Josh Williams	86426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:03:47	Brooklyn Swarthout	48169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:03:25	Geisa Putnam	86426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:02:32	Dennis Morehead	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 18:02:31	Elisabeth Hamann	72072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:02:12	Alexis Ledezma	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:01:40	Tyler Gunderson	33445	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:01:23	Jessica Hines	86426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 18:00:51	Arturo Ledezma Jr	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-20 18:00:09	Taryn Gunderson	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:58:41	Jane Walker	P3E5E6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:56:35	Melanie Collana	10606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:54:09	Gabrielle Porter	92675	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:54:08	Jack Rubino	92604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Beyond the copy and paste if anybody is reading this, it's fucking ridiculous that letters need to be sent by 100,000 people to protect nature that should already be protected. Not that anything I say will do shit, but whatever.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-20 17:52:01	Maxwell Javaheri	92677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:49:17	Caitr�ona N� Ruanaidh	Ireland	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:49:16	Morgan Neuenhaus	32174	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:49:00	Val Cross	34990	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:34:52	leah woodrum	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 17:34:23	Megan Ewing	12306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:30:23	Maddie Perkins	98683	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:29:35	Connor McRae	27358	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:26:00	sara heinz	92117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:20:51	Tayden Martin	13655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 17:20:07	SÅjra AmbroÅ%ovÅĭ	14100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:17:45	Kimberly Kreitner	80501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:17:27	Sarah Naimy		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:14:47	juno lasky		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:14:29	Eliza Wierenga	49401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 17:11:47	Whilaminna Philpot	98664	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:09:50	Lindsey Renfro	46064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:06:49	Shelby Brace	48890	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:01:23	Amanda Woodard	37857	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 17:00:50	Sati Gonzales Webster	97302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 16:59:03	Amanda Ochoa		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:57:23	Kristin Lipinis	60554	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:55:07	Kara Ajetunmobi	92374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:53:55	Alexandria Hilton	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:49:52	Jessica Muise	04005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 16:45:54	Jacob Borgeson	78653	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:43:40	Ruben Richardson	99202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:41:58	Fei Castillo	04116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:41:02	Samantha Demers	30252	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:38:04	Peyton M	20906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 16:35:38	Mia Lockhart	K1R 7F9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:35:08	Sebastian Noble		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:27:52	Marianna Radzimińska	81-589	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:27:40	Margarita Llosas		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:24:02	Rhys Cheek	22193	WE NEED OUR FORESTS AS WELL AS ANIMALS. SO MANY ANIMALS LIVE THERE AND YOU CAN JUST TAKE THEM DOWN. THE LAST PLACE UNTOUCHED AND YOU WANT TO TEAR IT ALL DOWN!?!?! Please. Please, don't do this. With all my heart I am begging you please do not do this. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 16:20:08	Sam Kraft	7176538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:19:30	Michelle Ngo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:17:51	Laurel Schoenborn	97206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:12:03	Zofi Much		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:09:20	Ian Diamond	43064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 16:05:29	Judith Bravo	93292	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:02:57	Aneesa Celis	95932	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 16:01:12	Reagan Boots	59801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:59:59	Maggie Myette	60451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:59:40	Annelise Sienknecht	22180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and for future generations

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2024-08-20 15:59:40	Zach Pullara	98363	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:58:50	Youchun Li	H8N 0A8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperature. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:57:42	Rachel Garwood	80108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:56:53	Haylea McGirr	L4R3C4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:55:23	Marcos Padilla	95355	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 15:54:31	naomi sherwood	99203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:53:43	Kiri Ramdeo	32953	You are the Forest Service, and we look to you to be of service to our forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests are ecosystem foundations. They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire on an ever-warming planet and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more loyalty and standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would be in the best interest of protecting our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Consider that your chosen appointment asks for service to the forest.
2024-08-20 15:51:03	Athena Miller	37405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:47:48	Marja Smith	34787	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:40:27	Ellie Horsnell	55811	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 15:40:26	Jessica Buchanan	27295	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:38:54	Saãto Wilson	48274	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:38:30	Adara B		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:38:04	Taylor-Ann Shaddock	80010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:37:21	Aman Fiodor	65708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 15:36:28	Sydney Connor	01516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:33:51	Haven Howard	POH1Z0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:32:51	Chris Harnois	98126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:26:59	Alex Macgibbon	01370	PLEASE SAVE THE TREES Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:25:51	T S	9851TH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 15:25:26	augustine burton tiampo	k1s4a6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:19:55	Julianna Bouche	03038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:18:28	Maria Salim		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:14:39	Susan Jacobsen	97702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:14:26	Shelby Voss	80214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 15:11:38	Montana Kelly	92543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:10:10	Rose Macapinlac	33579	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:08:54	Rebekkah Sprague	12196	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 15:07:02	Ryan Eustace	19352	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:59:22	jordyn murray	95123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:58:53	Alexis Poulos	11709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:58:24	Brenden Scaglione	67002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:55:10	Myles Caldwell	84010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:51:58	Hannah Nylin	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:49:12	Caitlyn Gilliland	30040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:48:56	Danielle Deavers	28078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:42:47	phae m	04074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:40:28	Blas Bermudez	33830	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:37:51	Shu-Han Lim	94720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:36:56	Anna Graver	98023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:36:55	Josh Dennis	84010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:36:42	Shiloh Svancara	83201	Personally I don't know much about trees, but I know that it is one of the main sources of oxygen. They help regulate temperatures in the climate, and without them it will get hotter faster with global warming. If you haven't noticed, more crowded areas with barley any trees are the hottest. There is no reason to cut down trees for paper or more things to put in the world. We have enough trash, and if you want to make a change, why don't you help recycle and clean up trash around you. Reuse papers or cardboard. This ain't much but that's what I think about this.
2024-08-20 14:36:33	Ambre Arneodau	95051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:33:28	anjuli smith	11226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:33:11	Jade Gardner	96122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:31:20	Cooper Tolbert	84074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:30:59	Samual Charles		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:30:31	Cole Reynolds	07876	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:24:16	Khai Lara	60477	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:23:12	Coralie Acevedo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:21:23	Megan Kutsuris	93726	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:20:01	Phoebe Eplett	93401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:18:03	Cynthia Moncada	90027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:17:03	leone adami	62010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:15:07	Avery Lehman	52722	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:09:19	William Call	28086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 14:06:11	Leila Granier		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:03:00	Brooklyn Leon	91367	Urgent!: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you
2024-08-20 14:02:33	Thea S	V1L 4L6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:02:04	Sophia Fleming	08034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 14:00:15	Mya Harper	89105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:59:51	Antonia Avramova	04000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:57:56	Aidan Seagraves	89451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:56:00	joselyn Dayan	89110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:54:59	Isabella Warren	55068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:54:03	Daesean Rosas Olmos	89110	Protect them or else there will be consequences ...
2024-08-20 13:51:17	Jasmine Chen	20854	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:49:56	Karissa Boesenberg	46567	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:48:47	Dianna Vazquez	95051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:45:30	Catheryn Clifford	11385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:43:58	Drew Bussanmas	80027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife I love to see and learn about knowing they still exist, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. You can feel the difference a forest makes in your health and happiness. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. My family has been affected by Western American forest fires. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. You can't put a \$ on it. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:37:07	Sasi Bhim	35205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:36:24	Karen McDaniel-Tolentino	33884	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:34:21	David Maya	68516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:32:11	Evangeline Read	80020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:31:49	Amber Camp	00504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:30:39	Rachel Kuras	98103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:29:20	Jillian Wagner	95926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:27:48	Feranda Chua	singapore 27100	Mature trees are incredible carbon sinks and will cost the country a lot more financially to replace, whether through technologies that are in early stages and cost a lot to research and fund, or planting younger trees that take precious time to mature. Please save out forests. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:25:56	Nicole Fell	10512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:22:28	J McDowell-Horn	92083	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:22:05	Mary Robertson	48098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:21:50	Paula Williams	99502	I live in Alaska and although I live in Anchorage and have not often visited the Tongass, I also visited the Willamette. I cannot believe that there is a proposal to cut those mature and old-growth trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:18:59	Kayla Ro	19107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:17:04	Sarah Strebing	46236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:14:15	Rachel Weirich	87740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:13:59	Landon Warta	80126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:11:12	Solara Campbell		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:10:38	Jody Poth	98103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:10:21	Hunter Nixon	19808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:10:03	Kimberlie Johnson	44304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:09:51	Marie Yam	12180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 13:02:58	Kassondra Rhea	68048	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:01:20	Katherine Bigbee	92211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:00:53	Bryan Alvarado	85711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:00:46	Damon Jeffrey	83501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 13:00:26	Carmen Williams	15601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:58:12	Marisa Swinehart	19180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:54:05	Jonathan Davis	29169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:49:30	Michala Van Dyke	79602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:49:03	Marlen Stoessel	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:44:41	Molly Odgren	80439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:43:25	Molly Sloane	13760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:42:27	Danielle Renicks	MI5 4ey	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:42:19	Chinmayi V	560070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:41:45	Anayah Holmes	85711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:41:38	Andre Simm	32304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:40:51	Alise Past	49501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:40:13	Avery Cavender	97301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:39:04	Will Miller	43220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:34:41	Kate Ferrel	61615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:34:12	Lillian Johnson	78653	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:32:52	Elijah Gibbins Croft	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:24:35	Maia Yu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:24:13	Samuel Gore	98057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:23:09	Sara Haynes	34654	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:22:35	Kaylee Hicks	97015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:21:53	Seth Gregory	79605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:21:48	Maura Jackowicz	60134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:21:20	Anacatia Holmgren	80547	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:19:47	Basil Brennan	92887	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:17:24	Anna Mandell	32303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:17:15	Julie Collafarina	34120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:17:14	S Mcd	V7k2h4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:16:55	Daniel Nicholson	39759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:14:05	Ross King	80112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:12:16	mason rosse	10003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:11:11	Anna Chen	06897	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:09:59	Elaine Perez	94102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:09:50	Samantha Donovan	37919	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:09:43	Andrew Skidmore	46237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:09:34	Amber Running Bear	56520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 12:06:39	George Rutledge	20632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:05:54	Ashley Chavez	81004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:03:22	E L	92040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:03:19	Andy Parobek	GU34 5FQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 12:01:49	Louise Lindstrom	92130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:59:36	Elizabeth Yagual	170157	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:57:54	Kristina Bailey	33917	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:55:37	Josh McIntosh		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:54:25	Anonymous Posted	T5B4W5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:53:47	Jaimie Bussiere	98283	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-20 11:52:42	Solveig Galbo	02459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:51:29	John Carlo Dizon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:50:04	James Day	70706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:49:14	Tara Chandler	63043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:47:18	Jordan Bellamy	90278	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:41:03	Peri Johnson	78681	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Do you want our world to turn into blade runner 2049? I think not.
2024-08-20 11:40:43	Taylor Golden	68769	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:39:24	Elise Vega	32817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:38:46	Priscilla Camberos	93233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:37:51	Lydia Allen	60611	I support, and we all NEED, the protection of old growth forests! I used to live in the state of Washington, nothing parallels the wonder of old growth forests. I support the following message:\ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:37:13	Jessi Pitts	98546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:36:45	Darren Baum	85006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:31:16	Lulu Kleban	98103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:29:00	Annabelle Benton	32754	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:27:47	Gaby Mendoza	92707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:27:40	Xan Vella		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:26:54	ana baxter	92879	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:26:51	anna lee		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:23:42	Isabella Diaz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:22:44	Andre Vlasov	J3N1L7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:19:10	Sirkka Egle	95618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:15:01	Henry Anderson Stern	97211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:14:31	Marlena Macur		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:13:09	Holden Skeels	53202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:09:02	Kiara Zamora	33548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 11:03:07	Danielle Anderson	17042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 11:00:04	Karen Dean	20850-2854	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:59:57	Aleksandra Orehova	W14 8HA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:59:34	Joel Gokalp		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:58:18	Sydney Cowhig		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:53:35	Aeiriana Wodkowski	99654	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:51:50	Nikita Talwar	48375	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:47:55	Ishita Singh	19446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:46:17	Ari Fottis	32958	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:43:55	Lenora Pierce	30030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:42:16	Anna Rea	46514	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:42:12	James Barbret	48066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:41:18	Alex-Avery Domingo	06811	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:40:53	Josh Depp	33544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:36:01	Becca G	R3K2G7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:35:35	Rebecca G	R3K2G6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:35:21	Oliver LeBleu	70364	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:34:03	Rebekah Woodward	92307	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:33:39	Jordyn Walker	31701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:31:18	Aikaterina Tsitsa	05006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:30:38	Analia Sanchezlanes	95437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:26:08	Madison VanRavenhorst	80203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:22:17	Aditya Singh	33950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:18:29	Daniel Etienne	80206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:15:32	Emmett Haggerty		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:12:52	Audrey Kaye	60615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:12:37	Nathan Ziegelbauer	48328	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:10:04	Marin Cummings	99354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:09:09	James Dlecidue	33445	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:08:57	Nil Patel	52245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:08:50	Aine McGloin	89508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:08:46	Abigail Roberts	18018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please do everything you can to ensure not only the safety, but the very existence, of our natural world. Thank you.
2024-08-20 10:07:32	Samantha Kennedy	66062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:05:47	Evan Kling	17603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:04:58	Catherine Wiles	27612	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 10:03:55	Paula Mardones	Chile	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:02:56	Julia Geiger	96332	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:02:05	Abbey Linden		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:01:26	Sarah Vatalaro	12020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 10:00:22	Brianne Garland	16635	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 9:59:09	Björn Birgisson	54457	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyo
2024-08-20 9:58:03	Jordan Nash		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:55:06	Justin Bellefeuille		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:51:57	Gabby Harrison	07828	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:50:41	Olivia Sears	23188	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 9:48:48	Siena Keys	53703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:47:48	Arturo Jolly	78705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:47:05	J E	20653	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:30:58	Gio Grosso	10956	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:30:49	Melisa Velasquez	19947	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 9:25:51	Jake Parks	98312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:25:03	Alicia Drape	02861	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:24:29	emily hines	37211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:22:47	Jerami Soriano	33810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:16:22	Shikano Damamori	02340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 9:15:40	Amy Perez	33442	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:11:22	Maggie Mccooe	06870	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:08:29	Colleen Suter	86314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:07:03	Montana Malmos	30329	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:06:08	Ari Leven	05819	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 9:06:04	Sam Wolf	38229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 9:03:29	Amanda Hendley	30114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:59:59	Sarah Decker	48017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:57:54	Caleb Dew	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:57:14	Keisuke Masuzawa	2250016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 8:56:23	ciA□e tobey	12198	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:55:30	Kusum Gandham	08902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:50:49	Tyler Pritchard	K0a1m0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:49:24	Dora Billys	Please save our	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:47:43	Polina Treryakova	Bybybebe	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 8:46:15	Sydney Huddleston	52240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:45:28	Enzo Garcia	48324	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:41:08	Marissa Guo	N2V2Y4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:38:06	Nathan Gustafson	49684	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:37:39	Alex Kamp	02360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 8:30:14	Emma Watkins	45690	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:28:39	Lissie Thomas	97302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:25:49	Finn Eisfeldt	98528	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.\n\nI cant be not contempt with this.
2024-08-20 8:20:25	Audrey Yaple	01257	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:17:35	Ashton Maclsaac	K2C2P9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 8:17:02	Charlene Kennett	K2C0S6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:16:44	Natasha MacIsaac	K2C2P9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:15:05	Ryan Haugh	K0G1J0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:14:52	Linda Haugh	K0G1J0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:14:45	Peytom Bedford	46809	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 8:14:23	Michael Haugh	K0G1J0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:13:52	Taylor Haugh	K0G 1J0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:13:35	Harmony Brown	K2G 1V2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:13:00	Stephen Kennett	K2C0S6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 8:12:21	Karina MacIsaac	K2C2P8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:58:48	Your Mom	07825	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:58:21	lylah graef	27502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:58:13	julia leach	31419	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:52:45	lilly edwards	63701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:49:38	Alex Richards	66082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:44:55	Devin Forrester	09630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:44:49	Mariah Perez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:36:26	Brooke Breen	27529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:36:06	Vashu Yadav	160062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:35:37	Malena Rybacki	15122	I want to talk about the importance of old-growth forests. Mature and old-growth forests filter drinking water for local communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by resequentering and processing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:32:33	Lia Marie Johnson	20175	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:31:28	Rebecca Healy	05201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:29:59	Maxwell Pope	10016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:24:47	Max Korinth	V1L 7C3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:23:53	Isabell Marshall	44471	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:23:02	Kaylee Willhite	61046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:22:39	Ryan Parker	Hu51pb	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:20:14	Nadyia Luby	13901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:19:42	Cal Bro	573201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:15:35	Elsa Collins	TQ138PQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:14:24	Adam Serasset	45 chemin de la	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:11:54	Toon Van de genachte	03000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:11:28	Anna Van der Vaerent	03000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:09:03	Carly Faltraco	19104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:08:37	Tom Pittman	05044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 7:02:37	Merlin Agascar	40005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 7:02:33	Matthew Baziuk	V4N6M8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:57:35	Alesja Haug	76767	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:52:20	Matthew Um	68144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:49:26	Marsh Gang	28779	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 6:48:11	Thea Cross		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:41:56	Alexandra Forte	12010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:36:31	Kailey Stubblefield	75754	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:31:02	Abby Miranda	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:28:29	Nicole Sytnik	78750	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 6:21:02	Sydnee Chaang	50480	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 6:16:01	Chevonn Apere	19701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 5:46:48	Brennan Withers	94015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 5:46:48	Mario Lovatt Garcia	BS7 9AJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 5:15:51	maggie harper	02088	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 5:00:52	Kevin Xu	V3X1L2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:58:47	Alessia Campins	33133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:51:10	Thomas Placencio	87301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:49:51	Stella Olson	98466	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:43:00	Rhayna Minor	55804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 4:40:46	Maraya Massin-Levey	97214	This is our duty as Americans. Protect the old growth with your life. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:29:02	Allie Ellis	92110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:11:21	James Kwan	95135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 4:11:03	Lily Long	92010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 3:56:13	Vāigāsi Dorotya		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 3:51:54	Jessica Chen	60563	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 3:46:09	Kira Eng	19122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 3:22:00	Marc Ionita		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:45:26	Abra Dickson White	02342	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:41:25	Zad Salman	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 2:41:01	Jamie Marshall	92354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:29:08	Spenser Kallander	58104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:27:54	Rebecca Conner	97759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:09:06	Xhavier Jacobsen	98121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 2:00:14	Seth Barash	20850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 1:59:55	Sonia Feil	19090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:58:22	Ella Rolph	02570	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:46:07	Krish Patel	90503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:39:36	Sophie Seerano		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:37:38	Gabriel Casasanta	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 1:34:10	Sasha Pagan	07022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:23:15	Sophia Chang	00000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:23:11	Stella LeClair	98116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:20:15	Bre Wix	37180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:09:54	Isa Siddiqui	63119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 1:07:52	Aspen Ortega	98077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 1:02:57	Julian Olszewski	60641	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:52:36	Chris Zhang	94087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:51:38	Zuhair Faruki		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:44:13	Owen Ramsby	32792	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 0:40:48	Brittany Haley	48167	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:36:48	Kiera de Jager	94102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:31:59	Lenamarie Gothling	90293	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:21:40	Erin King	68102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:21:38	Meiling Thompson	10019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 0:16:28	Alex Peak	02482	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.\nListen, I've been going camping for 11 years and the woods are my safe space. Whenever my anxiety gets the better of me I take a walk in the natural lands in my town and feel so much better. Please save the old growth forests.
2024-08-20 0:12:47	Alyssa Kloser	68118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:09:24	Yahnrya Jones-Garretson	07103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nI'm begging you please protect our oldest trees, sources of life.
2024-08-20 0:08:21	J Martinez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:08:03	Emmitt Nicholson	53597	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-20 0:04:44	Lindsay Schroer	60103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-20 0:01:32	Benjamin Ornat	27707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:59:32	Amy Unsinn	13357	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:59:11	Grae Williams	23508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:52:09	Barbara Livieri	33032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 23:45:01	Reagan Sturn		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:43:44	Christopher Turco	68108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:38:02	Elizabeth Gisler	80014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:35:25	Diana Nurlankyzy	.	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:34:50	Sarah Butler	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 23:34:42	Carrie Van Every	38632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:33:30	Austin Ray	13031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:33:10	Jack Lundy	33435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:31:53	Sebastian Ramos		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:30:30	Kaitlin Des Jardins	33881	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 23:28:39	Joy Wang	94539	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:25:25	M Hasleton	84404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:21:13	Anna Budowsky	37216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:21:01	Tammy King	01440-1505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:18:41	Oriana Hoogendoorn	80439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 23:17:27	Marianna Sisniega	78231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:14:46	Shea Millan	92596	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:10:55	Jessica Moorman	48206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:10:41	moo eh	55109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 23:04:07	Jasmin Carranza	85323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 22:58:48	Shenlee Walker	91403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:55:35	Braeden Beck	49770	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. In conclusion, please protect the old-growth Forests because they are very nice and good for all of us.
2024-08-19 22:54:57	Kaitlyn Todd	86036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:49:49	Dylan Kaczmarek	68105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:48:16	Matthew Sharp	17022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 22:46:10	Aika Wojt	22209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:42:42	Hailey Faber	08822	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:33:01	Michelle Thompson	17601	Dear friend, \\\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:31:11	Song Yu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:30:27	Catelin Frye	76642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 22:27:55	Jasmine Frye	76642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:26:42	Jayden Agnello	97267	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:26:39	Bryn E	55404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:18:03	Thi Le	95112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:16:31	Kimberly Atwood	49418	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 22:14:12	Abbey Rubin	29412	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:12:10	taylor llerena		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:11:51	Elena Lloyd	16823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:06:57	Tanner Walker	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:05:38	Carolyn Homs	30076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 22:03:50	Lauren Williams	68147	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 22:02:22	Anayancy Garcia	78216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:58:40	Tanya Disner	81413	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:57:55	Alice Tomchik	12095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:57:06	Lily de Beer	83703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 21:56:19	Alison Ritcher	01464	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:53:01	gianni parent	46168	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:43:00	Kayla Suco	16801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:42:03	Jessena Guevara	33909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:39:15	Jessica Eyler	01257	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. You are helping yourself and your family by making these changes!!! Thank YOU!

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-19 21:38:45	Stephanie Dudek	12208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:37:54	Ximon Dunedain	98121-1234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Let me be very clear: My biggest political concern beyond my immediate survival needs is my concern for the welfare of this planet, because EVERYTHING else is tied to that. Cutting down old growth and mature trees is antithetical to continued life on this planet.
2024-08-19 21:37:03	David Husby	55113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:34:55	Matthew Wagner	22207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Let's do better.
2024-08-19 21:34:52	Katie Wolfram	92123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 21:30:29	Savannah Hernandez	92555	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:28:52	Kelsey Fuerst	32909	Protecting old-growth forests is crucial for several environmental, economic, and cultural reasons. 1. Biodiversity Conservation: Old-growth forests are home to a diverse array of species, including many that are rare, endangered, or specialized. The complex ecosystems in these forests provide habitat for a wide variety of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms that rely on the unique conditions found only in old-growth environments. 2. Carbon Sequestration: Old-growth forests play a significant role in mitigating climate change by acting as carbon sinks. They store large amounts of carbon in their trees, soil, and biomass, helping to offset carbon emissions. Protecting these forests prevents the release of stored carbon into the atmosphere through deforestation or degradation. 3. Water Regulation: These forests contribute to maintaining clean water supplies by regulating stream flows, reducing erosion, and filtering pollutants. The preservation of old-growth forests ensures the protection of watersheds that provide drinking water and support aquatic life. 4. Climate Stability: Old-growth forests help stabilize local and global climates. They influence local weather patterns, contribute to cooling effects through transpiration, and play a role in maintaining precipitation levels. 5. Cultural and Spiritual Value: Many indigenous peoples and local communities have deep cultural and spiritual connections to old-growth forests. These areas often hold significant cultural heritage, serving as sacred sites and sources of traditional knowledge and resources. 6. Scientific Research: Old-growth forests offer invaluable opportunities for scientific research. They provide a baseline for understanding natural processes, including forest dynamics, species interactions, and the long-term impacts of climate change.
2024-08-19 21:28:35	Savannah Quinn	30507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:24:12	Nick Jochum	37922	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:19:50	Gracie Powers	33410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 21:17:25	Tyler Dâ□□Hondt	48059	Please take this into consideration. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:13:12	Bruno Casillas	85142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:06:19	Naia Drougas	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 21:04:24	Briana Myers	80538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:59:20	Adam Beckman	78748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 20:59:11	Victoria Fischella	97403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:59:08	Ian bancroft	49721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:54:11	Laine Prucha	28206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:52:05	David Farber	08816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:50:47	Wren Hassman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 20:50:38	Athena Sardelis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:43:25	Tiana Peterson	95609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:40:11	Gabby Ghassedi	32127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:39:45	Zofia Gaik	91-502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:35:37	Noah Schoneberg	04039	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 20:30:40	Claire Paulson	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:29:44	Anna Cash	84404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:27:01	Rachel Firster	33125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:23:02	Elodie Brunelle	JOL2K0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:21:34	Adrien Rivet	38000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 20:21:11	Alexander Garrow	78741	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:19:29	Nicole Harris	77030	Old-growth trees, mature trees, and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include commercial logging and a rapidly changing climate and. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the protection, benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your consideration.
2024-08-19 20:18:09	Jenna Hoebeker	48328	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:16:55	Katey Ben	59901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:12:37	Maxwell Reynolds	33707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 20:12:19	Ekaterina Townsand	88011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:07:17	Alexa Weatherwax	19004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:04:47	Kalei Lutner	08029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 20:03:55	Vanessa Hoo	21202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:59:22	Colin McKenzie	02474	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 19:59:03	Savannah Davey	88001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:51:37	Melia Jahn	92110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:48:04	Teiva Vuylsteker		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:43:26	Tristan Reuter	L0L1C0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:39:19	Helen Calleja Campbell	95127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 19:35:46	Amy Moore	34638	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:34:09	Bret MacKay	01915	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:34:00	erica hardt	01688	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:32:26	Najgy Crady	29301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please take action! Forests are too lovely to mow down! □□□
2024-08-19 19:31:55	Arturo Ruiz	85367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 19:30:06	Katherine Himstedt	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:30:00	Teagan Hurley	54914	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:25:44	Matthew Johnson	84401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:22:44	Alex Hatziandreou	84116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:21:57	Daniela Trujillo	07033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 19:21:15	Woody Wu	94220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:20:07	Katelyn Oâ □□Bannon	74019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:13:35	Miles Harper	93463	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:09:13	Alexis Plante	67502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:09:02	Grace Howard	55113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 19:06:54	Cassandra Peters	49051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:06:36	Aria Avila	R5G 2H3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:06:03	Thomas Smith	67512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:05:58	Aliah Carvalho	02740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 19:01:12	sem schilder	1756AD	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:59:31	Brenna Oâ□□Brien	95372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:56:22	Kyrrah Baes	14103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:56:05	Thomas Bybee	82901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:50:53	Kayla Stiles	43221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:45:41	Kaiya Brown	90277	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:44:32	Delaney Blume	60148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:41:33	Shelby Page	98284	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:37:14	chloe swin	60647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:33:41	Kalli McDaniel	33435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:32:15	Rebekkah Griggs	92021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:32:04	Caitlin Reilly	33544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:31:23	Shannon Slaney	02360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:30:15	Anuson Poolsawat	29201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:30:12	Roxane Gregoire	J0A1E0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:29:46	Ava Poolsawat	29201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:19:43	shea roberts		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:16:10	Mandy CANAS	64110	Please, read this, You've probably seen this a lot by now but PLEASE, You Must read this. You MUST save them. We Need them. We need nature. We can't just keep on killing and not even bothering replanting plants and trees. \ We need it to live.\nOld-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:14:58	Maren Jackson	28607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:14:07	Sharon De Beaumont	17349	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:11:43	Ava Kiljan	V4x2b6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:11:09	madison goetzing	68005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:09:35	Faith Cate	34667	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:06:00	Leah Clisby	48206	Please please consider the future generations. Building material can be made from anything, don't waste the beauty of old growth forests! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:04:06	David Puckett	87544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 18:01:38	Elizabeth Israel	28723	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 18:00:33	Brittany Albertson	12580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:59:51	Brittany Albertson	12580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:57:00	Hailey Wilson	19425	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:55:37	Chloé Spitaels	Mulle 9700 Bel	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:50:36	Al Montero	06498	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 17:50:30	Ashley Bogdanowicz	23453	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:50:06	Blake Stockwell	66210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:47:51	Norman Richomme	95136	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:47:13	Nolan Roberts		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:43:47	Nathan Thompson	20187	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I truly do believe these words and believe so much in the value of preserving our old growth forests.

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2024-08-19 17:43:31	Elena Mesalic	89135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:43:31	Naomi Henning	70115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:42:09	BoldizsÁr Ferencz	06621	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:40:09	Vasco Pato		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:36:25	Aurora Mortimer	89521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-19 17:35:33	ON3HUNDR3D GOLD	60016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:35:22	Renado Tozer	11211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:34:06	Mikaylah Osinga	54911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:25:46	Rainy Quinton	98104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:24:42	Abhishek Vaidya	95134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 17:24:25	Molly Curtis	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:24:16	Juhi Purohit	95134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:21:27	Shiloh Pillay	98001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:16:34	Alyson Storms	98133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:13:58	Erin Sederholm	55025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 17:10:57	Deborah Singer	98011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:09:41	Francesca Sarpola	98006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 17:02:04	Abby Wilson	78130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:48:42	Alden Smathers	90290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:35:07	Mike Furbush	01534	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 16:30:11	Courtney Frakes	97215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:27:52	Diana Dandeo	07756	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:24:16	Tyler Kay	82443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect these important places.
2024-08-19 16:18:16	Sarah King	55417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:15:15	Mara Magill	84606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 16:12:37	Sasha Ethier	J5W1S8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. Tree good for planet and planet good for you 5. Tree pretty 6. Pleaseâ
2024-08-19 16:12:31	Debbie Krakauer	97403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 16:04:19	mason mcconkey	28806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:58:59	Briana McElfish	98229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:56:14	Jean Schilling	83616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 15:52:56	asad sharpe	20616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:48:43	Joanna Venditto	10536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:46:03	Brittany Nassr	02347	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:43:46	Kathleen Woolford	06156	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:43:18	Seth Goyal	L5M5A2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 15:33:52	Tatum Libby	80921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:33:12	LYla Bailey	Rjeien	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:33:11	Dizzy Christensen	07104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:32:07	Kailin Snyder	53151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:31:49	Paul Salernos	53151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 15:29:06	Laurie Salerno	53151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:29:05	Samantha Suarez	60640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:28:39	Aydan Salerno	53151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:28:22	Myst Snyder	53227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:27:42	Sage Shevchenko	53227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 15:27:20	Jess F	95122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:16:08	Elske Fehmers		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:09:42	Julia Fortier	34110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:07:22	megan johnson	92308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 15:04:42	Benecio Alexander	98903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 14:58:50	Andrew Charles Prophete	02468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:55:51	Linda Sechrist	341354804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:51:56	Hannah Weisz	07666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:46:34	Emanuel Lozano	78574	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:44:48	Elysia Young	80918	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 14:36:26	Andrew Hormann	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:33:59	Lale Westvind	16823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:33:48	Mac Nelson	97426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:33:17	Nex Henning		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:28:59	Daniel Soloff	98226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 14:26:13	Ellie Hiner	77040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:23:58	Kimberly Nick	20874	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:13:47	Heather Tremaine	98155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:12:03	Jared Gode	95650	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:04:48	Mary Duty	92274	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 14:03:37	Hailey Deakins	99926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 14:00:03	Isaac Meyer	83716	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:59:26	Elizabeth McKinley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:57:35	Michael Smith	K4P 1B8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:52:41	Ashton Wilson	83333	If you're like me, trees never hurt you. Sure, maybe you fell out of one once, and broke an arm, and it felt like pain, then it healed, and you were stronger for it. Having learned the lessons driven by natural consequences only a childhood in nature can provide. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 13:45:36	William Scott	00181	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:42:34	Kyle Krakow		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:42:05	Clara Discenza	14618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:41:05	Samuel Latham	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:26:44	Olivia Ritchie	22901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 13:26:40	Nigel Wylie	98502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:25:38	Judy Butterweck	72701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:19:12	Sam Scroggie	91104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:17:37	Izabel Hardy	92109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:16:54	Hayden Coke	94122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 13:15:31	Cole Harred	64134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:14:52	Eric Palmer	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:14:13	Maggie Marotta	08831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:13:07	Emily H		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:12:22	Courtney Heinstein	81138	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 13:11:20	Maribeth Joy	15215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:07:52	Ashley Lin	40245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:05:24	Marissa Scribner	98166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:04:38	Katie Cabral	27244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 13:00:30	Barb Rice	94552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 13:00:21	Shannon Byers	98232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:53:59	Rick Dickinson	98382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:53:56	Garin Samuelsen	05676	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:51:05	Shane Heston	65672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:49:58	Aleksandra Urban	58-512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 12:47:32	Kayla Decker		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:47:17	Hannah Potter	PO122PE	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:46:47	Mandie Walker	77356	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:45:17	Eric Scott	60915	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:40:06	Debra Marsala	11706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 12:39:00	Rouhida Popal	11373	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:37:12	Althya Holland	98166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:34:47	Soren Goldsmith	02421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:34:40	Tara Eustis	89701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:25:23	sebastian sanchez	46613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 12:20:22	Sarah Carroll	98115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:19:43	Bruce McCarter	01230	Please take note: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:17:15	Shannon James	90713	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:15:47	Brielle Murray	01007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:10:21	Aleah Trail	94928	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 12:05:14	Gerald Simcoe	18067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 12:01:45	DallasJames White	87507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:49:15	Ellen Zito	98501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:46:50	David Elkins	98826	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:46:21	Melanie Willett	55347	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 11:45:51	Sierra Wayman	60660	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:45:43	Mary Armstrong	85008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:45:14	Renee Van De Velde	09000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:44:29	Albert Jovic	03820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:40:34	Karen Difiore	37914	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 11:38:33	Dionysus Savage	84054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:37:15	Jacob Ray	97212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:37:11	Sea Gabriel	98144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:29:31	Tyler Kissling	55950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:29:29	Nicci Tait	53593	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 11:29:28	Cody Waldron	98109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:29:17	Molly Ulrich	60901	Hello, I am writing to encourage strong protections for mature and old-growth forests on federal land via the National Old Growth Amendment. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time reading this, and I hope you will consider the wellbeing of our forests systems and planet.
2024-08-19 11:26:14	Matt Graves	14760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:24:36	Corey Avery-Wall	98166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:22:32	Emilie Harley	97062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 11:21:58	Jocelyn Villegas	08876	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:17:12	Jeremiah Rostker	91766	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:14:28	Milo Zaagsma	1095KJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:10:38	Sarah Golemon-Mercer	97702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 11:07:37	Willow Vardal	V9R4A3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 11:06:13	Corinne Schroeder	43566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PLEASE PROTECT THE WOODS!!!!!!!!!!!!
2024-08-19 10:59:04	Gordon Kirschner	85382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:55:39	Sean McLean	20841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:55:03	Marley Peifer	95472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:52:18	Olivia Obroam	33544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 10:50:52	Freya Grant	11237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:44:51	Casey Mangan	79903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:42:03	Keirstin Dru	55066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:40:40	Renata Philippe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:37:45	Taylor Larson	92562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 10:37:23	Kimberly Givan	98043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:32:53	Kaylie Mitchell	84123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:31:28	Valentine Brune	69003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:28:52	Sarah Zendle	85281	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:28:48	Jonah Birtwell	06470	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 10:27:30	Catherine Bosard	80211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:21:24	Rena Tomson	74701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:19:19	Cam Connolly		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:18:33	Stanley Zhu	14213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:16:54	Tyler Sasaki	95818	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 10:16:10	Ciara Kuldinow	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:16:09	Jonathan Harnum	97701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:09:28	Kimberly Klein	33511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:05:29	Maisy Gendimenico		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 10:04:47	Aubryn Rushing		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:58:35	Kat Denton	77005	Please help! \n\nThe time is now, for all of us to think about our connections to our home. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:56:38	Samantha Messersmith	26062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:54:41	Ralph Shelton	83709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:53:04	Savannah Kos	43151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:52:01	Kenneth Keany	80027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:50:55	Mya Mokszycke	55414	BOOBS!\ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:49:22	Lori Theriault	28803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:49:15	Nicholas Coleman-Watkin	87008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:47:32	Kylie Matthews	33703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:47:08	Desiree Jacobsen	98087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:47:01	Aliza Yair	98051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:46:55	Hannah Shaw	89015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:41:29	Haley Peacock	84015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Our world deserves to be protected and loved. Save these old growth forests is a part of that.
2024-08-19 9:40:53	Noelle Alder	84015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:35:57	Kamala Dickey	78155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:35:03	Ken Ford	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:34:50	Evelin Posada	78852	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:33:54	Kris Kravitz	07866	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:33:26	Kenneth Smith	97222	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:33:03	Ryan Ragsdale	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:31:42	Tyler Frey	29464	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:31:02	Mason Clark	60441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:31:00	Corey Decker	05444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:29:43	Connor Kamp	30035	When I am among old-growth forests, I feel the presence of God more strongly than anywhere else. Please do not kill God.
2024-08-19 9:26:45	Jordan Brown	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:26:19	Barbara Parker	46534	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:21:05	Hallie Fleming	28270	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:18:10	Liza TenBroek	60045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:18:02	Ashleigh Baldwin	05735	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:17:40	Celia Campbell	21102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:16:56	Alexa Pavan	33441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 9:09:59	Dinah Routhier	04106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:07:16	Jessica Stone	87102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:05:55	Zanae Banks	44111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 9:03:42	Kairyn Rainer	02359	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:59:54	Andzelika Janik	07726	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:57:34	Adrian Comenzind	95838	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:57:07	James Tinker	98024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:55:03	Kyle Sinner	97031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:53:26	Paola Etchemendy	64500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:53:26	Shari Harm	98844	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:50:00	Jordyn Folkart	20850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:48:34	Austan Shea	51526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:46:01	Sierra Wynn	20016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:42:34	Ana Garcia	87109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:39:27	Michael Genese	11216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:29:41	Mia Falloux	20901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:28:29	Madison R	47905	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:27:24	Matthew Bellerby	02339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:26:55	Tammy McIntyre	K6V1X1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:23:43	Yvonne Engelking	98028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:20:37	Amalia Nunes	12603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:20:25	Gillian Jiang	None	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:19:15	zharia lawrence	30038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:17:06	Erin Hodges	49341	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:15:25	Carisma Dawson	17225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:13:35	Beau Borrero	98250	Please help save our ancient forests for future generations and for other species. Now is the time to act! Thank you for your service to our country and to Future generations. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:09:53	Farah Sultan	87505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:09:28	Melissa DiMeglio	48329	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:09:24	Irene Sakson	98007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:08:32	Scott Jennings	98052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:08:10	Samuel Ingersoll	59718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nCut those trees and lã□□ll be pissed!!!
2024-08-19 8:08:05	Deanna Davis	98250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:07:49	Natalia Chylova	82104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:07:44	Sharon Davis	98006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:07:12	Holly Davis Borrero	98250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 8:06:15	Lua Arcos	12305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:05:50	Sabrina Algifari	00113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 8:00:10	Pola Rybarczyk	61-179	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:59:10	Emma Gnegel	83646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:56:13	Melissa Oliver	37174	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 7:55:39	Skye Makuru	04556	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:43:51	Cameron Paine-Thaler	98108	You are cutting down something that is irreplaceable: \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:39:05	Terresa Herzog	32750	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:36:04	Hana Katz	08034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:35:00	hannah kimball	06798	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 7:31:48	Geri Gajewski	04106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:14:08	Addison Hoogland	77379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:12:11	Amaryah Creglow	78022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:11:31	Kylie Chau	02099	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 7:06:06	Ryan Nolen	78748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 6:52:01	Adam Mott	02360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:47:41	Jake Ender	55433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:42:07	Dee Salomon	06796	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:38:27	Neha Desigar	92010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:33:17	Barbara Roatta	33189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 6:32:18	KateLynn Radtke		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Itâ□□s time to do the right thing and protect the outdoors we do have that has not already been ruined.
2024-08-19 6:32:16	Isabella Dennison	44720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:24:22	Simone Lapa Belfiore	07310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:23:00	Holly Eades	06156	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:22:23	Cynthia Matthies	99423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 6:19:34	Margherita Emma Gorla	20093	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 6:04:02	Amy Nguyen	00810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:59:51	Lova Bynke	24794	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:58:53	Collin Bolles	63119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:58:05	Sue Myers	17349	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 5:44:53	Connor Potochnik	15239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:39:51	David Wolfram	84401	Please, let us preserve these last few remaining ecosystems.\n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:34:43	Simra Khan	221001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:30:44	Maurice Bardenhagen	94041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:29:33	Johanna Klauda	94040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 5:14:21	Nancy Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:12:14	Carter Percy	37415	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 5:02:02	jemma robinson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:37:46	Tim Feliciano		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:27:28	Ana's Renvois	50120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 4:25:52	Tyler Klumb	80401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:19:12	Courtney Reed	80909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:19:09	Elise Gillespie	76051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:17:50	Evan Schuh	97062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:11:38	Lindsay Kinney	55077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 4:06:17	Cecelia Seaver	94131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:06:15	Louison Guilleret-Givers	59650 France	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 4:00:11	Will Johnson	78702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:59:43	Ashley Price-Sabate	DH7 9TY	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:42:33	Gina Schmidt	06406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 3:40:42	Zoe Tan	747805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:37:44	Lisa Mann	05301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:34:37	Delaney Walczak	48044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:34:05	Dara Miranda	92227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:33:49	isabella reader	19808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 3:31:30	Jewel Thomas	80220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:31:28	Noah Kief	02142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:30:53	Dora Melis	N12 7LR london	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:18:30	HG Kirk	83704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:17:54	Quinn McKnight	15214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 3:16:36	Raven Skiauteryte	00794	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:13:16	Reece Sharp	94022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:09:50	Hailey Deahl	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:08:14	Sven Romberg	03784	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 3:04:29	Jarepsy Cabello	19526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 2:56:31	Cameron Earl	87107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:41:23	Vallesa Rodriguez	73129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:39:18	Ra S	48015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:35:51	Brian Nichols	92027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:35:32	Kathryn Barto	43119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time and attention.

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2024-08-19 2:33:11	Patience De leon	23238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:32:42	Mandy Lozano	98122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:30:00	Ben Shew	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:29:50	Katherine Ross	FL 33616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:12:13	Steven Ramirez	98596	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 2:09:41	Rebecca Flood	92881	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:09:01	Ariadna Norberg	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:08:06	Sarah Haynes	97448	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 2:07:53	Lana Henry	60047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please.
2024-08-19 2:02:02	David Berger	90026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 1:59:56	William Clark	83651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:59:33	Candy Berlin	19081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:55:03	John Yu	48128	I AM AN ARBORIST. FORESTRY SCIENCE IS CHANGING AND PROVING EVERYTHING WE THOUGHT WE KNEW WAS INCORRECT. WE MUST PROTECT OLD GROWTH. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:52:04	Christyna Hunter	44305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:51:09	Genesis Retiz	92780	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 1:50:31	Cat Wolfe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:48:31	Venezia Follingstad	97477	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:47:13	Shayla Ortega	75189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:45:43	Lauren Statia	54143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:45:16	Claire Pettit		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 1:43:27	Kimberly Mejia	85339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:38:27	Hien Ng	91605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. SAVE THE TREESSSS
2024-08-19 1:36:57	Charles Van Dyke	94025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Pretty please. It would be so cool if you to not hurt the trees. \nLove\nCVD
2024-08-19 1:34:20	madison h		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:30:05	Solveig Erngren	92629	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 1:25:53	Jenna Christensen	95616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:17:32	Carson Wight	92028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:16:30	Jennifer Pham		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:10:35	Madison Black	85742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 1:03:46	vinn stiltner	28602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 1:03:36	Leslie VÃ¡zquez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:55:22	Lyda Cabot	01970	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:55:11	Katherine Clements	E4p7n3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:51:21	Kate Bonnell		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:49:19	dhiren kamboj	140167	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:47:56	Anna Frazier	40351	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:44:04	Logan McMachen	57702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:42:47	Kelsey Fawl	68506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:41:57	Mariah Funcannon	65605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. The garnering of profit from the destruction of old-growth forests is theft. We are all children of this earth and have a right to learn from what has existed so much longer than us, and should exist long after.
2024-08-19 0:41:36	Fabiana Antezana	33073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:39:52	Robin Cruver-bruning	98117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:37:23	Madeline Smith	46032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:36:57	Marie Wood	84043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:36:17	Naibi Aguilera		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:34:36	Madeline Howell	15749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:33:55	kipper fowler	98310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:27:06	Brogan Frey	55102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:25:37	Maggie McCord	98208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:24:20	Rachel Hawthorn	63104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:23:51	Jaina Rosemeyer	99223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:22:03	Rosemary Ronca	28801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:18:11	Jacqueline Armitstead	T6H2A6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:14:54	Cora Griffin	55423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:13:02	Shunashy Jimenez	90049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:12:50	Cassie Crowley	98027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:12:31	Rachel K	76020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:12:24	Marcus Jimenez	98027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:11:30	Robin Ryder	37917	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:10:31	Katie Dean	48601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:09:15	Megan Salloum	60622	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-19 0:09:06	Joshua Carrick	98102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:08:16	Sydney Rohm	55397	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:00:42	quinn connell	02766	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-19 0:00:33	Lee Cassidy	82072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:58:44	Jayden MacTavish	32720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 23:57:36	Leo Navarro	01505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:57:08	Seth Roach	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:52:55	Jacob Cronk	80002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:45:00	Damon Doyle	04107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:43:35	Madison Hurlbut	80013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 23:41:27	Sofia Cardoso	55316	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:40:29	August Kauzlarich	76028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:39:09	Carlos Wauman	11416	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:37:33	Jose Diaz-rodriguez	99163	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:36:14	Tamara Schroers	04107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 23:36:10	Annika Schulz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:27:20	Pooja S		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:27:07	Lillian Logan	18940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:24:57	Alexander Owens	98043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:23:59	Kate Wittich	23225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 23:21:24	Juantale Person	27909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:20:54	Isaac Samodell	88005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:20:51	Shreya Sahai	10036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:16:11	Tristan Atkinson	33331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Signed Tristan Atkinson
2024-08-18 23:16:03	Rebecca Vezza	08094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 23:15:41	Kathryn Kay	22303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:09:57	Lilliana Kennedy	48866	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:07:47	David Weber	99338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 23:03:19	Kendall Dickerson	66221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:58:33	Faith Rappuhn	68154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:58:22	Hunter Melton	60045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:57:25	Cela Janiec	80229	Trees are our number one combat against climate change. They are our history, our life, and our future. Protect them, keep them away from commercial logging, full stop. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:54:14	Calvin Leidich	96940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:53:38	Caden Bracken-Sorte	92617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:53:28	Cyan Adam	30319	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:50:09	Joshua Kerns	83815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nAlso please please please please please please please please please
2024-08-18 22:42:42	Lucinda Cherbaka	24060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:42:12	SB cusatis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:41:55	Jack Maxwell	L7s1k7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:41:49	Taylor Heyman	60625	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:39:27	Maggie Wilkes	43202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:38:35	Meghan Hoeye	98223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:37:47	Vanshika Singh	01863	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:37:36	Roux Barrett	66212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:34:43	Anika Desai	91104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:34:29	Aurelia Thingvoid	91355	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:29:46	Miracle Knight	60620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:29:46	Rebekah Murray	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:25:46	Ana Martinez	92618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:24:53	Alyssa Jackson	78539	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:24:34	Ashley-Rose Bellendaine	97007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:23:40	Nicholas Hubacki	91306	Leave gods work alone,Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:23:24	Charlie Goggin	98229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:23:07	Ethan Palmer		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:22:24	Crystal Spence	21234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:18:02	Daria Garnett	23608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:17:55	Aurelia Casarribias		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:17:48	Coral Poole	03840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:17:35	Yasmine Cortez	95035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:05:11	Sofia Sassone	33149	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:04:49	Abigail Thompson	32724	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:01:50	Ken Kinnard	80021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:01:32	Colette Kinnard	80021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:01:10	Mark McKee	99207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 22:00:46	Logan Kinnard	99207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 22:00:26	Andrea Vossen	33330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:56:37	Joseph Sneyers	07481	You have in your ability to protect an intertwined community of beings that have existed for long before your species. We have no right to destroy it yet we have no say except through public speech, voting and organizations like you. Do not fail us! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:56:03	Rosemary Hall	48430	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:55:59	Ambria Shang	61822	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:55:45	Daniel Manqueros	42303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:52:16	Sarah Nelson	95482	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:51:56	Lacey Bradford		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:51:50	Zoe Bender		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:50:21	Francie Maguire	94702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:50:18	emme oursler	28601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:49:56	kyra blake	92677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:49:51	I O		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:49:21	Kyle Allan	32244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:46:20	Diane Campanaro	20852	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:44:52	Nicole Kelly	83709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:41:14	Dinghan Guo	53711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:37:01	Oliver Swanson	59801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I want to keep having these beautiful trees and accessible nature for myself, and future generations to enjoy and benefit from
2024-08-18 21:34:59	James Cavery	70799	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:34:40	Karen Emm	32931	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:34:10	Adrian Celeste	88310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:33:30	Anneke Pronk	55108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nPlease protect our trees!
2024-08-18 21:29:27	Margaret Meulemans	37065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:26:21	Munira Ahmed	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:25:01	Nan Myles		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:24:18	austin stois	44240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:23:54	Cassandra Driscoll		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:23:48	Nicole Putze	75056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:22:03	Henry Murphy	80206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:20:56	Alex Arnal	79907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:15:41	Kate Charles	07706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:15:03	Isabela DDS	76132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:13:14	Taylor Evans	32084	Stop letting things be taken from people we will never get the chance to have back. We've all lost so much already in our lives. Please leave some good for us all. Something timeless and alive.
2024-08-18 21:13:05	Basil Colasurdo	87106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:12:59	Connor Elder	84097	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:11:50	Kitt Starkie	11721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:10:25	Dayna Pendergast	49418	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 21:05:45	Audrey Hsu	94539	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:03:00	Colin Parnell	95841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:01:37	Octavio Mendez	92802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:01:17	milena mit		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 21:01:11	Frances Prentiss	55805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:58:32	Maria fernanda Navarrete	85226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:57:45	Theresa Leilitch	K6V6E8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:52:18	Shawn Shah	89523	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:50:52	Mason King	40769	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:46:10	Aaron Early	40769	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:46:05	Urvi Khanvilkar	K7P3A8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:44:53	Ellis Spickermann	91106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:41:02	William Chin	98379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:40:28	Irene Miller	91106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:36:50	Kyrie Jesalosky	76207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:31:56	Callie Catacosinos	11545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:31:15	Annie Huang	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:30:16	Maxwell Smosna	27023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:27:01	Iain Hannam-Williams	03200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:26:43	Herre Grenet	09050	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:26:38	Ryan Traffanstedt	93308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:23:41	Mark Borden	75165	I'm Mark Borden, I currently study Forest Wildlife Management in college. I fully understand the importance of old-growth forest stands. There is way more to be discussed than what I can say right now, but there are zero downsides to protecting old-growth. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:22:42	Emily Schabert		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:17:40	Cody Fernow	83634	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:16:48	Joseph Tucker	84065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:12:11	Paige Cowen	74114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:10:55	Catherine Lie	15610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:07:04	Melissa Berkowitz	83814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:03:55	Marielena Benavides	94553	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:03:10	Ellie DuRant	33909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 20:02:59	Ginny Ware	05401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 20:01:27	Aidan Holmes	53531	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:59:14	Jessica Grey	37323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:58:59	Jessica Grey	31548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:58:37	Jessica Grey	79915	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:55:30	Bryce Zetzman	80487	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:55:07	Samantha Adzgian	06518	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:53:54	Heidi Holloway	04019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:51:45	Ritwik Temburni	L7A4P9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:51:32	Christie Seamons		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:49:07	Deirdre Oâ□□Flynn	01938	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:47:48	Phoebe Lu	666600	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:45:09	Deni Woodard	95632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:43:14	stephanie ramirez	97838	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:42:57	Elisabeth Glass	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:37:47	Jack Fogarty	03748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:35:57	Forrest Schmitt	12545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:34:18	Quinn LaViolette	02135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:32:39	Rebecca Ohlin	80919	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:22:52	Jennifer Klein	04093	I truly believe we can and should save the trees for the future of our children and planet! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:22:32	Mya Miller	32796	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:17:53	Fabian Veider	08010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:17:04	Paige Massey	80503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:15:45	Rebekah Krum	95610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:15:40	Sarah Wiltgen	60068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:14:49	Aubrey Brooks	54028	Stop taking from the earth we need these trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:11:12	Abigail Pyle	77372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:10:55	Elise Newton	96150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:09:34	Meghan Price	34668	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:08:46	Megan Gaunt	89523	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:07:40	Carson Jacobson	83316	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:06:49	Sarah Jessica-Parker	01267	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:06:21	Alex Jones	90210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:06:10	Antonio Steeple	80252	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:04:33	Heather MacDougall	03833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 19:03:40	Jude Cir	41017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 19:00:51	Joshua Moss	28152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:58:00	Matthew Pope	31601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:50:03	Lauren Yim	92688	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:45:32	Garima Gupta	77598	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 18:42:17	Mary Liu	19111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:40:44	Sam Dagg	48316	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:38:10	April Beavers	78640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:37:44	Samantha Didomenico	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:34:00	Taryn Beardsley	12508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 18:32:55	Rachel McCracken	73010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:32:32	Nicholas Sousa	23229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:31:46	Demetrius McMullan	27312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:29:15	Leonie Lang	42657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:28:32	Joana Peterson	40876	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 18:25:17	Magdalena van Gemeren	3025CP	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:24:27	Leslie Shear	78238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:19:56	Alexandra Chatzi	57500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:17:24	Sundjata Suma	20878	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:15:55	Zā□□Dana Scantlebury	bb22078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 18:14:26	Connor Argenzio	49546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:14:06	Lindsay Brown	04073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:13:00	Sarah Novak	68510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:12:47	Ana Rosales	52070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:12:12	Madison Cathey	95482	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 18:10:32	Brayden Miles	45429	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:09:35	Maria Clara Firman	22450130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:09:22	Elissa Winsett	76123	The Comfort of the Woods by Amos Russel Wells Full Text I understand my comrades of the woods, And they know me completely. Not an oak But is my brother, strong, reserved, sincere. Along the happy, peaceful forest ways That wind so intimately through the trees I hold a calm communion with my friends, The pines and gentle birches. Day by day Insensibly the bond is closer drawn With beckonings of branches, waftures Of subtle fragrance, melodies of birds, Flickers of sunlight on the level leaves. A thousand sweet enchantments pure and good.
2024-08-18 18:09:11	Harshitha Talasila		Protect our trees and our environment. We need these trees and the forests they make up as we move forward and continue to face the impacts of climate change. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:08:41	Benjamin Murphy	76123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 18:01:05	Madeleine Magruder	43215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:58:45	Rebecca Fielding	64011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:58:44	Nymphaea Ginsberg	55119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:58:42	Samuel Mobley	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:58:13	Z V	K7M	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:53:18	jace A.	52722	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:52:20	Monika Nadzins	28205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:50:47	Riley Smith	27603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:49:16	Maxwell Pollack	33603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:49:11	Aurora Thomas	43228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:47:00	Charles Balotescu	06883	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:45:55	Aishwarya Karad	95112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:40:48	Spencer Keithley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:40:08	Reilly Moore	21084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:38:28	Nick Perez	85138	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:36:18	Eleanor Johnson	33611	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:35:49	Becky Kobel	98266	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I live in the PNW and we absolutely need to protect and respect our forests.
2024-08-18 17:32:10	FÃ¡tima PÃ©rez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:31:37	Dipika Arun	03575	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:31:31	s h		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:30:56	lee titchner	66502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:29:02	David Rodriguez	15207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:26:59	Grace Ruan	97062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:25:12	Kodi Shepard	83704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:23:13	Vladyslav Popov	96707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I don't want to see fields of death by the age of 70
2024-08-18 17:18:23	Penelope Ramond		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:17:37	Erika Kuhn	44136	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:15:16	Katherine Kaiser	81004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:14:34	Christian Balmaceda	92124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:11:44	Alex Egleston	49333	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:10:20	Tanner Sumens	84044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:10:00	Susan Douglas	60804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:08:37	Tania Fuentealba	59937	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:08:16	Gloria Moreno	91205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:06:46	Sarah Bullock	22193	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:06:32	Mason Malone	79410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:06:28	Teagan Erskine	80212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:06:07	Aspen Erskine	80212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:05:50	Matt Erskine	80212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:04:35	Jon VanBlaricum	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:04:23	Ketzie Deguzman	32828	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:04:12	Adler VanBlaricum	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:03:58	Brittany Marquez	85381	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:03:51	Jack VanBlaricum	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:03:35	aurmie singh		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:03:30	Anita VanBlaricum	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:03:16	Maggie Dettloff	37064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:03:00	Robert Jacobi	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:02:45	Jennifer Jacobi	80212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:02:27	Melissa Jacobi	80212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:02:08	Erin Kim	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:01:52	Ashley Muranaka	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:01:34	Miari Costarelli	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:01:18	Katherine Jacobi	89107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:01:01	SofĀa Laycock	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:00:54	skylar vrana	75165	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 17:00:45	Jasmine Mack	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 17:00:15	Nina Jacobi	80247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:59:54	Paulina Jacobi	80247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:59:19	Franklin Doronzo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:59:12	Samantha Crawford	40213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:59:02	Gia DeYoung	85719	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:55:15	Jayden Mohr	77536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:44:58	Dina Galvez	06516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:44:39	Madeline Estep	62301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:43:58	Harrison Howard	59715	Howdy! \n\nOld growth trees are mega important for so many damn reasons please stop logging. We have so few left. Just safe and protect what we have.
2024-08-18 16:42:43	Annaliese Cheronnier		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:42:04	Ryan Morehead	46142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:40:28	Brayden Mendonca	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:40:04	Luna Rivera	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:39:51	Lillianne Gonzalez	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:39:36	Jonathan Rivera	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:39:30	Manuel Fiore	80124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:39:22	Angelina Gonzalez	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:38:32	Andrew Pizzanello	92064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:37:54	Maria Zouvas	92064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:37:49	Micaela LeÃ±n	15023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:37:37	Danielle Cooke	90012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:34:34	Haylie Harris		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:34:10	Talia Jeffrey	97236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:32:01	Emmy Brown	84105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:31:26	Zachary Montealegre	32826	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:30:29	Makenzie Granzin	27284	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. There is no future where human greed outpaces our wildlife resources.
2024-08-18 16:28:58	Maddie Smith	38112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:28:32	Stephanie Fuller	61880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:28:26	Rachel Smith	85020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:26:50	Blake Bachelor	95482	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:26:26	Meg Phillips	20007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. You could make a difference that your children will be proud of. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:24:03	Alexis Nipper	71105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Stop destroying the only home we have, life is short and I want our youth to grow up on a thriving land.
2024-08-18 16:23:04	Aubrey Thomas	73119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:23:03	Madeline Coley	10916	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please, I want my children to know the beauty of this country.
2024-08-18 16:22:37	Savannah Gibson	84120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:22:23	Alice Kubo	94941	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:22:09	Karina Surovceva	14000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:21:32	Andrea Rodriguez	98037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:20:39	Emily Gallagher	19125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:20:18	Zahraa Zertuche	92113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:19:22	Angel Gomez	92337	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:19:05	Leilani Pompa	91932	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:18:09	Ira Conger	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:17:11	Laurie Beth Kesterson	45405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:16:15	Kimberly Beltran	84005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:15:49	Nathan Carrillo	85345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:13:43	Y T		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:12:52	Ajla Dervisevic	60077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:11:55	Alix Powell	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:11:30	Samantha Wedgwood	59601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:11:16	Gillian Brownlee	70471	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:10:26	Christopher Guzmán	28451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:10:06	Kamila Herrera	T616y1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:10:04	Lynn Hayes		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:09:04	Paige Trippe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:08:53	Arianna Allwine	12033	Once old-growth forests are cut, they will never grow back in our lifetimes or our children's lifetimes or our grandchildren's lifetimes. There are so many benefits they provide the earth. Selfishness for profit should never overrule our love for life and the world we live in. Please do the right thing.

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2024-08-18 16:08:49	James Cordova	77025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:08:42	Keegan Nixon	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:08:37	Brennan Percle	70769	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:08:36	Andrew Wu	95113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:08:03	Paul Schilling	95658	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:07:49	Tira Durrell	80015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:07:16	Savannah McKeon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:06:57	Sydney Lamb	46123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:06:15	Claire Davis	97540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:05:19	Sarah LaVerdiere	17028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:04:40	John Ochsner	66212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:04:03	Nelly Taylor	RG25 3BP	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:03:32	Catherine Andrews	77401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:02:48	Daniel Ruhr	80906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:02:08	Daniel Rose	87121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 16:00:05	Lydia Figueroa	76108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 16:00:00	Nimra Bashier		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:59:33	Breanna Lucero	80022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:58:50	Katrina Giles	99341	My area is the wheat lands of Washington State, where ice age floods took out all the trees. I have to travel hours to see old growth trees in any direction. Allowing new old growth to be cut down would hamper everyone's enjoyment and wonder. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:58:42	Cass Kohrt	55447	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. There's nothing like the sight of these forests.

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2024-08-18 15:57:25	Rachelle Domingo	96706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:57:20	Lyra Mink	89128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:55:25	ayen lyf	44022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:55:23	Natalie Thomas	38112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:54:50	Kal-EI Steel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:51:39	Kylie Tomlin	76180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:51:14	Daisy Johnstun	55330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:50:02	Sarah Santiago	01757	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:47:31	Samantha Odum	95113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:44:57	Catherine Garcia	10032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:42:32	Brady Murphy	28206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:38:57	Elyssa Serrilli	01004	I Love the Trees. I mean, I really love the trees. Non one does what they do - clean the air, hold the soil, make habitat for thousands of species and millions of individuals , Reduce flooding and create describable beauty. And old trees do it better. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:38:45	Anna Goncharova	98354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities. They are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. It is an unsustainable practice to keep cutting down old-growth forests. Protect our forests.
2024-08-18 15:36:57	Alexander Dominique	06247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. The value of old-growth forests are unquantifiable and the permitted destruction of them is evil. 5. The value of biodiversity is unquantifiable and old-growth forests must be protected to ensure a biodiverse environment for the future generations to come.
2024-08-18 15:35:45	Hailey Hoover	48134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:34:39	Virgil Dion	98011	I've grown up among these trees. They're family to me. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:34:20	Tajvir Singh	95206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:34:03	Jada Richardson	29229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:33:15	Rajvir Kaur	95206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:32:47	Rajvir Kaur	95206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:32:04	Tamara Rodriguez	20817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:31:32	Lena Griswold	50009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:30:11	Richard Ayers	48220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:29:12	Sarena Shabetai	80501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:28:12	Rebekah Killebrew	32177	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:27:07	Hannes Riedl	82205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:25:49	Vic Tranor		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:25:46	Taelor Hill	55104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:24:01	Mackenzie Hale	85086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:23:46	Adan Vazquez	60609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:23:41	Lauryn Bychkowsky	V0N 2H1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:22:37	Hironi Corrigan	97062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it very necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:21:12	Charlotte Schulz	04125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:19:32	Mark Savage	66503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:18:43	Selena Maldonado	11704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:18:07	Courtney McCown	66607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:18:06	Bridget Coyer	48025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:17:45	Anna Mae Corrigan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:16:15	Abigail Damico	48827	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:15:38	Jason Burton	48439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:14:49	Mary Maddison	93117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:14:01	James Fowlkes	20016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:13:18	Evan Young	22079	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:12:41	Sophia Lancaster	97045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:12:27	Margaret Ruiz	75007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:07:47	Jose Rodriguez	28546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:07:20	Isabella Chavez	80504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:06:57	Echo Watters	53711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:05:53	Alice Roussrau	45200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:04:30	Sophia Smith	10004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 15:04:12	Sverrir Gauti Svavarsson	00201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. Don't do the same as the vikings did to iceland, they. Chopped down all of the trees in iceland and now only 1% of iceland is covered with forest.
2024-08-18 15:03:19	Jack Snider	83638	My name is jack snider and I am an outdoorsman from Idaho. I strongly support the following statements. Thank you for taking the time to read this. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:02:03	Darcy Wodhams	92503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 15:02:00	Luke Burns	02762	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:59:37	Brianna Gutierrez	92507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!

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2024-08-18 14:57:47	Autumn Potts	14607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:57:31	Erin Egan	29847	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:57:05	Vianey Garcia	87507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:57:00	Karla Medina	07047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:56:57	Johnnie G	60614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:55:38	Aleena Sahgal	L371LU	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:55:26	Andrew Sedlak	13207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:54:55	Emily Preston	Br3 4ae	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:54:00	Jorge Navarro		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:53:07	Peyton Cain	32708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:48:21	Elaine Drake	14572	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:47:37	Thaddeus Miller	17313	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:44:35	Ashton Hausmann	77406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:44:19	Ava Semenoff	98233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:44:13	Isiquiel Quintanilla	95010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:44:08	Landon Hooser	85032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. As an Environmental engineer. it's important to preserve what is naturally established especially when it comes to the natural environment. Please protect the trees so that me, and generations after can enjoy the fruits of natural landscape. Don't tear it down!
2024-08-18 14:44:04	Max Liu	94025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:43:14	Melissa Cardenas	64989	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:39:54	Sierra Orduna		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:39:48	Moriah Seymour	99004	What I dont understand is how you seem to forget that we need the damn trees to breath. Cutting the oldest and strongest of them which takes care of so much of our carbon and creates so much oxagen for everyone including your families and yourself. \nMature old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:35:35	S Davies		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:35:06	Stephanie Marino	19468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:34:10	engel mondana	34000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:33:25	Lahna Wright	75070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:27:41	Kathrina Onate	10044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:27:13	Olivia Maley	30082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:25:28	Solomon Belanger	41075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:23:42	Ysaure Fulconis	94960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:23:27	Peyton Ruby	83318	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:23:05	Olivia Storms	19061	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:23:04	Linus Nuchter		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:22:47	atlas inlow	46254	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:21:17	Annelise Spinosa	60515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:20:41	Jayden Blanch	84047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:17:49	Cecilia Cunningham	21074	I am a mother to small children, and I want this world to be a place they can live and explore and grow in. Cutting down so many of our trees cuts down on our natural air filtration, I don't want my children's children to have to choose between paper or air. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:15:01	Arnav Khadd		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:14:24	August Chapman	13492	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:13:42	Mia Sato-Stetson	34746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:13:24	Brianna Reeves	49444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:12:32	sarah arias	91911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:10:18	Isabel Freeland	80504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:09:41	Ayten Soo	91340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. SAVE THE TREES
2024-08-18 14:07:47	Kyle Shores	77802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:07:14	Nicholas Manela	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:06:52	Danielle Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:06:22	Travis Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:06:02	Cody Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:05:40	Catherine Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:05:12	Steve Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:04:41	Sasha Hall-Johnson	85701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 14:04:39	Heather Mazulo	99003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:03:48	Zachary Keaney	02026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:03:38	Victoria Sills	19121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:02:58	Leilani White	93433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:02:51	luke mcdonald	60608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nrespect the earth or it will throw you out.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-18 14:01:39	Sophia Kato	11215	Hello, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
2024-08-18 14:01:13	Ashley O'DONNELL	46545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 14:00:46	Michaela Mott	77807	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:59:32	Kiera Martin	41042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:57:37	Luci LeBon	99218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:56:48	Cassie Coale	19118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:56:13	Ian Rothauser	06111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:55:53	Chantel Berg	73135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:55:34	Aurora Cornett	41749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:55:04	Erin Putney	68504	Save our future by saving or past! \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:54:29	Trevor Stutzman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:53:42	Adam Hardcastle	46106	I spent much of my childhood hiking and camping in the woods of southern Indiana and Kentucky. Some of my favorite memories are surrounded with massive, old trees and dirt trails. Everyone should be allowed to experience the joys of hiking and camping, and destroying the oldest forests of our nation does a disservice to the people and the beauty of the country. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:52:37	Luzy Flipse	77954	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:52:28	Sierra Quiros	88001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:50:39	Sarah Slate	71112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-18 13:49:37	Danielle LaddSuits	37040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:49:28	Timber Lockhart	80517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:48:41	Tara Gulati-Brown	64012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:48:09	Marissa Scudlo	11702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:46:48	Jamie Cox	9721/	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Mature trees are impossible to replace effectively. They are a dying resource and should be protected because we do not have the time or existing stock to replace the quality wildlife habitat they provide.

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2024-08-18 13:45:41	Ian Hewitt	94110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:45:01	Chelsea Coley	63139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:44:28	Drew novak	55123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:43:23	Keily Gayosso	85338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:43:17	Sidney Horne	92105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:42:22	Josiah Samuels	30012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:42:10	Emely Gayosso	85338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:41:57	Olivia Michael		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:41:49	Danielle Gross	15042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:41:20	Sarianna Jones		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:40:26	Allison Mohrman	37828	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:39:44	Arden Seville	93004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:38:59	Josh Silberstein	94102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:38:25	Veronica Delaforce	27320	Hello. Please read and please understand its importance. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:37:38	Abigail Irizarry	60110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:25:17	Lillith Allen	V0P 1Z0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:29:14	Anabelle Jordan	39571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:28:17	Kelsey Neubecker	48192	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:27:09	Sophie Bedrinana	91350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:26:38	Matthew Teawait	55369	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:26:18	Alexis England	83686	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:26:04	Daniel Williams		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:24:36	Stephanie Hunter	46234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:21:24	Emery Jakob	20653	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:20:45	Marisa Yerace	84405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:20:02	Hayden Harris	95843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:19:03	Maple Hardin	42726	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:18:03	Ashley Rey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.\nAlso if you don't save the planet you're a bitch and ultra gey. K thankkkkkkkks
2024-08-18 13:17:24	Jessica Dominguez	89701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:16:44	Avanti Pandit	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:16:09	Samantha Schuler	11230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:16:00	Cheyenne Holliday	52556	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:15:08	Natalie Horrigan	49345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:15:07	Cindy Magee-Nieves	83338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:15:01	Harper Miskin	49047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Destroying the world makes my fight against suicide so much harder. Please don't do this.

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2024-08-18 13:13:56	Ria Bierling	95407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:12:34	Natalie Anderson	37216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:12:09	Yas W		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:11:15	Davy Cruse	67212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:10:51	Tammy Pham	76002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:10:41	Leonardo Mujica	77090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:10:35	Kyla Fu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:10:28	Emilee Ryan	45241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:10:15	Erika Allen	49424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:10:13	Victoria Sanchez	77090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:09:04	Elizabeth Yeung	11204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:07:59	Jared Budlong	36526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:02:21	Jacob Reid	17225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:01:49	Athena Peters	85281	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:01:40	Kelianne Devlin	85304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 13:01:28	Emily James	77371	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 13:00:31	Christine Mills	70809	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:58:35	Brahn Smith	04736	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:56:13	Amelia Walton	31008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:55:42	Valerie RÄ¼cker	58730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:53:05	Cris Rayborne	96150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:50:01	Jeanne Kennedy	97215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:49:43	Deborah Kountz	93710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:46:35	Megan Herald	48363	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:45:39	Naomi Miller	01742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:45:01	Ellen Wright	28791	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:44:41	Sarah Khan	11369	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:43:42	Gabriella Cohan	55068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:41:18	Kit Livingston	93065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:40:48	Elle Furnival	85710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:40:20	Em B	02139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:40:17	Louise Lindstr�m	92130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:39:34	Sharron Perez	92126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:37:45	Jennifer Salucci	02478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:37:32	Grace Rhoads	46383	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:36:41	Weston Acampora	61820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:34:22	Jasper Bulgajewski	06082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:33:54	David Stearns	60647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:32:58	Tiril Knutshaug	07011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:32:16	Matthew Staten	38002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:28:09	Jessica Smith	43015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:27:45	Rachel Lewis	10576	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:26:12	Leo Gleonec	29940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:21:31	Alanna Tangen	59602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:19:42	Emorie Bodenstadt	92119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:17:08	Milly Mcdade	hp91rr	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:15:37	Emily Humbert	41071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:12:08	Grace Admire	80221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:11:47	Grant Regan-Loomis	01776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:07:13	Makaila Slocum	27278	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 12:06:03	Ava Baptista	94403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:02:23	Destiny Lindley	44129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 12:00:51	Manuel Guerrero	91741	Mature and old-growth trees and forests play a crucial role in filtering drinking water for communities, providing habitats for wildlife, and mitigating climate change by absorbing and storing vast amounts of carbon each year. These trees and forests also enhance ecosystem resilience to wildfires and help regulate forest temperatures. However, these invaluable forests face significant threats from climate change and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees robs Americans of the numerous benefits, beauty, and grandeur that these magnificent trees provide. These trees hold far greater value standing than they do as timber.The proposed National Old-Growth Amendment presents the Forest Service with an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth forests, but the current draft falls short of fulfilling this promise.The policy proposals contain numerous provisions that would permit the Forest Service to log old-growth trees and send them to mills. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth in a way that could lead to its decline, under the guise of "proactive stewardship." Additionally, the proposals include ambiguous language that could justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the alternatives provide adequate protection for our oldest trees and forests.To earn my support, the final amendments must address these shortcomings by:Prohibiting the logging of old-growth trees across all national forests.Ending the commercial exchange of old-growth trees harvested from forestlands managed by the agency□□no old-growth trees should be sent to mills.Establishing strong protections for mature forests and trees to ensure an increase in old-growth forests for future generations
2024-08-18 11:58:05	Mary Ludwick		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:57:42	Alaina R	02739	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 11:56:51	Emily Resch	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:54:59	Wogayu Qualls	83843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:54:24	Sasha Bartley	80018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:52:24	Jazmin Jimenez	11377	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:51:15	Grace Kucinski	14072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 11:51:11	Tam Nguyen	20904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:49:37	Avery Nieporte	41075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:44:08	Adrian Pecourt		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:39:51	Adeline Lagerberg	80120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:39:23	Robert Briselli	19342	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 11:35:28	Stephanie Herrera	90001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:34:50	Wendy Millan	92805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:31:39	Khuslen B	95747	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:31:13	Katherine Ferrante	11365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:25:14	Michael Ippolito	06880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 11:23:01	Emily Grover	84606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:13:48	Sophie de Dauw	4944AB	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:11:08	Nichole White	77657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:07:45	Carljin de Dauw	4944AB	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:07:25	Syntia Zeni	32821	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 11:07:02	Aj Hoffman	60517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:05:09	Nejra Sinanovic	63129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:05:00	Kaze Askot	31030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:03:13	Holly Smith	87102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 11:02:18	Kathryn Langston		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:59:39	Keagan Irani	19809	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:55:43	Faren Spencer	45662	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:51:45	Kate Brown	37934	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:51:02	Connery Peters	77381	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:47:56	Owen Edwards	94619	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:47:34	Ema Sun	95113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:43:12	Ashley Nguyen	95135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:41:58	Camila Labrada	91913	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:41:21	Christian Tenjo	61761	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. I would like my Children to see the majesty of a mighty tree and old growth forrest, but sadly this could become a distant fantasy by the time they are born. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:40:15	Flower Henry	21206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:38:40	Taylor Stanaland	30263	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:36:02	Ali Gorban	20878	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:32:44	Adamczyk Nathalie	95320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:29:53	Mary Duty	92274	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:29:28	McKenna Lowrey	98642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:28:48	Valerie Roy		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:27:01	Riley Ferguson	P9n1x3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:26:01	Ida Jynge		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:22:56	Elise MacCuish	02148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:21:59	Daga Zaczek		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:21:04	Silas Bernbeck	40723	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:20:22	Megan Kenoyer	80831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:19:58	Juuli KÄmre	80020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:19:13	Jessica Robertson	78234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:13:54	Vivien Winter	H4A3A7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 10:10:09	Joe Smith	80134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:04:40	Steven Vargas-Nieto	30504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:04:32	Alyssa Haberman	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 10:02:29	Ethan Walls		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:49:09	Milo Moffitt	SE22 9JJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 9:46:54	Gabe Rangel	75844	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Why get rid of the forest its been here before us
2024-08-18 9:45:10	Jessie St. John		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:43:53	Nina Cardenas	07105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:43:16	Jacquelynn Bourdon	48066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:41:39	Maia Thomas	78613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 9:39:03	Veronika Kovaliove	W12 9UB	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:35:50	Chen Chen Ji	37138 Verona	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:30:17	Derin Parker	30677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:24:15	Clark Swaney	49412	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:23:22	Dylan McGrail	04457	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 9:22:45	SofĀa Rivero		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:15:08	Jana VajsarovĀi	38901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:12:33	Madison Loik	01581	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I just think it is super important for trees to be protected with the amount of them that are already being cut down. These trees provide a rich history and so many benefits to the environment. It's unethical and damaging to even think of cutting them down.
2024-08-18 9:11:33	kate sorochan	07750	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:10:06	Colin James	38000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 9:05:23	Ariis Merz	80403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 9:02:13	Nyx Pinson	25701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:55:50	Jane Evans	27360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:55:09	Samantha Thomas	65742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:54:16	Christine Klosterman	83616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 8:48:45	Reese H	66226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:44:20	Julia Kitsczwatz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:40:56	Abigail Trigueros	03669	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:37:34	Magdeylis Granda	33010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:37:06	Victor Granda	33010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 8:36:48	Dahiana Granda	33010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:36:28	Sally Kuan	33010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:36:07	Alexander Hernandez	33010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:34:42	Cadell Rocge	N4x 0a6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:34:33	Melanie Copeland	33647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 8:33:12	Ethan ElHamahmy	08550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:27:58	Brendan MacCoy	19468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so.\n\nThe policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests.\n\nFor me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies:\n\n1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests\n\n2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills.\n\nP.S. I live in Pennsylvania, I have lived my whole childhood in nature, there has been nothing so wholly positive to my upbringing than the preserves and state woodlands that I camped, hiked, and climbed on. If there is not, in the future, wood or meadow for my children or theirs, I don't think we would have fought well enough for their future.
2024-08-18 8:19:52	Anja Wagner	83559	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:14:49	Geronimo Robaina	00921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:06:10	Milanne Parein	02610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 8:05:07	David McCutcheon	20841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:04:59	Laura McCutcheon	20841-4360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 8:03:37	Jaden Malarkey	S9V 0V3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:50:26	Elisa Dilworth		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:41:49	Pavle Djukic	12000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 7:40:39	Lisa Schulze	53783	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:30:43	Alisa Kishi	96782	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:23:40	Himanshu Morwal	110095 - New De	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:22:02	Erika Luukko	00920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:18:49	andrea fabia	98031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 7:18:21	John May	72019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:17:14	Venus Najar	41505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:09:09	Michaela VÄjvrÄ		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:05:52	Holly Mellin	07600	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 7:05:31	Will Edwards	NR19 2XQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:04:44	Leo Pham	V5P 1N1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 7:03:25	Felix Velez	10455	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:52:54	Kat Jolliff	46205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:52:31	Yuri Wallace	12227-799	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 6:50:39	Klara Nilsson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:47:50	Cin Helderman	1621EA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:37:25	Alex Tietel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:22:44	Luz Massano	00000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:19:07	Raphaela von Loewenich	89077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 6:18:53	Avigail Kapper		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 6:05:54	Sophia BrÃ©ndu	332111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 5:46:42	Raisa Saka	13730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 5:36:48	Mohammed Faizan Nadeem	12345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 5:28:37	Hailey Meadows	95682	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 5:26:53	Blanca Fournier	135 52 TyresÅ¶	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 5:25:43	Roksana Kiraga	72-022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:51:37	Elliott Nielsen	06715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:41:50	Clara Schaaf	57580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:34:08	Tanvi M	03021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 4:33:47	Cayleigh Berry	07140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:23:17	Emerson moriarty	09227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:20:38	Michelle Martín	46619	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:15:05	Alba Vera	46500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 4:03:57	Nante Hubert	12587	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 4:03:28	Khushi V	81638	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:56:46	Mila Van pijkeren	6814DJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:54:27	Wilson Liang	11020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I, Wilson Liang, wholeheartedly approve of the above message and I wish for my voice to be heard to protect the land by the people for the people.
2024-08-18 3:52:01	Rhianne Sia	01008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:47:33	Celeste N	90001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 3:43:23	Paulo Doria	8125-580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:37:26	Lazar Batica	22305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:36:41	Alias Evans	08876	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:35:51	Charlie Droge	2571BR	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:31:00	Melie Duret-Belfort	74939	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 3:28:59	Thea Rob	47429	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:21:23	Juno Summer	SA32AN	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:19:10	Matthew Thomson	94587	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:11:26	Nicolas Moah	V5N 5E5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 3:10:23	Gabriel Uribe	30033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 3:04:00	Namratha VM	560029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:59:54	Bella Hansen	55108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:55:00	Rodolfo Sanchez	90057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:52:50	victoria chou		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:51:46	Vy Tran	90680	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 2:50:47	Michelle Lopez Mazariegos	90012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:49:32	Simon Confalone	81031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:49:02	Christina Penton	20169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:48:57	Sharvin Raphael	682006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:40:19	Chloe Wu	91801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include climate change and commercial logging, depriving Americans of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 2:37:26	Alex Liu	94555	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:32:18	kenya james	33319	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:29:39	Liam Livingston	94303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:29:20	Yuridia Ochoa	79904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:27:32	Anthony Mcsparran	64080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save the land we are meant to work in harmony with! Not command.

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2024-08-18 2:24:41	Julia Lankisch	80537	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:19:10	Abigail Deegan	75460	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:18:37	Ajoyna Nared	95827	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:10:04	Harper Robbins	60613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 2:04:23	Zoey Powell	84009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 2:00:40	Josephine Hammond	08054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:59:11	Keegan Oneill		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:50:43	A Ja	19472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:50:06	Devynnee Ye	98404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:48:33	Aaditi Wadia		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I hope you consider the importance of my message.

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2024-08-18 1:38:53	Max Wiedemann	04157	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:29:41	Selena Styran	V8x3e8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:23:05	Tripp Antill	63125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:17:23	Arran Ciske	60148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:12:01	Iris Zhang		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. They help provide against flooding, give shelter, and are a big part of ecosystems that let creatures thrive in. \ Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 1:07:18	Bruce Sands	78258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 1:05:55	Brynn Tiffany	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:57:30	Lydia Parmegiani	07974	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:56:30	Elizabeth Thanasouk	28540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:55:47	Aidan Langemo	58072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 0:53:47	Ashton Killen	80004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:53:36	Kimberly Perez	89122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:39:37	Emilyn Kracher		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:31:37	Saanvi Aima	10027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:31:29	Sol Agmon		EVER HEARD OF FORWARD THINKING?\\n If you cut down all the trees we all fucking die, are suicidal or some shit? Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 0:21:59	Christina Gau		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:16:17	Cristian Venegas	90057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:13:23	Shia Rubel	32907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:11:39	momo Peters	94566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-18 0:08:31	Koh Syuki		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-18 0:02:47	Rose James	15061	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:50:20	Wachiraya Kips	01070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:49:59	Callie Schnider	97125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:43:59	Ar Pa	08648	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:43:24	Aryaman Tilak	90630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 23:38:45	Jake Lee	39401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:36:41	Piper Ferguson	L6H 5Y6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:30:09	Jackson Miller	19380	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:28:04	Jo Martinez	90712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:26:57	AnnMarie Martinez	75212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 23:23:15	Elora Balukonis	70005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:22:28	Eliana Buries	15241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:21:37	Lucy Peel	98117	PLEASE SAVE OUR TREES ᐃᐃᐃᐃ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:21:37	Alison Kyle	80831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please keep our old forests here, they deserve to outlive us.
2024-08-17 23:21:12	Daniya Salkhanova	50000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 23:17:48	Mikaela Tsang	00852	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:15:20	Joey Clark	15136	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time,\n\nThe youth of America
2024-08-17 23:09:02	Amelia Isom	08215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:06:51	arishana malcolm	30213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:06:46	Claire Patrich	88101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 23:04:35	Liana Lemoine	08205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 23:01:51	Michael Todd	30056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Aside from this copy and paste script I love seeing the older trees, the way they grow is awe inspiring and as said before they help wildlife.
2024-08-17 23:01:10	Angelina Pecora	34236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:59:33	Selina Banerjee	02131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:59:12	Maria Fernanda Dos Santos	11500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save the forests!

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2024-08-17 22:58:00	Mea Johnson	59802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:56:31	sami lynn	87120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:54:41	Rome Chapman	78745	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:54:33	Sergio Valdez	87122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:53:29	Sarah Adriance	10033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:50:39	Josh Walter	80908	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:50:37	Clint Reynolds	78749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:50:27	Jennifer Fleming	06019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:50:13	Grace Sherman	80236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:48:14	Rebekah Allick	68510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:40:03	Krishna Dasari	38125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:39:49	Vitoria Nazareth	4263200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:38:40	Ember Reysen	38655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:38:17	Lenea P		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:37:48	Anakin Paige	03106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:36:44	ian manchester	13820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. i'm gonna be a high school senior is like to live to be an adult before the climate crisis catches up on me
2024-08-17 22:36:37	Jericho Juenemann	55020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:34:57	Sailor Koper	01939	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:32:41	Rowan Schaffert	52756	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:31:27	Linnea Kennedy	34761	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:29:48	Jakob Hollenbeck	20002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:29:31	Nathan Grover	95377	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:23:31	Elliot Geoffroy	H2E 1X2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:18:05	Rachel Trokey	37203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:15:44	Jeremy Atwood		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:13:09	Thelma Anyador	75042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:11:25	Michael White	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:10:13	Chloe Mace	01702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:09:21	Casey Lawson	85737	PLEASE TREES
2024-08-17 22:07:55	Kassidy Mashiyama	96789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:07:39	Jack Mimbs	30506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 22:03:31	Ron Bernard	43215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:02:17	Albin Darby		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 22:01:17	Gwen Kirschke	27608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:58:23	Kristine Kolenut	24522	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:56:23	Leahanne Clutterbucket	55036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:56:17	Lindsey Tatsumi	95340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:50:47	Kaelie Shea	53222	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PROTECT OUR EARTH SO OUR CHILDREN CAN LOVE IT LIKE WE DO.
2024-08-17 21:50:05	Lauren Gibson	97322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:48:55	Oak Skyz	28785	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:48:20	Tennessee Smith	73078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:43:24	Grace Blankenship	04106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:38:18	Anilaya Meeks	23220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:37:25	Sasha Bejarano	10128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:36:42	Francisca Pozo	2200055	Aside from the default letter text, I just want to emphasize the importance of ensuring the protection of vital nature organisms such as old-growth trees. Leading by example and providing next generation with moral ground and decrees to set the bases for the future. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:35:08	Kimberly Subee	97302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:33:08	Rin Gregory	02360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:31:53	Marrissa Cherry	38111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:31:47	Amy Albertson	49001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:30:21	Kate Linenbach	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:29:32	Cindy Dillena		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:29:08	Alice Blauvelt	94939	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:28:48	Shelby Huddleston	13637	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:26:57	Henry Gunn-Ouellette	L0N1P0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:25:48	Kristina Rodriguez	32607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:23:10	Evelyn Lee	78746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:22:55	Annie O		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:22:01	janet su	02150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:20:11	Alex Schumacher	55434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:18:16	Jocelyn Hill	99224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:13:46	Giana DeRosa	53066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:10:53	Noah Meyer	94305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:08:49	Anna Luo	92130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:08:10	Danielle Robinson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:07:05	Desmond Dodge	84122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 21:06:11	Carlisle Janney	28412	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 21:03:47	Kylie Edwards	44857	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:53:15	Wesson Hassig	98403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:52:28	Stephan Ho	43223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. - Stephan Ho, MCRP Candidate.
2024-08-17 20:51:52	A Manchester		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:50:08	Rose Campsite	77009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 20:45:54	Florence Mergeay	G8A1X3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:41:08	Rosalind Verma	91011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:40:24	Chris Quaranta	07856	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth.
2024-08-17 20:37:26	Alexandria Kinder	02861	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:32:56	Araceli Ramirez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:30:24	Casper Benson	57625	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 20:27:36	Evelyn Williams	01569	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:23:39	Holly Taylor	30033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:09:33	Ava Aisner	48323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:07:00	Lili Liu	08005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 20:04:35	Cameron Sparks	89104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 20:03:57	Zeke Wooten	97709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:59:39	Liam Christensen	84108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:58:38	Cameron Steele	20176	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:57:19	Shelby Oneill	60451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:49:15	Claudia Schneider	59715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 19:41:54	Ryan Gerrity	92057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:40:48	Callie Stapley	84601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:39:38	Kailey Burr	75040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:39:01	Zoe Klus	686 01	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:31:47	Ali Bank	48111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 19:26:21	Zavier Concannon	98607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:26:12	Luke Grignaffini	11201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:20:20	Celeste Forester	48103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:20:13	Abigail Hall		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:07:52	Theodore Masino	32578	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 19:06:02	Barbara Meirelles	4648001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:02:55	Xavier Al-Mahmoud	89119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:02:45	Sean Prosch	V2x9p9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:02:02	Nola Prevost	04412	Trees can live to be thousands of years old. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 19:01:29	Christian Tripp	82072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 18:56:51	Hayley Caldeira	91505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:49:41	Isabella Krook	55443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:48:12	Calais Trotman	45459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:46:08	Jolie Boeger	4704140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:44:54	Anissa Hearsh		I don't see the merits in cutting down trees. You're just destroying yourselves in the long term. Think about it.
2024-08-17 18:42:26	Ashlyn O'Neill	T1W1A1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 18:42:24	Sam Seward		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:37:28	MaytÃ© Lopez	87110	DO THE RIGHT THING\n\nDO THE NECESSARY THING\n\nDONT CONDEMN US \n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:36:53	Kaia Ezekiel	T9M 1K8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:25:18	Melissa MacGregor	V5R5J7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:24:36	Allen Dahl	99515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 18:16:32	Diya K	94087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:15:38	Casey Pei	87122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:15:17	Ximena Leal		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:15:17	Olivia Parent	K2B7L9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 18:11:24	Leo Sweeney	23455	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 18:07:19	Gavin Caton	19380	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:55:53	Ishani Oldham	27502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:51:38	Venus Paavola		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:47:23	Laura Gudschinsky	99701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:46:57	Edward Barry	32789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 17:45:03	Jaden Peterson	43078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:44:13	Vania González	94587	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:44:01	Tree Protector or smthing		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:43:22	Therese Phillips	98275	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:43:15	Katrina Pallais	02139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 17:41:01	Fintan O'Halloran	95404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:40:36	Guzz G	01178	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:40:03	Kai Silverman	08904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:32:29	Mik Soss	11545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:30:40	Stella Peterson	58103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 17:28:15	Ella Khang	55042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:25:01	Ava Reynolds	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:23:12	Veda King Blanchard	23832	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:20:25	Christine Martinez	33054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:13:20	Genesis Mercado	85194	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 17:12:42	Omar De La Trinidad	78258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:09:31	Rohan Panjwani		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:07:19	Mellanie Van Weelden		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 17:04:10	Luca Wolf	02680	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:58:25	Sarkis Caro	92504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 16:55:35	Karyssa Price	84041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:54:55	Carsen Jane	91360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:54:07	Valentina Goranova	94533	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:51:12	Jane Smith	22310-1789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:48:16	Ingrid Cunningham	30309	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 16:47:42	Juliet Flegeal	19144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. When will we learn that we can't eat money?
2024-08-17 16:44:24	Jackson Schall	28801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:44:08	Eugenia Berra	05003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:43:55	rowan hagey	06820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:40:39	Max Trickett	84414	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 16:32:39	Patrick Howe-Bowen	60643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:26:38	Nout Schimmelpennink	92067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:23:14	Reid Davidson	78644	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:22:40	Connor Robinson	78644	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:18:32	Catie Kennedy	97211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 16:16:23	Lara Fletcher	49401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:14:31	Manolo Marquez	92630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:14:26	Cat Jenkins	V9R 0A9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:14:12	Anthony Valdez	85143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:12:36	Am MÅ¼aller	DE15566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 16:10:49	Sophia Lazari	33896	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:09:45	Asalah Veillieux	92223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 16:05:28	Christopher Sabino	90302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:59:08	Leakym Larcher	J3M 0E1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:58:19	Ava Lipinski	45050	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:55:01	Jennifer Jackson	15217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:54:26	Kauã Silveira		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:52:24	Rachel Cole	32536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:51:22	Kathleen Turner	80301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:49:22	Silas Greenway	84037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. To see our forests grow old, we have to let them be. These are people's homes!

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2024-08-17 15:48:59	Nini J	52240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:45:15	Phoebe Branch	53202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:44:40	Emily Sayer	48813	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:44:35	Kim Wagner	85607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:44:24	AneÅ%ka StrnadovÅj		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:42:25	Emily Hamel	53204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:42:23	Kai Friederichs	56320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:33:56	Charlotte Bartley	80018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:29:58	Ella Jensen	98926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:28:43	john roudebush	60546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:24:01	Rebecca Williams		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:23:03	Eleanor Herlyn	50668	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:21:50	Azazel Ruby	64016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:21:19	Laura Tiemann		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:19:38	Rae Tucker	21703	Big and old trees are probably my favorite thing on this planet besides my dog. Please don't be an asshole and ruin that. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:19:05	Samantha Julsaint	98102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:17:36	Joel Mook	75235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Stop putting profits over people!!!
2024-08-17 15:17:22	Jace Celico	44310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:17:19	Garrett Franck	17844	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:15:11	Hannes Buder	88527	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:14:36	Joseph Mitchell	71964	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:14:34	liam higgins	02138	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:11:59	Liza Bunce	27502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!
2024-08-17 15:11:34	Anthony Burke	32571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:09:04	Jori Presutti	44314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 15:07:54	Lorraine Cha	98005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:06:48	Natalie Grider	48642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:06:05	Ally May	45255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 15:06:04	EI Robeck	95616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:58:49	Allison Pestoff	23325	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:56:08	Mihir Sedimbi		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:56:22	Hero Freedom	94110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:55:39	Oliver LA	484810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:53:47	Erin Taylor	31537	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:53:13	Rosita Argueta	40511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:53:02	Ixchel Flores	20706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:48:43	Jacob Swan	06300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:48:07	Brett Bastian	18067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:47:18	Nancy Machado	95307	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:46:22	Kyleen Jones	21776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. RESPECTFULLY, PLEASE DON'T

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2024-08-17 14:43:28	Mason Sommer	89502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:40:53	Maggie Hassler	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:40:34	Nell BAUDOIN	13011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:40:04	Milo Kahn	94960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:33:59	Anastasiya Kiknadze	H9J1G1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:29:55	Calvin Jordan-Smith	94513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:28:40	Matthew Briggs	60124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:22:49	Tobi Rivers	99347	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I love going to my local forest's and would love for future generations to be able to experience the joy of seeing nature undisturbed by man in harmful ways.
2024-08-17 14:21:31	Jared Boucher	43050	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:21:03	Oscar Usher	V1L 3Z8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:18:04	Justin Yi	90805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:16:15	lilybet carter	23323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:16:05	Kaitlyn Ditzler	55305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:15:17	Kishan Sai	L4J9K5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:11:43	Aliza White	04093	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:10:02	Amelia Cole	M4Y0E9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:09:31	Jacqueline Ali Cordoba	94117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:05:20	Ava Taylor		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:04:22	Gabriella Brown	30060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:03:28	Julia Clark	08016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 14:01:20	Joseph Finkelstein	20816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 14:00:22	taylor prieto	90706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:57:46	Morgan Bronson	84097	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:57:01	Federico Magofke	478000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. As a final comment, I must add that old growth trees become the basis for a whole forest ecosystem, as they support a wide range of species, processes and unique interactions that cannot be easily replaced because they take decades, sometimes centuries to develop.
2024-08-17 13:54:46	Leire Singla	08018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:50:45	Caroline Wang	90001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:48:38	Kirsten Medel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:46:20	Zachary Stimac	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:45:39	Leo Huntington	05443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:45:08	Malia Balboa	68508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:45:07	Andrea Beiza	92706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:43:58	Anna North	16801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:43:29	Olivia Graves-Pichla		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:38:30	Greta Biersbach	14043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:38:20	Jordina PÃ mies	43391 (Spain)	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:37:39	Lily Mortenson	55408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:34:40	Ella Rankin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:28:35	Hannah Cash	91911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:28:17	Saya Tipton	97206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:26:56	Nat He	56500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:26:35	Camryn Martin	20905	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:24:59	Christine Mathew		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:24:47	Addison Shepherd		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:23:07	Ainsley Sullivan	19063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:19:05	cynth le	02144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:18:55	May Diop	1507 JL	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:16:23	Viviana De los Santos	72410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:15:45	Ethan Hoving		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:15:32	Anderson Santos	23060-030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:14:01	Emma Louw	L4G0S6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:13:06	Brian Carpio	92704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:12:45	Caelyx Regnsbarm	98604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:12:28	Emilyn Kracher		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:07:50	Miranda Harvey	23224	To the Forest Service: My name is Miranda, and I live in Richmond, Virginia. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
2024-08-17 13:07:30	Brianna Ma	V3B7L4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 13:06:27	Cade Matson	54234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:04:07	Eva Mussari	18901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 13:00:28	Hunter Rousselle	70037	I believe old growth trees are invaluable to the tree lovers like myself, but also to small communities and America as a whole. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:54:32	Alisha Webb	28607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:49:21	Agnes O.	91006	Growing up in the suburbs and city, I've struggled with my allergies big time. But every time I went camping or lodging, my allergies disappeared and I could breathe properly. I firmly believe it's thanks to old growth forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:48:56	Daniel Matthys	93405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:48:45	Annalise McCoy	28792	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:46:49	A Wong		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:45:07	Ariadna De Los Reyes	33193	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:44:32	John Clampen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:39:39	Alexandra Lewis	34479	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:39:17	Melissa Danneil		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:39:08	Nathania Preciado	95117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:38:44	Starling Jensen	83843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:36:25	EJ Cardenas	85712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:35:35	Arwin Roy	02145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:35:02	Ajay Roy	02145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:34:31	Satrupa Nag	02145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:33:32	Ava Burgess	SP10 3BJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:32:14	Aritra Roy	02145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:26:25	Silvia Benedum	20841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:25:36	Ilyass Boukhris	87000 (France)	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:24:07	sarah dawaseh	76063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:23:27	Brittang Matter	98501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:22:09	Lance OâNeil	30014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:20:31	Valerie Crocker	33071	Mature, old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:17:54	Angelica Ngim	95210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:17:42	Devin Rhodes	03867	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:15:32	Kaitlyn Walter	48080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:15:23	Tatiana Lopez	33031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:14:22	Lacie Bowers	47421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:13:47	Molly McCutcheon	20841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:13:28	Erik Quinn	80232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:12:56	Ämer Esad Berk	skip	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:06:05	Fae Blomquist	33626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 12:01:37	Mary Duty	92274	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 12:01:21	Gustavo Quezada	No	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:57:40	Ben Kropp	18661	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:56:30	Elizabeth Alger	49107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:52:46	Vincent Avalos	91706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:51:05	Jacob Ackley	17857	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:49:31	Greyson Gaworecki	77586	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:48:57	Stella Milam	22032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:45:48	Makayla Boone	76065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:45:42	Hannah Krnavek	75082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:43:28	Mira Birenheide	mbirenheide@icf	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:41:37	alexus ledvetter	65803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:39:55	Barbara Delise	34074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:38:07	Juvia Wilkerson	31907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:31:33	Alex Smaltz	19010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:30:45	Vivian Morgan Van Nest	98155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I am asking you, as a citizen of our beautiful country and as a citizen of the world, to please consider this. Thank You
2024-08-17 11:29:19	Chris Arnold	08544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:27:37	Timon Moritz	39108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:27:34	Natalie Clutter	55303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:27:11	Jivani Rodriguez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:27:09	Jenesis Hetterle	98815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:26:28	Matt Norstrom	55733	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:25:50	Carter Matteson	55303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:25:17	Luis Zubiate Suarez	80033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:24:29	Reagan Zubiate	80033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:24:20	Swathi K R		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:24:11	Nick Scheimann	45066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:23:45	Nico Axbey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:23:14	Manuel Fuentes	11967	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:21:29	Yusuf Demir	95200	Are you mad forest Why are you cutting them trees ur supposed to protect them
2024-08-17 11:21:02	mia klono	48197	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:17:47	Genevie Cervantes	92410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:17:45	Sydria James	76052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:11:21	Emma Stompor		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:10:10	Myra Li	30093	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 11:07:41	Elliott Nightengale	68510	Please at all costs do not cut down any more old-growth trees!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 11:00:19	SHELBY RAMSOUR	30044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:59:57	Thomas Harris	11968	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:57:32	Nolan Gutridge	68130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:57:04	Jack Nelson	55303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:54:51	Emily Bales	61920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:54:38	Jamie Gonzalez	23608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:54:08	Jazmin Garcia	80549	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:53:42	Diane Pasta	98198	I am writing about the importance of protecting our mature and old-growth forests. These trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, provide homes for wildlife, protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. They also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. In the face of the growing reality of climate instability and the disproportionate impact of first-world nations, everything we do to protect these resources is essential. We must eliminate logging of these forest! The draft National Old-Growth Amendment proposal fails to do direct the Forest Service to protect our mature and old-growth trees. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. The final amendments must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. We need protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:53:37	Sophia Rosal	91902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:53:15	Lindsay Bull	84047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:52:58	Alexis Valva	33626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:52:19	Libby B	26508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:49:07	Debbie Hatcher	02480	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:49:04	Charlotte Cherrington	11215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. In addition, as a young person of this nation, climate anxiety is real and I don't feel safe in the coming decades if we continue to do things like this. The change needs to start now.
2024-08-17 10:44:33	Erica Rios	98001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:40:57	annie rickard	90024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:40:14	Briana Fertl	32839	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:39:23	Gabriel Cocchiola		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:37:09	Zoey Walker	47140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. It's disheartening to see trees be taken down, and saddens many, including myself. Please consider.
2024-08-17 10:35:43	Sienna Canales		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.\nPlease!
2024-08-17 10:35:14	Camila PÃ¡jramo Aguirre	58500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:34:21	Lukerriia Altemirova	lukeriyaaltemirov	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:33:12	Joseph Maass	28782	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:26:57	Mary Beth Melton	08055	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:26:55	Lottie Howlett	05082	PLEASE SAVE THE TREES!!!\nOUR PLANET IS BEAUTIFUL.\nKEEP THE WORLD GREEN 🌱🌱🌱
2024-08-17 10:23:15	A. R. Mann		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:20:56	Duvivier Clara	16000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:20:23	Will Johnson	78702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:20:15	Danica Foulon	K9j4g4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:17:35	Melie Favre	1107GT	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:16:32	George Tsanaktsidis	57001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:15:31	Loren Orzechowski	78229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:11:10	Annie Higgins	06820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:10:21	D T		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:07:36	Latisha Dejon	23832	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:07:00	Danika Morales	62225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 10:06:49	Jannah Snoek	5993hj	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 10:01:40	Miles Crawford	34711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:58:45	Mika Todt	07260	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:52:45	Sydney Aubin	02806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:50:57	Emma Melanson	02019	You guys are fucking idiots. You have endless options besides cutting them down. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:49:06	Jenna Hart	10989	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 9:49:02	elise perkson	44646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:38:57	Tabitha Krist	77802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:36:37	Donnie Gray	30106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:31:21	Jimmy Vandal	J9P5R9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:28:57	Angelica Snachez	33566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 9:25:14	dustin halbig	28451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:25:04	William Hegarty	11414	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:23:27	Shannon Boerner	20011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:21:10	Nesie Kantas	81601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:20:42	akhila gundavelli	02134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 9:18:21	Mallory Merritt	32082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:16:55	Jackson Deyle	50450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:16:34	Shreyas Singh	30005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:12:45	charlie sobyanina	30005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:12:05	Alexia Luterman	23236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 9:10:51	Elias Beaulieu	G2G 1Z1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:09:28	Lauta Lammers	45211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:08:25	Santiago Covarrubias	77560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:07:42	Maxime Beaulieu	G2g2c4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:07:22	Dominique Dashwood	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 9:05:26	Islynn Burch	38340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 9:04:22	Davi Moras	58064430	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:58:44	Aubrey Hoezee	49426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:53:34	Ayana DeVaul	29405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:53:15	madison taylor	71459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 8:52:41	Mario Fortella	33032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:49:46	Marta Ciszak	05467-040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:47:28	Triyonna Howard	33952	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:40:46	Nora Bang		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:35:57	shannon arem	33433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 8:33:59	Lily Pope	55118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:32:05	Amanda Sparks	47401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:27:10	Blakeney Sewell	30655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:25:25	Sharvari Ghate	11378	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:22:12	Khushi Upadhyay	18940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 8:21:10	Joanna Korasadowicz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:19:26	Sanchi Birhade	441111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:17:06	Vanessa Schroeder	55423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:15:39	Candice Dusch	15205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:13:38	Cassandra Dusch	15222	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 8:01:36	Libby Marsh	IV36 3XJ	I am only 14 years old, but one of my dreams is to go to America and visit the beautiful national parks that you have there. But, if we do not save the trees the wildlife will struggle and there will be no more beauty in these national parks. Please don't just think in the present, look towards the future and the generations to come, think of your grandchildren having to live with the stories of ancient trees having been robbed of the privilege to see them in with their own eyes, just because of convenience. I and the rest of my generation beg you to reconsider.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-17 7:53:53	Piethra Mansur	22715-480	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:53:19	Marissa C		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:50:36	Dagmar Vala	00270	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:46:25	Victoria Kavakliotis	03072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:43:24	Josh Malone	22903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 7:37:08	payten donnelly	33812	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:22:33	Nicole Conrad	27312	I like the way forests look, don't take them down\ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:22:30	Ray Stephanie	Southeast Asia	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:14:04	James McGregor	19958	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 7:13:25	Aneira Astbury	02065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for precious wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon each year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 7:04:15	Caroline Guilluy	97414	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:55:02	Prantika Sarma	700017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:51:21	Jennifer Kulb	60202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:46:22	Xie Li	03311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:44:37	Ianne Dinacas	03311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 6:38:05	Jenni Killick	02112	Hi, I am from Australia, and I am pleading you to protect your natural forests as they will protect you in return. Below is essential information on why you should NOT cut down old-growth trees, and why it is so important to keep them alive. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:36:57	Alessandro Gioia	24045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:26:53	Melody Sim	80906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:25:25	Franz Eifmann	94121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:25:21	Tomas G.	42100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 6:25:00	Olga Eifmann	94121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:24:18	Eleonore Riel	94121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:23:37	Isabell Riel	94121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 6:08:48	EI Ku		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:56:21	A Y	UB6 9JP	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 5:55:23	Tommy Wright	EH128PS	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:52:43	Mustard Postigo	J6K 1B5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:52:04	Vilma Nilsson	Sweden	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:41:05	Doris Wang	02010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:37:42	anouk de reu	09920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 5:23:24	Volin Dean	03168	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:19:02	Emma Morfee	29670	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:18:16	Elsie Steane	OX38HG	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:13:07	Farhib Ahsan	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:08:47	Jebediah Cornfield	78245	Its a shame we keep destroying things that have been a part of the world for so long, kindly pretty please stop it thank you
2024-08-17 5:07:54	Vivien Paurath	74635	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 5:06:45	Riva Borck		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 5:03:09	Chloe Ng	02220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:56:20	Marie Stemmler	42105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:51:12	Rimjhim Singh	410206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:44:42	Sophia Hirsch	84660	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 4:42:22	Haven Anderson	81504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:16:05	Francesco Russell	06065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:12:17	Monika J		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:11:32	Mahari Rodrigo	M20 1HS	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:06:28	J N	99507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 4:05:36	May Carneiro	92700	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 4:05:33	Agnieszka Kula	43300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:46:49	Tiana Graessle		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:40:38	Seng Jolly	12108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:33:12	Bart Simpson	50798	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 3:30:36	Skyler Sanders	84096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:29:50	Helene Duamelle	E11LY	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:22:11	Khristina Orychshenko	22159	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:20:47	Indigo Rochester	81004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:20:39	Damian Gonzalez	92335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 3:14:47	Angelina Waibel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:14:21	Cody Markwort	04210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:08:18	Diana Vasile	-	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 3:07:20	Jay Leone	33565	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \n--Also, we kind of have to share the planet, its not right that greed can lead to such extreme deforestation and the decline of so many natural species.
2024-08-17 2:57:09	sammy mcbroon	84088	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for taking the time to read this it is so important to protect old growth. Old growth =abundance

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2024-08-17 2:52:52	Nikki Angela Rodriguez	Italy	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:52:37	Molly Manson	02580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save these beautiful trees!
2024-08-17 2:44:28	Kamille Rā,nnau	08300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:39:35	Noemi De La Garza	77080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:37:24	Adrija KaÄiuÄiytÄ	81119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 2:33:34	Elena Roberts	72002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:32:17	Steven Clements	96720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:28:35	Kaniah A	68112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:26:32	Rasmi Merchant-Molloy	07000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:24:19	Freddy Get	85226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 2:23:16	Mar Chacon	92173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:22:09	Cara Binding	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:19:21	Yurikha Navaratnam	43200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:18:18	Cara Binding	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 2:15:03	Mia Zutphen	07945	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 2:13:38	Nick Normile	07041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:46:42	Ayleen Torres	8940000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:44:53	Megan Sellick	94503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:42:20	Laura Hendarto	57552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:39:42	Grace Arndt	47374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 1:39:38	Virginia Black	78255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:38:53	Jack Ross	45227	I want to have beautiful trees when I'm old. Please protect our forests.
2024-08-17 1:27:54	elizabeth wait	93422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:25:52	Bella Rosales	95023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:23:23	Sage Sumpter	10026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:23:19	Anusha Thapa	04075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 1:20:03	Fleur van Riet	64078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:17:46	Bryce Town	49088	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 1:09:52	Eliza Frankel	94402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:55:51	Nesibe Ergin	07470	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:55:48	Pia Lie	400014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:50:32	Yaz Ae	72716	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:42:05	Gabriel Matos	32821	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:37:59	Jonah Stonesifer	78676	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:36:04	Rebekkah Wall	T1S 1C7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:34:23	Makaia MacMurray	84111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:32:12	Sam Reider	60631	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:31:57	Hannah Augustin	57045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:31:31	Joshua Akers	85032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:31:16	Velia Scarpulla	95688	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:28:43	Isabella Martinez	48104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:28:01	Iris McCrum	30909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:27:29	Ariana Bertolino	48507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:25:27	Kelly Shih	77077	Genuinely these old growth trees are so important for the ecosystem and the many organisms that rely on them. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:24:43	Ace Hutto	33594	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:24:07	molly short	38606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:23:14	Shu Ying Wan	L3X 0B8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:21:11	SofÃa Soto	5400000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:19:37	isa carattini	00926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Trees help me live yâ all. Donâ t cut them down to make more commercial property. Weâre all gonna die someday, we might as well breathe in fresh air outside while the few elite sit back on their power-hungry fifth condo. Think about those less fortunate. Selflessness
2024-08-17 0:14:54	Autumn Ehler	56308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Iâ m sure of you ask anyone at randomâ giving them the choice between saving a tree and providing materials to them derived from that same treeâ they would choose to save the tree.
2024-08-17 0:13:01	Shahzeb Wali	11360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:12:30	Amity Pelfrey	27609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:11:14	Camilla Bernth	04652	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:10:35	NoÃmie Note	76300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:10:19	Amanda Li		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:07:51	hayley anderson	56751	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-17 0:05:11	Delaney Sano	12804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:04:22	Elias Garcia	46254	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:03:42	Eben Flack	76234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:01:38	Chloe Cortez	28105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-17 0:00:46	Anna Wodzicki	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:58:19	Lily Boston	06233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:58:06	Christopher Ammann	02115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:56:33	Joey Green	92084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:55:27	Grace Rhee		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:54:37	Maylin Casimiro	89102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:53:42	Sofiya Mela	46009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:53:08	nicky t	98053	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:53:06	Hunter Stewart	33909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:52:56	Aimee Bedy	63146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:50:04	Nick Avallone	94117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:44:29	Maya Maradiaga	92508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. We must think about our future and the impact we will have drastically on our country and our planet. If we want to slow down what is all ready happening this must not pass!!
2024-08-16 23:41:16	Cathya Villuelas		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:39:13	Henry Pishotti		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:30:45	Rory Poole	22903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:30:31	Stacey Rayo	27585	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:30:14	John Oâ□□Neil	19610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:29:52	Marissa Pollanen	29485	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:25:57	Erik Fahnestock	55116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:23:47	Sydney Simonson	28040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:23:02	Addison Donath	11710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:21:35	Nathaniel Cook	84651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:19:40	Josie Buller	19320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:17:04	Julia MacKinnon	B2w417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:16:57	Alex Karagiannis	N6G3X5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:15:05	Conor Kilpatrick	48167	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 23:13:06	Rae Comer	46032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:05:50	Maryjane Aguilar	78666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:03:42	vali focas		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 23:00:12	Brooke Moeller	50021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:56:11	Kaitlyn Miller	49343	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 22:55:41	Savannah Borden		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:55:17	Rane Warren	48282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:49:39	Isabella Parmerlee	46113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:42:20	Nathaniel Harrison	98052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:39:16	Zari Nauz	32811	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 22:37:56	AYLA WEISZ	10021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:35:20	Sutton Lillygreen	55102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:32:45	Daniel Jameux-Baillergeau	2312In	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:30:57	Solona Vimalanathan	H7L0J7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:27:45	Jillian Hough	50140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 22:24:22	Abigail McRae	75057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:22:23	Ryan Warner	19343	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:22:22	Molly Furst	32607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:21:10	Jorja Ellis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:20:46	Elizabeth Pall	32223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 22:20:09	Natali Shafer	50010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:17:43	Claire Daniel	98012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:16:24	Ezeric Kestrel	91550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:13:10	Alicia Schofield	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:11:38	A Cassel	11129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 22:10:29	Michaela Christie	93535	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 22:09:32	Morgan Rinehart	35759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:59:35	triniti parker	89434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:59:01	MarAa Luna	92750	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:51:21	Ware Viers	27030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 21:32:42	Ella Wever	68022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:31:31	Ken Mortensen	15147	Yes! I support preserving old growth forests!!! Thanks!!!! Love you,!!\ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:30:52	Vic Schindel	T6T-1M1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:20:37	Alder OâReilly OâReilly	B4C 1Z7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:18:11	Mathis Sanschagrin	G2L2S5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 21:17:52	Eric Eggar	22153	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE UNDERSTAND
2024-08-16 21:16:34	Leo Weeks		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:14:40	Nathan Lu	92078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:09:22	Karrie Kozak	25306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:04:44	Kaitlyn Oribiana	93552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 21:04:14	Sutton Williams	55356	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. It's really skidibidi
2024-08-16 21:03:14	Caille Lee	12211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 21:00:13	Georgia Kogut	04032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:59:24	Kristen Wade	94110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:58:20	Nathan Berning	66007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:58:00	gff hjfx	48012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:51:58	Garrett Vernon	24354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:49:24	Maddy M	60174	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:47:55	Isla McGinley	53024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:47:19	Erika Brucia	92562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:46:15	Ka Yan Wong	11900	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:43:44	Mikaela Hodds		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:43:23	Hamza Raza	22032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:42:08	Abigail Kaurin	13760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:41:49	Kaitlyn Skinner		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:35:12	Josie Newhouse	46127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:33:40	Danny Connell	95376	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:32:29	Vedika Khanna	08902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:31:11	Mia Verayo	90701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:31:10	Jennifer Kovacs	28203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:29:54	Emily Martin	98362	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:29:19	Anna Chastain	46133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:24:52	Alice Lin	11356	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:24:33	gaurav jain	11040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:20:01	Andrea Gavel	93710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:19:17	Nivrati Pedaballi	95630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:14:43	TyAnna Smith	85143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:09:01	Loral Sarver	46383	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:07:47	Monet Fields	02125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 20:06:44	leah eastman	V5L 1W5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 20:03:14	Margaret Farrell	22101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:57:18	Gavin Frankenberg	19027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:57:09	Micah Sheinberg	84105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:56:03	Ann Stever	98122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:54:18	Ellie Colonese	92833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:54:08	Karena Senske	91030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:52:37	Jack Ballard	80122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:48:23	Kristen Lee	98109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:45:39	Nissim Silver	92131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:42:15	juliana martinez	39440	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:40:20	Aaron Triche	77562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:37:24	Fue Llorente	03200	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:36:55	Anita White	95819	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:36:35	Thomas Arnold	54016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:35:29	Chase Muzzi	21721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:35:27	Carly Coughlin	02143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:35:00	Wenyu Huang	11367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:30:45	Ashley Fjeldal	98121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:24:34	sophia werneke	60540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:24:09	Lisanne Carmel	94941	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:23:11	Fernando Rodriguez	78043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:20:35	Sienna Salisbury	78746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:18:33	Amber Evens	27526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:15:37	Othea Borsha	11421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:15:23	Paul Peak	65713	Trees should only be cut down when necessary and when cut down should be replaced this would keep the world healthy and thriving making it easier for all
2024-08-16 19:13:46	Paris Jenkins	23223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:11:02	Philip Richardson	17603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:10:50	Ajana Plakolli	46206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:09:17	Jerry OâConnor	07417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:08:57	Alisson Larrea		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:07:54	Samantha Morbo	89119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 19:07:50	Sarah Lebeau	57701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:06:51	Jacqueline Gonzalez	89119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:05:28	Jessica L	94582	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:02:47	Maria Eckel Cifrese	08520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 19:02:00	Hadia Nadim	CO27GH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:59:04	Irene Amenduni		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:59:00	Wilhelmiina Heinonen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:58:32	Ashleigh Porter	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:58:07	Harley Hatzimihail	02038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:57:08	Obrad Rakocevic	02880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:55:52	Audrey Wong	94070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:55:04	Emma Speohr	88001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:52:15	Luisa Munguia	92503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:47:31	AnnaJoy Gillis	98115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:45:28	Tori Rodriguez	78733	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:45:05	Victor Rodriguez	78733	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:44:41	Lisa Kelly	78733	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:44:17	Lexi Rodriguez	78733	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:42:12	Ashling Shute	94803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:41:53	Mira Gupta	02102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:41:31	Laith Diouri	02459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:36:57	Joseph Randazzo	98513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:32:14	Madeleine Brooks	78751	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:32:13	Sydney Robinson	30311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:31:10	Amber Mclarty	98030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:30:25	Megan Shaughnessy-Mogill	01027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:28:07	Madeleine Morris	30062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:27:49	Jackson Deary	76963	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:25:14	James Obejero	06045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:23:35	Jadelynn Mahan	38477	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:22:12	Jane Doe	53405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:19:27	Kerrigan Herrmann		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:18:19	Betania Garcia		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:18:18	Arya Gandavadi	77494	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:18:11	Annabelle Butler	97267	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:15:50	Alicia Brissette	04530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:12:44	Danny Villanueva	84084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:07:38	Amara Correal	94607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:07:24	Rachel Simmons	98168	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:05:02	Milton Suggs	10463	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 18:04:47	Kaylei Hamilton	T3A0Z8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 18:01:13	Freya Harley	BH10 5DB	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:59:47	Tavone Keomanyvong	57049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:59:14	Anna Phelan	20878	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:56:30	Mckayla Matthews	33813	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:56:29	Katie Creech	37909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old-growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:54:32	Aniq Somani	30062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. These trees are a part of our lives and the way we live. These beautiful trees are meant to outlive all of us and to be sending them to the mill is disturbingly unjust and non-empathetic.
2024-08-16 17:52:01	Alea Salzer	96708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:50:23	Jade Hillman	32136	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:49:03	Austin Harp	84092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:48:31	Michael Eckardt	01069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:48:23	Connor Brown	96001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:43:40	Hanna Bras-Genfoud		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:41:10	Gab Rod	78577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:40:30	Theron Tyler	97603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:39:14	Erin Evans	48140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:37:06	Zander Rasing	6545NG	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:37:04	Lorelei Epifanov	H4a2p3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:36:57	Sara Trader	75707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:34:59	Cass Tice	93955	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:34:12	Michelle P	L5L3M9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:33:57	Sim Sichkar	04116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:31:40	Sara Falomi	01016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:31:13	Tracey O'Connell	10598	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:29:48	Freya Thilow	24229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:26:00	Trent George	46804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:25:56	Eli Phillips	55407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:24:14	Bethany Lewis	ME13 7LF	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:21:42	Lina Fraenell		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:21:26	Diana Elkassih	75002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:21:08	Taylin Hodges	49227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:19:12	Cole Burford	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:12:47	Charles Cordova	81506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:12:32	Laura Efe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:09:34	Devlin Austin	71118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:08:53	Jake Black		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:07:49	Jordan Robinson	65236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:07:05	Hugo Griffin	05034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:06:54	Brandon Turley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 17:04:32	Clary Prior	73100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 17:00:25	Kaia Starnino	46032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:59:31	Madison Wilson	98040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for helping to protect these lands! Sincerely, Madison Wilson
2024-08-16 16:58:36	Tinsley Benabay	22181	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:56:21	ian brenneman	17055	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:54:03	Gabriel Ramirez	35603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:54:02	Ishaan Goyal	55446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:50:35	Tam LÆ"Æjng	91770	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:48:52	Agampreet Singh	55340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:48:38	Elizabeth King	27870	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:47:29	Leslie Ruiz	00914	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:43:58	aa aa		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:43:29	Laura Julio	01852	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:36:55	Emma Studnek	27613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:36:09	Marc Prieto	08250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:33:09	Tanvir Panesar	B75 6RD	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:30:50	Adrian Gauffin Lindqvist	118 46	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:28:27	Olivia Heredia	92562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:28:03	Xander Howell	30223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:27:48	Lillian Frazer	47424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:25:53	Aseel Ayesh	27597	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:24:37	SofÅa Unna HernÅindez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:24:09	Lucas Filla	45103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:23:51	Julia Attridge	84020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:23:35	Grace Paulus	97317	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:23:33	wyatt king	46031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:23:10	Camden M		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:22:32	Zia Lemaire	10030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:20:08	Andrew Perez	11435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:19:00	Mari Marsh	99833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:15:21	Presley Grisham	71075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:14:17	Bailey Quartana	19125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:13:55	Berklei Thibault		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:12:21	Jay H		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 16:10:33	Maria Romero	34116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service MUST end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save our future, you have the opportunity to help us save the world. One tree at a time!
2024-08-16 16:05:57	Kiera Breaux	29063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 16:03:27	Dominique Renon	02445	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:59:53	Molly Moore	91601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:57:37	Arjun Mukherjee	01532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:57:27	Willow Robinson	30075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:54:05	gigu rhodes	32504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:53:30	Brian Jordan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:53:06	Mariano Setula	S2000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please, take care of nature. Everything matters. Thank you ☺☺☺
2024-08-16 15:51:59	ValentAn Torres	100001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:46:31	Anna Banks	46074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please save our trees!
2024-08-16 15:46:27	Miranda Woodburn	18634	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:45:05	Matthew Maillette	98125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:42:36	triston helmick	27217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:41:14	Kamryn Wolf	98133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:39:02	Queensea Shaw	700002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:38:12	Aj Eaton	G9P5A7	I want my kids to be able to observe the wonders of nature, and I want them to be able to have an amazing life with quality air, and it starts with keeping the earths lungs healthy. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:37:59	Benjamin Tiesworth	49503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:37:17	Tate Schuller	27520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:36:44	Sia Kade	411008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:34:54	amber snowden	19807	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. i want to grow up in a world where i still have the right to clean air
2024-08-16 15:34:44	raffy mccann	Ox106rr	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:33:34	Maira Fasser	99645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:33:05	Nele Wiegers	49565	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:32:22	Jennifer Parks	85298	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:30:15	Isabella Liao	68532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:29:41	John Karlik	97402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:26:43	Peter Hyatt	67601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:23:50	Ria Vakharia		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:22:48	Peter Ingleson	V6N 3X3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:22:44	Andrew Sparboe	59102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:20:54	brendan ma	07930	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:20:23	Faith Hildebrand	V9b 6P9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:19:33	Ravi K		Save the trees! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:18:49	Sille Madsen	07400	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:18:27	Maryn Miller	95816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:14:57	Naomi Poli	20020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:11:22	Oskar Nielsen-Schnoor	05220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:08:20	Caleb Vieyra		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:05:04	Henry Eugene	49341	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:04:02	Meredith Embry	75080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 15:02:53	Tatum Elliott	66218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 15:01:58	Pranati Mannava	94582	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:57:15	Stormie Wooten	38650	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:57:13	Nicolas Jacobs	98230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:55:24	Alexa Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:53:51	Alexis Karim	K1G 2K9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 14:51:54	Ben Blanchard	27587	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:48:28	Mel Izquierdo	33173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:44:08	Alexandr Thompson	33020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:43:33	Michael Arnold	22153	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:42:44	Rachel Cothern		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 14:41:38	Roberto Aranda	98617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:40:08	J T	08536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:39:17	Adam Barakat	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:38:34	Sinclair Kennedy-Nolle	10506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:38:31	Medi Pezzini	94043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 14:35:23	Cynthia Stevenson	97703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:34:14	Talia Horzempa	85139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:30:50	Mohammad Ubaidat	N6G5L5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:29:54	Kailani Franklin	91304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:29:13	Laura Fishburn	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 14:27:48	Kim Dinh	02125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:25:34	Julian De la Cruz	77037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:24:45	Elie Petrone	J4h3r6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:24:31	Bri Rib	11233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:23:33	Kayla Schifferle		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please help save the planet so our future generations can enjoy the wonders of this earth.We have to act now. If not for yourself do it for your kids, your grandkids, your friends and loved ones. Please help us be apart of keeping this earth healthy

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2024-08-16 14:22:44	Caius Carnes	12204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:20:47	Giovanni Di Pieri	31100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:20:11	Teddy Page	55419	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:20:00	Jacob Krauth	55021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:18:36	Talia Brielle	06415	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 14:16:06	Henry Williams	37087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:14:15	Kate Leonard	37087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:12:38	Ben Ellis	02067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:09:55	Javier Mulero	60639	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:09:03	Kit Taylor	77355	
2024-08-16 14:08:57	Samuel Windley	37931	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I love trees but support advancing civilizations with a little hard work both are possible.

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2024-08-16 14:06:27	Jesse Rubenstein	13116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:04:21	Clayton Harris	32725	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 14:00:11	Emma Kenney	01450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:59:43	Marlene Houy	16137	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. It is up to you to listen to the people and our planet to make this a reality. Protecting old growth forests and land is a crucial step to healing and preventing further environmental degradation.
2024-08-16 13:59:40	Addison West	95630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:53:01	Autumn Parker	95630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:52:00	Aurelie della Faille	01150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:51:48	Brandi Garcia	76542	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond In a world full of natural beauty, we still manage to destroy the simple wonders of our experience on this Earth. As our populations increase so does the need for supplies and space, but there are plenty of other ways to achieve this. Keep our world a home for all.
2024-08-16 13:47:48	Vivienne Cho	35401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:47:44	Tylor Canfield	95823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:47:21	Cortney Nicolai	54642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:46:44	Isabella Hoffmann	92627	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:44:14	Marissa Pane	07730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:41:18	Atirah Argante	33409	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:38:26	Tanya Sanchez	90201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:33:17	Jonah Goodman	95060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:32:37	Tristin Edwards	66043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:30:02	Caitlin Godsey	97703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:28:17	sofia amaro	80121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:26:42	Lincoln Deen	80829	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:26:39	Fatima Gutierrez	50220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:23:51	Sophia Chen	95119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:22:31	Bethany Mortenson	98056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:22:02	Ethan Wilson	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:21:30	Lola Rodriguez Pedreira	06560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:21:16	Mailin Berg	Me2 3ju	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:19:14	Heide Wolfgang	31058	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:18:23	Caitlyn Wagner	02048	They were alive first. We canã□□□ kill them first, too. \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:18:20	Ayesha Salman	94538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:15:02	Jordan Zitnay	94115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:15:01	John Thomson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:14:54	Richard Oliver	22066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:14:37	Abigail Boyer	94501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:10:21	Melissa Terry	64297	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:07:17	Sam Koroneos	75044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 13:06:44	Kaiya Harvey	85202	Everyday that passes, the climate crisis in general becomes a more and more urgent concern. Every day closer to 2030 brings the human race, allies and foes, family, friends, and strangers, closer and closer to a final end from which we cannot return. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, in perpetuity 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:03:26	Daniel Lis	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:02:15	Alexis Wise	77573	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:01:35	Essence Weber	45052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 13:00:41	Bryan Yu Cheng	11220	It's important to maintain the mature trees and/or forests because of the benefits of battling against climate change by absorbing CO2, regulating temperatures, cleanig water, and reducing natural disasters, such as floods and landslide that will impact communities. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond

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2024-08-16 13:00:39	Alejandra Nuñez Velasco	00000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:58:55	Sonika Gautam	52655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:58:00	Cara Pfeiffer		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:57:28	Calla Shanbaum	60609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:56:08	Alma Álvarez	64630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:54:26	Victoria Venturi	08016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:52:38	Sarah AlShabi	00000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:50:36	Finn Duraes	10548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:49:53	Adrian Diedrich	54311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:48:28	Colleen Scanlan Lyons	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:47:23	Jackson McManigal	68048	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:46:11	Leo Yang	55117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:44:27	Dilasha Shrestha	44600	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:38:21	Adam Graman	45219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:37:52	Jon Hare	81230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:37:15	Sarah Kamel	92530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:36:51	Hallely Meiri gavrieli	Israel	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:36:15	Wren Knight	98826	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:36:11	Liz Myers		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:35:52	Briana Stovall	75103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:35:38	Pamela Morales	9188201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:33:00	Tyler Hollis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:32:22	Abigail Touchet	97233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:32:07	Tavia Bradshaw	L9T2K8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:30:41	Davis Bruneau	48823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:29:50	Samuel Willard	01609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. We take these very seriously and willing defend our right to demand these changes.
2024-08-16 12:29:47	Bern Juni	QRM 1011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:28:33	James Duggan	32309	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:28:15	Ziggy Rose	80126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:28:12	Miranda Fraass	80204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:23:14	Zanna Bailey	98331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:20:58	Timothy Leghorn	53140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:20:53	Emily Valley	92019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:18:55	Ellen Schmidt	38614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:16:15	Laura Gonzalez	28213	Hi there, mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time.

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2024-08-16 12:15:30	Prishita Bhardwaj	834004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:13:52	Noel Eriksson	12130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:13:10	Erin Heard	71105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:12:26	Axel Morine	L1W1G8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. These trees will help keep the established ecosystem balanced and healthy; many species of plants and animals relies on trees like this. Root systems of these trees help other trees nearby grow and prosper as well.
2024-08-16 12:11:46	Kelvin Price	60555	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 12:11:42	Charlie Beckman	55108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:07:08	Ivy Davis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:05:03	Jude Rando	39056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:03:23	Elsie LeCount	99645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 12:01:29	Wickus Venter	90210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:57:14	Xavier Van Ness	16901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:54:34	Kristen Moreno	90815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:52:15	Elena van Kooten	7091VW	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:50:31	Kaylee Holcombe	29323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I want my child and all children to be able to see how beautiful America really is when they grow up. Please don't let anybody destroy whats left of our beautiful country.
2024-08-16 11:49:38	Blessing Robinson	40220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:49:15	Tucker Hunt	05672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old-growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:48:26	Scarlett Taylor	AS3 3TA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This is so important for our future, please consider protecting these mature forests for the public, wildlife and our earth in general. This means a lot to many people, so why not do something about it? Thankyou
2024-08-16 11:46:46	Leah Pfister	15068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:46:37	Emily Warner-Fares	44124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:45:49	R N	29355	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:41:53	mattie newman	34528	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:41:02	Annalisa FranzÄ"	89129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:40:45	Maxwell Hauk	60123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:39:42	Grayson Vega	10469	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:39:34	Jack Steer	S11 9FW	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:39:13	Payton Moore	99712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:39:00	N. Scott		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:35:31	Erynn Parrill	55416	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:34:39	Christopher Paul	87109	Please read! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:33:54	Allison Marshall	89502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I love the forests so much and I'm really passionate about conservation and doing our part to take care of this earth we've been given. It is really important to me that our forests are protected.

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2024-08-16 11:33:38	Jane Stockton		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:30:33	Amanda Rissew	28027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:29:25	Sep Boeren		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:29:20	Akibma Adhikari		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:27:46	Jackie Lall		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:27:45	Amy Lyons	80421	Please protect America's greatest national treasure- our natural resources. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:27:13	Derek Cartagena	07630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:24:45	Laila Dobbs		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:23:44	Trey Lester	31210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:23:06	Rafel van der spek	3515 VP	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:23:03	allie thiffault	p6b6j2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:21:41	Jared Pierson	71956	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:20:33	Natalie Trujillo	11226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:18:10	Rhys Jensen	32413	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:15:59	Ana Paula Gonzalez	60607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:15:53	Jacob Cooper	27607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:15:42	Jacob Miller	28211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:15:23	Lita Ally	468095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:14:52	Aly Alexis	T5w4v4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:13:58	Joseph Bouzigard	55101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:12:31	Connor Shiel	06611	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:10:45	Jacob Ferry	52402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:10:37	P L		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:10:33	Susan Longhurst	52761	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:07:28	Nirvana Mejia	07628	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 11:06:25	Kaitlin Rabenstein	98237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:05:55	Serenaty Lumpkin	34285	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:01:23	Michael Sawyer	08080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:01:20	Hannah Stark	85202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 11:00:32	Kezia Gedenk	53129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:59:32	Mats de Vink	2311 CR	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:59:13	Lily Patterson	K2A 2J9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:56:36	Prathusha Ravi	91325	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:56:13	Vinicius Augusto Nunes	45651060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:55:56	Roy Lohman	63119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:55:11	Killian-Alexander Helm	40272	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:54:29	Miriam Partipilo Cancado	33334	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:54:06	Jaclyn Maleckas	46350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:53:31	Anne Mieke Pleines	40789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:52:54	Tierney Moser		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:52:24	Alexandra Thompson	75218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:50:35	Jade Meredith	78744	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:47:33	Mari K	43430	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:46:33	Liz Brown		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:44:45	Tobias Cerezo	22030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:42:02	Sophia D.		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:40:23	Stephen Haw	92656	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:40:17	Jefferson Schaufler	44224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:40:16	Alina Loucks	93636	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:34:52	Alexander Crilly	14454	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:34:38	Lorena Aguilar Nuncio	78228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:34:24	Reuben Jordan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:33:13	Jeanine Heijnen	7827DD	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:32:21	Sarah Donnelly	K2P0Y2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:32:11	Mike Jacobs	33578	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:31:16	Caitlin Hultress	97051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you
2024-08-16 10:30:40	Vanth Sot	20131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:19:50	Alec Costa	07446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:18:38	Keliane Fourche	21490 France	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:17:46	Patrick Ferguson	53711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:16:23	Rick V		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:16:12	Maureen McCormack	43711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:15:13	Connor Dyer	30011	PROTECT OUR FORESTS!!!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:15:11	Reuben Schmitz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:12:31	Ria Dave		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:12:25	Max Pottier	N2L0C3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:11:38	Zariah Jackson	21550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:11:15	Brandon Escobedo	78245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives all Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:10:10	Jonathan Morley	60449	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:06:52	Ana Vasquez	33403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 10:06:03	Alex Smith	89506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 10:04:18	Kyla Stanford	85212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:58:09	Anas Tarshan	L9G5A7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:56:06	Lexie Doerr	91950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:55:33	Valeria Gonzalez	76708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 9:55:03	Judy Morales	77060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:54:47	Allison Cochran		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:51:13	Jonathan Rodriguez	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:49:30	Shannon McKay	L1J6A5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:48:19	Amy Wolford	95350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 9:46:05	Hayden Gleason	06118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:45:51	Alexavier Rivera	07008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:45:36	Callie MacSaylor	87107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:43:32	Sara-Marie Moeller	02100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:35:31	annie zhou		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 9:35:12	Haley Gasper	72116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:35:04	Jovany Alcala	87937	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:34:19	Yuki Wong	30044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:31:12	Andrew Cell	20650	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:30:45	Dashiell Rumble	90503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 9:28:16	Manuel Arias	77083	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:26:13	Thomas Dajer	06878	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:24:28	Clayton Lambert	77802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:23:16	Lena Melnychuk.desgreniers	J6A 1R7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be chopped down anymore.
2024-08-16 9:17:38	Danny Vallejo	33063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:15:45	Sadie Leibin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 9:14:26	Luke Quinn	RH1 2LQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:12:53	Harold Eyster	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:10:32	Kahiso Erickson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:10:31	Anna Mae	12569	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Do better !!! Itâs our home !!
2024-08-16 9:07:36	Joe Smith	80134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-16 9:06:50	Sophia Serna	M6B 1Y9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:06:35	Ethan Shapiro	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:06:24	Thomas Nadeau	j2b0e3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:02:11	Sonja Dietz	-	ð□□²
2024-08-16 9:00:49	Shruthi Prakash	27519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 9:00:02	Logan PR	m4m 2y9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 8:58:19	Isabella Coleman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:56:57	Markey Gabriel	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:56:02	Ellie Nagy	78640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:55:59	Kas Lozano	87123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:53:05	Addison McGoldrick	19510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 8:50:11	Madeline Voelkel	29206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:49:54	Claudy Dehelean		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:48:43	Alex FÄ°Ä□eÄ%ovÄj	03852	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:48:14	Julia Witkowska	48-300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:46:44	Laurie Davis	19320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-16 8:42:19	Alice Shillingsburg		Trees are cool and good. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:38:43	Lyric Albo	06437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:38:16	Sarah Caballero	76542	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:36:43	ldk What my name is	NDC3645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:36:11	Sille Gulette Bredezen Gullbekk	00354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 8:35:47	Cristina Hennessey	02090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:34:30	Tabish Shaik	61820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:32:32	Natalie Siu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:30:28	Faustyna Gilewska	60-576	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:27:28	Wil Brauer	21532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:25:53	Arsenio Sanchez	D08NX65	Please safeguard this planet history for those who are away from your continent too. We deserve to see them one day

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-16 8:16:52	Cosmo Duran	11229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:12:41	Bob Ryder	00040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:12:26	James GÃmez Faulk	15217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:11:48	Annie Doran	27707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:06:28	Candy Berlin	19081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 8:06:03	Andrea Shorey	06281	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:05:08	Thomas Poore	K6V4A6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:04:21	Karen Francisco	36209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 8:03:20	Lily Reed	44094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:58:59	Aydin Price	03550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 7:52:44	Cauan Camelo	33600000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:52:03	Pedro Perez	41007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:49:45	Maiwenn Guimont	38300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:47:37	Sarah Gehres	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for taking the time to consider these changes to support old growth forests. I do hope you decide to do the right thing. Sarah
2024-08-16 7:44:49	iris zhu	10583	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 7:43:38	Molly Zimmermann	27516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:42:07	Rachel Helms	23464	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:40:16	SofÁa MarÁa GarcÁa Lozano	11510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:39:11	Joshua Hanson	55092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:32:35	Ryli Hartley	99517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 7:31:36	Alvanessa N Adha		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:24:31	Kavya Gaur	110053	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:22:54	Serap Tuba Kudaloꞑꞑꞑ	34744	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:22:32	Malik Bastide Ahmed	74580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:21:20	Lulu Lee-Morrison	21135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 7:21:00	Jirsong Bey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:18:26	Nour Caillau	82600	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:15:22	Emily Lengowski	42749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:13:00	Mischa Radt	1061MD	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:12:38	Hima Singhvi	M4y1n3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 7:09:30	Alejandro MartÁñez GarcÁa	03013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 7:04:14	Tin BoA¼ac	52100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:54:46	Elizabeth Grandsey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:47:07	Lulia Bajraktaraj	75018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:44:14	Vedika Arora	85001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 6:43:35	Rose Whittle		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:43:01	Felix Kast	84144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:40:47	Sven Holzinger	79110, Freiburg	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:40:14	Leah Snell	76018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:35:41	Justin Shaw	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 6:33:03	Carla Linares	24402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:28:30	Andrew Dutcherman	00045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:23:39	Helen Liu	11040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for helping us create a more sustainable future for Earth.
2024-08-16 6:23:13	Rosa de Wildt	06410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:18:44	dimitra alex		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 6:15:57	Gunnar Heckler	02143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. We need these forests. Please protect them.
2024-08-16 6:14:31	Lina Boukrouh	33493	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:13:23	Contaux Charlene	13011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:13:19	Adele PitkÄ¼iÄ¼		I like trees don't kill them please. And: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:12:55	Michael Tanzee	02732	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:12:19	Jesus Rodriguez	30720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 6:10:17	Janelle Thomson	92107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:06:06	Julie Chatain		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 6:05:14	Kaylie Monroe	49287	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:57:24	Hanna Jordaneck	55-114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:55:59	Nick Dimitrov	90006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 5:55:11	Dante Sears	98034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:52:13	Cecilia Gurrieri	10064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:51:16	Seren Rawlins	Np204gf	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:50:58	Ariel Bernal	20197	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:45:31	Elina Vergauwen	02800	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 5:43:00	Louie Foster	Sy56ns	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:41:50	Liberty Robertson	Rh202nh	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:25:36	John Lohan	43000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:23:05	Raisa Sedykh		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:22:19	Lāam Bernard	38118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 5:17:45	Julia Hengst		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:17:01	Miia Nurk	75312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:15:46	Miya King		We all love trees!!! My grandfather was a forester, he worked at a lumber mill for 30 years. He wasn't a perfect guy, but he was such a huge proponent of conservation. Please, protect our trees! \ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:11:29	Anne McDonald	03045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 5:01:04	Ena Sekulic	07001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 5:00:12	Noelle Schirmann		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:54:05	Laurel Cuddigan	N6 5AQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:48:08	Steinar Ari		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:33:07	Damon Cross	38501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:32:51	Acanthus Baenre	38545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 4:32:17	Cheyenne Simono	37724	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:29:21	Bella Flores	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:28:32	Teagan Arnold	02260	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:28:29	Victoria Dziedzic	98117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:27:37	Joseph ODonnell	92833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 4:27:07	LÃ@a Daugareil	37875	DO NOT CUT THIS TREE I BEG YOU PLEASE !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! IF YOU DO IT, YOU'LL BE THE WORST PERSON ON EARTH AND EVERYONE WILL REMEMBER YOU AS THE ONE WHO DESTROYED THE WORLD MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE. NOW GET AWAY FROM THAT TREE AND PUT YOUR FUCKING CHAINSAW AWAY!\n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:26:59	Rebecka Strandman	18352	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:25:30	Mark Hamill	14700	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:22:58	Amilee Gomez	79106	These old forests exist not only for us but for our children and their children, they have been here for hundreds of years and they should be here for hundreds more so everyone can enjoy them for as long as possible. \n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:17:39	Sofie van Dongen	3551AX	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 4:10:30	Bri Hernandez	92869	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:06:11	Heidi Edelmann	00724	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 4:03:48	Quinn Stepman	02800	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:54:54	Aluap Ulabun	T5X 5E1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:51:35	Vaibhavi Ananthkrishnan	95391	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:50:14	Beau-Mason Forte	80501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:50:06	Inka Knittle	86004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:49:34	Kieran Young	07550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:48:28	Klara Schelzel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:47:35	Sarah Fuss	98102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:41:05	Raya Khanna	95070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:40:46	Helian Deysard	31100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:39:09	Maja Krukowska	UB2 4ND	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:34:38	Isaac De la Mora	24118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:34:11	Nina Lyle	97214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:34:01	Phulmaya Bhusal	BA21JL	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:30:39	Michela Fazi	67039	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:27:23	Edgar Murillo	92509	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:25:20	Hayden Forster	97831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:22:10	Lilly Rose	92308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:21:00	Oskar Czapowski	29488	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:20:47	Anu Januhen	V1X7B5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:20:27	Siro Montalb��n	70350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:15:06	Lucas Davidson	19709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:12:21	Juan Vargas	95116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:09:20	Saff Addams	97213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:08:59	Steib Franziska	86444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:08:42	Treal Beal	77067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:07:08	evy karreman	6512GR	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 3:02:13	Tuesday Whalen	28409	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 3:02:06	Lardon Jones	50504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:58:46	Olga Jackson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:54:39	Stephanie Holton	90405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:52:16	Bree Deines	98671	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:47:47	Jose Zarate	94577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 2:46:23	Drake Tobias	E2L1M3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:42:10	Amatista Licea	75150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:39:23	Ava Rania		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:31:48	Evelyn Tirosh	97212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:30:11	Kieran Kirk	20187	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 2:29:15	Platon Mihaela	60586	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:28:11	Jimmy Bennett	01205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:24:54	Gail B	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:23:54	Parthiv Menon	98038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:23:19	Jordan Ramos	06118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 2:21:29	Kalyani Seshan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures; the devastating financial, personal, and economic damage caused by annual wildfire seasons is a significant reason for protecting these ecosystems. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please consider the long-term benefits of these amendments when finalizing the policy proposals.
2024-08-16 2:19:43	Maren Greene	98661	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:19:24	Melissa Moya	87507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:17:19	Pragya Chettri	734101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:16:22	Darwin Danuco	04217	Mature and old-growth trees take long to grow if we destroy them we'll have less time to fix our mistakes please stop the deforestation of this old beautiful trees. I beg you.
2024-08-16 2:13:39	Xenia Clement	10040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 2:13:11	Rachel Henriksson	93154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:11:21	Lina L	07022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:06:47	Mark Oldenwoud	3257WR	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 2:03:50	Eleanor Bucher	17071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:59:47	Noa Wild	97756	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 1:59:04	Adelaida Delgado	30531	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:58:01	Mackenna Flood	95765	I want to have something left of this world for my children someday. At least let them have air. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:56:56	Rosa Castaneda	89706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:56:42	Noah Smith	85212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:55:17	Alyx Moura	20180	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 1:54:53	Eleanor Dunn	90042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:49:29	Romina Tamayo	66250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:48:59	Elizabeth Hawkins		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:47:51	Luna Koenig	97206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:40:46	lasya paravastu	02066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please don't kill these trees who are older than time. They live and breathe and keep us all alive. Nothing is worth murdering such an incredible part of our collective human history. I want there to be trees to show my children, and air they can breathe.

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2024-08-16 1:40:15	Gray Dunn	95125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:39:43	Ayianah Climateforests	7752:	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:35:51	haleigh densmore	78245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:35:44	Anas Macaroons	800006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:33:00	raf busby	96950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 1:26:55	Matt Oliphant	97703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:25:49	Christopher Walker	93535	I like tree. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:24:20	ZoÃ© Desmots	53240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:19:51	Hailey McGlauhon	27935	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:17:06	Christian Kiss	T3B3V8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 1:16:17	Shiloh Kenway	80538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \nTTTTRRRREEEEEESSSS
2024-08-16 1:15:52	Valeria Olivera	40104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:15:41	Selena Miller	04132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:15:04	EsmÃ© Delire	05530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:14:29	Avery Davis	90046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 1:10:59	DÆ°/Ejng Ä□oÄ n ThÄ'y		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:07:03	Tyler Kurowicki	49286	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:05:24	Juhi Thakker	68154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 1:05:24	Brianna Adkins	19607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:57:25	Juan Leal	78013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:55:15	Xueying Zhen	11214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:54:13	Alexey Bogorad	07670	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:52:54	Grace Parker	23236	Without mature and old-growth forests, our history disappears. The deep connections between trees and ecosystem in these forests is irreplaceable by pine plantations or anything else. Their wildlife are essential. Let's protect them.
2024-08-16 0:50:47	Ximena Nava	02010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:48:10	Meleah Camphouse	89005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:46:00	Scotia Raani	V1Y6P6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:44:38	Aj Ruiz	88101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:42:23	Lauren Wilton	72116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:38:44	Esmeralda Figueroa	00730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:37:49	kavya sajitt	400104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:37:36	Sara Ellsworth	95006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:35:53	Devin Clements	92833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:32:52	Sierra Kelemen	T6W0P7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:31:39	Lex Can	74134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:30:00	Faylyn Hillier	55109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:27:28	Nova Carr	48108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:25:55	Maria C		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:24:33	Lee Patrick	47620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:24:21	Isabelle Pennick	72761	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:24:17	Oliver Levinson	10014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:23:47	Isaiah Oliver	30121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:23:42	Vivian Chan	90703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:23:24	Olive A	80532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:21:08	Sarah John		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:16:14	Jules Beeg	11205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:14:17	Jade Maria	75901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:14:05	Alair Lopez	84102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:14:00	Sarianna Jones	80456	Be a better person. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:13:53	heidi kropp	59718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:13:04	Lexi Breaux	77066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-16 0:11:07	Lisa Gr��nwall	43244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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2024-08-16 0:09:57	Jel Park		<p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>