

| name | zip | comment |
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| Jared Mandelbaum | 20010 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Barby Halstead Worrell | 20024 | <p>We cannot replace old growth trees in my lifetime- or yours either. And planting a unicrop of trees after cutting old growth forests does not sustain the diverse plant and animal populations necessary for our planet's health. As well as our own health. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Abby Peters | 21128 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nichole Ferrigno | 20018 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sarah Reese | 83713 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Leia Schantz | 20009 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Anne D'Olivo | 05255 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Marija Minic | 89129-6814 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rosalba Ciampi | 02138 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sneha Kannan | 31021 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rachel de Haan | 44131 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Caitlin Williams | 23225 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mattie Sleeth | 97402 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kate McCauley | 84405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alison Benesta | 07740 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Emily Johnson | 95667 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Danielle Fritch | 92626 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katherine Bauer | 91601 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ingrid Korsgard | 53705 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Alex Saavedra | 32605 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Teagan Thompson | 94131 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Shelby Kislowski | 12027 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maureen McCoy | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brandon Sifontes | 91331 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Christina Wickingson | 98346 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kim Parker | 97214 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sarah Laun | 21239 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Allie Hennessy | 80010 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Jen Mothes | 19007 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Karli Chudeau | 94937 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dominique Picker | 92103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Anahli Castro | 92201 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Julia Cisternelli | 92646 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Ana Tene-Manescu | 32707 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| sage hess | 17059 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Victoria Williamson | 35083 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Elizabeth Underhill | 79912 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| ashley santo | 68134 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Iryna Karliuk | 75287 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sophia Stouse | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Valeria Isaacs | 92591 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kayla Vodehnal | 94110 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jody Raml | 20904 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Dana Leota | 90274 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brittney Cooper | 80305 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Anna Butterworth | 01945 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Annie Albrecht | 80521 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Delphi Lander | 98034 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sydney Nelson | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jessica Thompson | 89511 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelsey Maeder | 95816 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kathryn Neitring | 48118 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Be | 55441 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jennifer Braden | 97739 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maeve Thibault | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alyssa Shaw | 82609 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Andrea Preciado | 95811 | <p>My fellow human, Mature & old growth trees & forests filter drinking water for communities, our homes, for wildlife, & protect our climate by absorbing & storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees & forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire, helping regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful & safe place to access nature & support mental & spiritual well-being. Mature & old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits & wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more when they're standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature & old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees & send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Caitlin Looney | 98029 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kathryn Knispel | 68845 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mikaela Gresty | 80401 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nicole Altomare | 22204 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Stephanie Connors | 77023 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Patricia Stauffer | 84115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melissa Hughes | 98118 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Artie Cortez | 92117 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| DeAnna Erdelen | 95345 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Karen Stangland | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sarah Weafer | L8L2H3 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Henry Walker | 55407 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jennifer Starr | 13021 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Candice Coopee | 97520 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Michelle Casey | 97211 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Martha S | 10451 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Elise Tarter | 73013 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Veronika Michels | 94704 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Wilson | 57106 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Dana Franklin | 80220 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kam Coon | 98405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Garett Sobotka | 95651 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. The thought of taking down anything that has been growing on this planet for over 200 years is an atrocity. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Leanne Ottaviano | 78729 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sonja Thompson | 87114 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Damek Liedtka | 62613 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Madison Sasman | 68516 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jessica Harris | 94903 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Katie Kooiker | 55066 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Richard | 32962 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kate MacGown | 11704 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Korina Myers | 93551 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jennifer Beaton | 98103 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests are cornerstones of our environment. They are alive, a support hub for surrounding trees. They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by sequestering millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temps. They are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include many ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sam Meade | 97232 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Alyssa Jainz | 84107 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marlaine Moede | 97124 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Mary MacKeen | 01776 | Please protect our old-growth trees and forests! They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kristen Ennett | 97215 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Logan Wade | 23219 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Erica Falconer | 55346 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alex MacLennan | 20010 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kathryn Selman | 10516 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sean Elmore | 22203 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Lego | 17268 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Karen Cieslewicz | 19063 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alicia Bailey | 55304 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amy Harney | 97703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emma Buckley | 55807 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ellen Mikowychok | 92602 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kurt Dietrich | 01201 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelly Helmich | 92260 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laina Torres | 95404 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Em Penas | 81623 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Briana Lavagnino | 95949 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anne Overland | 95062 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Miranda Ryder | 80004 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| April Henderson | 97266 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Papanikolas | 92120 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alexes Albillar | 87106 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Kelsey Stone | 80003 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Susie Bowers | 12776 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katie Ryer | 02738 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Troiano | 98661 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Cody Huebner | 45701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melody Miller | 95825 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tiffany Westerman | 72543 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Taylor Nelson | 80304 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Andy Knopik | 68516 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jessica Rame | 98040 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mellody Love | 00915 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Zoi Tzika | CF24 3PF | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brittney Miller | 42001 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Maricarmen Feenandez | 79907 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Vee Jasso | 60613 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Morgan Doyle | 19121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lynsee Langsdon | 15106 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Isabella Gallardo | 79936 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Becky Highsmith | 08032 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nycole Lobe | 92029 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anastasia Papadatos | 10033 | <p>Mature old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. They cannot be replaced by planting new trees. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Gianna Patchen | 93405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Chris Boyd | NJ895J | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Aliah O'Neill | 97206 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lillie Schachter | 11238 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kayla Alvarez | 80908 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Mary Salisbury | 46033 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Peter Shelley | 98122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Madeline Boehlke | 80919 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Raye Myers | 87107 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!</p> |

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| Marina Dreeben | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Audry Pfeifer | 93001 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Petet Jurica | 78130 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rebecca Smith | 30910 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Drew Charles | 80021 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amanda Labrado | 98118 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jamie Kneebusch | 92584 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kristie Tham | 85711 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Aria Dâ □ □ Aintree | 95841 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amanda Joy Blanc | 80224 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Jessica True | 60608 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Meagan Mulcahy | 11713 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Andi Johns | 49506 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Alex Kosnett | 97232 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Lacey Williams | 20816 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Caitie Matheny | 10011 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lee Williams | 94107 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marcelle Jordan | 55406 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Jim Mainiero | 10280 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Samantha Tiller | 19104 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Ginger Kwan | 94501 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Greta Robison | 80003 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Angela Bigler | 17601 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Hayley Chapman | 02632 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Karina Gavin | 78756 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Carly Liedtke | 98117 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Taylor Dirks | 60115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sabrina Scruggs | 98125 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Larisse Lopez | 93422 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Abby Porter | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Michael Young | 46322 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alexis DeCruydt | 97803 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ysabel Jasa | 06103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Tim Brazell | 15211 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Tanya Ott | 02476 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emma Salee | 28804 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Sophie Snowden | 98118 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Penny Pritchard | 97756 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jessica Fossell | 53007 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alyssa Mango | 12019 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Geri Suster | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Olivia Lynch | 59715 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jacquelyn Lansing | 97405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lisa Jones | 49051 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anya Cloud | 80304 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lelaina Beyer | 80209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hanna Kortan | 95610 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jonathan Perez | 01901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Marie W | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brianna Fogal | 48178 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brandi Greene | 96001 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Anna Sapak | 12208-1420 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marissa Versalle | 60093 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kristin Anderson | 12866 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Jeena Davidson | 85718 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mali Holmes | 94122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Madisen Keikkala | 97205 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Blake Oâ □ Connor | 80203 | PLEASE save! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emma Knudson | 60450 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sorrel Tran | 87106 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Samantha Simonds | 91945 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| lily kleinschmit | 55421 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jill Richmond | 98115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Zoe Burchard | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Krogh | 32804 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Vernis Campbell | 55330 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sage Paris | 48104 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mandy Wallace | 04448 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ari Permutt | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jamie Kallipozis | 11714 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Darrell Ewing | 70816 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Amelia Thompson | 92807 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Danielle Janda | 92629 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melissa DeCook | 98672 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Rachel Gonzales | 44035 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brandon DePauw | 48108 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kate Perry | 97703 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Joey Richards | 55362 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katie Chiang | 32224 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melissa Curran | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Karen Holtz | 48236 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jackson Teener | 48105 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kaitlyn Schwalber | 84105 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Ellen Little | 28205 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kaitlyn Bartley | 30312 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Ryan Kurosky | 80209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Veronica Jessick | 99203 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cate Heiner | 37130 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Christina Scruggs | 59801 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Terra Wilhelm | 60901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ellinore Porter | 81301 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| MaryAnn Rains | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Claryce Gedde | 46203 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elizabeth Frymire | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Shannon Coburn | 93312 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Paige Locy | 16057 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Shannon Bucklin | 63116 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alise Glenn | 59715 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jaclyn Kulmatycki | 48224 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Shira Wedemeyer | 94703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jessica Klepcyk | 45039 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Zachary Loebel-Begelman | 94703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sylvia Rios-Abbott | 95608 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Rene Pascarelli | 06511 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alanis Reyes | 30606 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Lydia Baker | 93933 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Annie Martin | 53207 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kayley Weber | 80904 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Amber Fujioka | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Valand | 12523 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sunita Pathik | 21218 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Page Turner | 27312 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| FĀġġtima Jumaralli | 28173 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Kelly Bull | 80905 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Anastasia Davis | 80226 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Aidan Doherty | 01852 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jamie Darby | 23322 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Brittnee Jones | 28711 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Denise Gorant | 83714 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Henry | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dennis Alarcon | 80223 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kelly Shaddow | 33570 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Collins | 01230 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anders McConachie | 98105 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Riley Liljestrom | 22901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lindsey Agee | 37363 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Solange Decezare | 52240 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anna Lorimor | 48162 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dixie Mendenhall | 96950 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Bennett Clarke | 90011 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Rebecca Stump | 55082 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Seth Shimerda | 64131 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jen Monnin | 32103 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Emily Sunderland | 84103 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mina Hatayama | 80010 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Liane Roman | 32211 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Reese Viquez | 89436 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Bekah Worley | 55430 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Christina Brock | 20016 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Judith Rodd | 26292 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marcella Herington | 98115 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Betsy Fink | 55901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laurie Wilder | 30683 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| JoJo Valdez | 80221 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Clara Burns | 78233 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kara Petersen | 27587 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carole Szetela | 23452 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jenni Muenster | 79603 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| McKenna Quandt | 55408 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Samantha Draghi | 10003 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Maggie Chase | 12020 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Robxn Young | 30152 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Begonia Joan | 02809 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Teresa Pominville | 03102 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Erin Banks | 28607 | "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot. Nothingâs going to get better. Itâs not." -the Lorax (speaks for the trees) |

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| Stephanie Evans | 35040 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jeremy Collom | 19460 | <p>Hello! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Saskia MartÁñez | 02128 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jessi V | 21030 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Candace Snook | 17059 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carol Stringer | 22042 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rosie Mosate | 67204 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Eagle | 40069 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lauren Coakley Vincent | 06605 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Shannon Sisco | 43229 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mary Bremer | 60643 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Dakota Allen | 09464 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Emma Strand | 93940 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| B Perry | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jocelyn Hartnett | 15090 | <p>We are still learning so much about our old growth forests! It's so important to save what is left! From the plants and animals, to the mycelium, to the trees themselves! Even the water in the ground and streams and rivers needs to be protected! Please hear us!!</p> |
| Doris Jenkins | 02144 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dana Valentine | 06320 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alyssa Dahl | 84047 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Molly MacGregor | 04344 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sarah Wallace | 727040 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Renuka Varigonda | 11217 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Mai Hitotsuyanagi | 48130 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jaime White | 07720 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Gilreath | 21037 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| LA Loschiavo | 10009 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Heidi Fleming | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hawthorne Todd | 49426 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alison Goble | 43617 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kari Guillen | 04660 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ariel Cebelinski | 11370 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amanda Suarez | 02474 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| LeighEllen Murray | 80222 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Fionna McSweeney | 03255 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jon Thebo | 48220 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Michelle Marks | 90802 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cecilia McGehee | 95521 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sezgi Uygur | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brianna Britos-Swain | 06365 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Heather Phipps | 84003 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| eliza byrne | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| RayAnne Climer | 75020 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Marielle Klapp | 37601 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Ana Suarez | 90250 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kelsey Rockware | 18042 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Annaliese Kern | 43214 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| antoinette Vermilye | 01299 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Erikka Adams | 01247 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cam Sinclair | 22204 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ryan Niese | 95831 | Hello policy maker, The following is part of a well organized campaign for our old growth forests. I've edited my letter to include one of my favorite quotes from one of the greatest Architects of our time, William McDonough. Imagine this design assignment: Design something that makes oxygen, sequesters (captures) carbon, fixes nitrogen, distills (filters) water, makes complex sugars and foods, changes colors with the seasons, and self-replicates. and then why don't we knock that down and write on it? Old growth trees and forests boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| LeAnn Cheney | 99114 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Dallas Vorburger | 75709 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Louise Belmans | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Madelin Lindahl | 98006 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Margaret Hayes-Thombre | 98115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Fabienne Clough | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Megan Kramer | 52402 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Erikah House | 95926 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lark Strong-Collins | 97202 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Blair McBride | 80247 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Zoe Linton | 59802 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thanks! |

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| Vanessa Romero | 95050 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sabrina Wilbur | 98391 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Robert Ramsey | 78212 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Leslie Jansome | - | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alexandra Johansen | 90232 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Joao De Paula | 98122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lindsay Walz | 55406 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| KD King | T5N1N9 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Van der Voort | 91750 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dana Gallagher | V7Z 1B4 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Abigail Houghton | 98118 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Valeria Caballero | 78526 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Ariana Miranda | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| SJ Gingras | 80223 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. <3 |
| Ang DaSilva | 55418 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Sarah Lilley | 97524 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nidhi Chandra | 94618 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Andie Brown | 63126 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jade Wheeler | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Michelle White | 81201 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mandy Culbertson | 66212 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jacque Perry | 97005 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lisa Pommerenke | 80214 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Galvin | 94903 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lauren Main | 98199 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alyssa Velicky | 83704 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Hailley Thompson | 78751 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Maeve Harris | 98225 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jesi Sanders | 80905 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alexandra Othman | 60660 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Marnie Northrop | 94131 | <p>Protect them. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cameron Reck | 90046 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Madeleine Allenequi | 85719 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Nick Schwanz | 95446 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| D B | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Bianca Montoya | 72764 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Aspen Evans | 97703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Theresa Loewen | 96150 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katie Marchant | 97223 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Julia Amber Griffin | 95542 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brodey Oâ Brien | 98501 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Rebecca Kahn | 33462 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katie Oa Reilly | 59823 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Michelle Tschannen | 94010 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Holland Gistelli | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Christopher Lile | 28786 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alma Reyes-Thomas | 90503 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Caitlin Budahl | 59718 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kevin Jacobs | 97007 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sheila Galang | 92014 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Justl Devantlepont | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ayla Mullen | 98225 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cara Befort | 97703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Hillary Park | 95060 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Etta Lily | 84102 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brooklyn Wagner | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Theresa Somborn | 77019 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Easter | 20619 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Blair Childers | 60618 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Leonardo Gonzalez Baez | 18102 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kenzie Knutson | 97828 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jacob Scott | 83706 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Victoria Krasnyanskiy | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tallulah Sebastian | 98368 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Annika Artle | 89451 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Eric Nischan | 48823 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melissa Spivey | 27983 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Jones | 27344 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing!! With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kara Davis | 90278 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Amelia Tatman | 97361 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Antonio Delgado | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Audrey Murphy | 94116 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Em Walter | 10034 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Dana Koh | 10504 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Claire Kasari | 97701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jason OâNeill | 77995 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jordan Sippel | 94605 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Katie Levinger | 98026 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Robison | 84043 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| KC Medley | 63109 | <p>Just so you know. Mature old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Oconnor | 97212 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ashley Bartholomew | 80634 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Kayleigh Hunsaker | 85203 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Christine Helling | 81623 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Julia Hamann | 56001 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Fern Hoffmann | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ashleigh Palinkas | 92075 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lance Chamberlain | 97123 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Madison Pugh | 35630 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Rae Tramontane | 90039 | These trees are a National Treasure that should be protected at any cost. They are living history and irreplaceable icons. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jahnvi Hastings | 97225 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Whitney Whitehouse | 97703 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alexandra Abramczyk | 90034 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cathleen Giordano | 10040 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Zoe Boatright | 74553 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Marissa Wayne | 93023 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lisa Weizert | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Penelope Baggs | 96768 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Teri Coats | 84005 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Eleni Segerblom | 23518 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Adrina Garcia | 90731 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mirina Garoufalidis | 30344 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Elizabeth Reiter | 85007 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Noah Winnick | 98074 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rachel Sun | 83843 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| McKenna Heck | 84004 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Mila Swiacki | 46556 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brandon Beston | 80223 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Abigail Shupe | 80526 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Liza Kovich | 98105 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Brittany Drake | 80233 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jenae Mccarroll | 97702 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Stacey Wiles | 55116 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Pranad Reddy | 98122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Heather Cossette | 85719 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Danielle Dellinger | 80211 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lillian Colven | 97201 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Molly Bozarth | 98177 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Rachel Stagner | 63109 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jay Duran | 55444 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| brittany wilmot | 80246 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| suzanne hetrick | 90814 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Erin Stuckey | 98166 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Dean Shinner | 98011 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!</p> |
| Madison Tritico | 97062 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Casey Snook | 02909 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Matthew Eaton | 80212 | Greetings! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Charlie Long | 80126 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jennifer McCracken | 84404 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Erica Rissi | 50703 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Teresa Schendel | 32751 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lily Brunner | 97401 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Julie Baker | 83716 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Emily Moore | 80308 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Shannon Miller | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jacob Kelly | 84059 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| steph bartlett | 27517 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Stephanie Davis | 93720 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Arielle Champagne | 21133 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rio Sharkey | 94109 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Rebekah Olschewski | 84047 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kiersten OConnell | 97140 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sam Weiler | 02817 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Nielson | 91786 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Taylor Pierce | 97408 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tiernan Murrell | 94110 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Leticia Clark-Olivero | 98155 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sarah George | 97267 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mia Smith | 80435 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tami Wells | 91606 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ruth Ag | 90034 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Julia Garner | 80301 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amy Anderson | 94589 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelly Knox | 93401 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maddie Thompson | 97215 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lydia Groth | 27701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carter Fisk | 98144 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katja Lumme | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ava Curtis | 84129 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Annalise Brid | 80205 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Martha Brinson | 97404 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amy Mulvihill | 97703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Morgan Costa | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Andreea Rawlings | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| mia torres | 94132 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Brianna Loff | 83687 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Kristina Cass | 41011 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Demitri Doyle | 84020 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Allyson Legnini | 19010 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mia Stenberg | 02143 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rachel Smathers | 48840 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kimberly Pech | 84041 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Meghan Morris | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maria Giugliano | 97215 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Paula Frisbey | 87507 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kate Misura | 95808 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elena Kuptsynova | 15146 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tess Ammerman | 19067 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| David Beahm | 98115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lindsey Phillips | 49456 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Al C | 80210 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rowen Rayneharte | 95758 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jenna Woodarek | 14580 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Wilson | 37209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Blair Janis | 60613 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Megan Hollowood | 03246 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Megan Kownurko | 95521 | Old Growth redwood forests inspired me to pursue a career in environmental science. Along with their other numerous ecological benefits, we need to increase protections on old growth forests to inspire the youth to keep fighting the good fight for our future. |
| Rory McKenna | 33707 | I for sure should be writing my thesis, but I'm doing this instead. Don't make it a waste of my damn time. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, and protect our infrastructure by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support well-being. Mature and old-growth forests are threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives you of the benefits of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. - true true just look up the numbers on ecosystem services The National Old-Growth Amendment, COULD protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal AINT IT The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. Also hella ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sophie Real | 80503 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Maria Isham | 98354 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Chace Hunter | 98405 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emma B | 80111 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Andrea Caruso | 27278 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Alexandra Huber | 20002 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Chloe Mckaig | 05062 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elliot Newton | 78753 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| AJ Larson | 53593 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Laura Pea | 80204 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Bethany Brewer | 60463 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lauren Batorski | 85016 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Savionne Gudiel | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Taylor Wallace | 82901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kelly Inabnett | 95620 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Klaire Maxwell | 30080 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Verenice Sanchez | 95521 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jeremy Barlow | 91367 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sami Douplik | 80439 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amy Griego | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tabitha Clark | 28601 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Morgan Steele | 97206 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lizzie Chidester | 23452 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| David Aguinaldo | 60626 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Emma Shultz | 78705 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Christine Gallagher | 02370 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Erin Vandehoef | 68505 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Sarah Tree Paul | 30238 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| lee molloy | 90620 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| David Philyaw | 10032 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emilie Berger | 72756 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Claire Hutchinson | 19121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Xin Peng | 02472 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lindsay Horwood | 80003 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tanya Harrison | 98121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Rebecca Garland | 98105 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sidney Swindell | 46216 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amanda Pratt | 76103 | Mature and old growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Also, mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Delilah Kinsey | 73103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests and prairies filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nikhil Bavariya | 98125 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lauren Gibson | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Gina Gavazzi | 16666 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kirsten Cordova | 86351 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elizabeth Hitchcock | 92115 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Giselle Parks | 34746 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Sarah Keech | 37211 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rachel Thompson | 58504 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lily Harkins | 30512 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amabel Duffy | 28645 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Frank Finan | 41051 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| K Murdock | 59801 | <p>It is not just protecting the Mature growth - it's because of the research from Dr. Suzanne Simard. It's the network to the oldest trees that provides the survival for other trees in addition to their own species. The soil composition and the scientifically proven interconnection to other plant species cannot be ignored. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carolina Silva | 44718 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rochelle Li | 33569 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Casey Strynadka | 90210 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mike Conathan | 04106 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| J Whipple | 22204 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Natalia Kolenko | 20115 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Laura Lash | 98133 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Abby Addington | 84058 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Shanda Son | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Adrienne Peterson | 80302 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rebecca Neckritz | 19128 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kenzie Burns | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Hale | 21042 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kendra Rocha | 98121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Michael Spencer Phillips | 10019 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Edward Donegan | 84060 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jenny Joplin | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Dana Jacobsen | 12508 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| McKenzie Carlson | 78751 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Aylia Colwell | 30032 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Caitlin Roetheli | 78723 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alli Claridge | 29609 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Taylor Best | 80212 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Liam Arne | 22209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Noah Hayes | 80424 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Esmeralda Figueroa | 68959 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Robin Kloess | 90004 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| LucÃa Arrocha | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alyssa Philbrick | 97211 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Shannon Rosenberg | 95445 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Alyson Bergman | 62025 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amanda Bergeron-Manzone | 55107 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Caitlyn Venne | 68959 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| jennifer dugan | 94122 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brezlyn Stork | 95536 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emily Ray | 81623 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Hannah Behm | 53202 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Tiefenbruck | 98144 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. They are a beautiful place to access nature and support mental well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amanda Wendling | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Brooke Haberstock | 28786 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Richard Baker | 02127 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Vilija Simaitis | 97229 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Lindahl | 03115 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kirra Rodriguez | 34746 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Natalie Carmine | 80012 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Skye R | 53150 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Madison Heacock | 91709 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Hanna Brotherhood | 11385 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Cordelia Vargas | 94965 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Stefan Alvidrez | 93721 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lesley Hersh | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sarah Dropek | 77077 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Chloe Flanigan | 43065 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| aimée kohler | 18064 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Caitlin Hillis | 55123 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| David Reedy | 98103 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Courtney Barco | 18018 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Danielle Carpenter | 84109 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Samantha Irwin | 91350 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Rubeena Dhami | 94597 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Diane Kowalski | 80219 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Stephanie Thompson | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they're a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Old growth forests both sequester significantly more carbon than cleared land, but they also actively prevent forest fires due to their humidity and structure. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Christina Chant | 05452 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Leo Sartwe | 37174 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elliot Hill | 19123 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Hannan James | 41073 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Katie Finn | 32839 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Gina Bell | 52001 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tara Taylor | 94122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kevin Houldsworth | 60660 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Megan Price | 08033 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Charlotte Baynard | 11205 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Kelly Sutton | 75228 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elley McBrayer | 08234 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Madison Wildenthaler | 43015 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Tyler Espino | 78744 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rebecca Mihalcik | 15236 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nicole Stull | 60618 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Seth Anderson | 94534 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Hannah Wendorf | 47401 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| kim Manning | 49686 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mandy Phipps | 98103 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alik Schier | 60657 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Wendorf | 53527 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Marlee NajamyWinnick | 06883 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Danielle Dawson | 90291 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Annalea Trask | 11789 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Yisseth Melendez | 89436 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Sophie W | 36330 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kendra Perkins | 97701 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Meghan Kemerer | 43235 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Leslie Desmond | 48124 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hales Wilson | 97404 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| E Garthwait | 98665 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Markie McRae | 27101 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Caitlyn Seacat | 80209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Megan Tarnowski | 48094 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lindsey James | 80537 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kale Breisch | 38125 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ashleyann Bacay | 92116 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Michelle Wood | 80004 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maria Shaw | 92557 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sarena Bhatia | 32746 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Page Kannor | 84532 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elizabeth Uno | 97217 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Yulee Haimovitch | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alana Website | 91362 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marisa Downey | | Old growth forests protect against carbon better than newer trees!!!! For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Chloe Hawkey | 94611 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| avinash saraon | 77479 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Kayla Bonnet | 97703 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kathryn Orr | 28173 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sarah Dean | 14427 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Bridget Adams | 60093 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Emily Moscoe | 40205 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alexandra von Bergman | 97146 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sam Anderson | 38111 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Caitlin Arian | 98390 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ryan Hardin | 91214 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nicole Hardy | 28806 | <p>Please! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kimberly Cramer | 28711 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lauren Horn | 70117 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Katie Heishman | 23294 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Michael Harvey | 55426 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Natalie Koch | 61611 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lindsay Pirelli | 97304 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Stacey Lee | 01701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sarah Bard | 97701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sarah Lundy | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Rachel Meyer | 53213 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Valerie Pauling | 77459 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Erica Diaz | 92123 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Siobhan Henderson | 01375 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Natasha Kellett | 90066 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Audrey VonBorstel | 77077 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| T Copp | 01451 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Amalia Hansen | 21146 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Cecere | 06512 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Annette Daniels | 98833 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Carly Rizzuto | 32304 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Rachel Wilding | 80503 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Emmerson Creed | 70769 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ruby Freestone | 64060 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Peggy Frame | 46235 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mali McCormack | 93105 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ignatius Parker | 04856 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Isa Pimentel | 19123 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brittany Schnitzler | 33534 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melanie Winchester | 32258 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Marielle Friedman | 94805 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kara Rasmussen | 84124 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maddy Mitchko | 05404 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Heck | 55316 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Charlotte Ege | 93117 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Paulina Schwartz | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Kudra | 02121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sandy Brenton | 98225 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Marion Ecks | 53214 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Evan Steadman | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| John Winslow-Rodriguez | 94131 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Savanah Treadwell | 83202 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amy Lambert | 98144 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Matt Mycko | 57104 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Terecia Harris | 49094 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Margo Roseum | 22835 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Marley McVey | 49006 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jessie Chastain | 16053 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jade Hemberger | 68111 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Abigail Wilson-Meinhard | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Melissa Vanzant | 97015 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Bryan Randolph | 95521 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Greta Jerdo | 98028 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Dressel | 21244 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carrie Swann | 20902 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lynelle Hofer | 46526 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth Chavez | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kate Sabol | 33905 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Asher Brumberger | 94609 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Harper Axelman | 81621 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Danielle G | 78070 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kevin Niu | 20009 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Erin Marshall | 97266 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Melissa Turnbull | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lois Bronwyn | 20855 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Kristina Dudley | L9c5h9 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amy Flack | 97266 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Wolfgang Bahr | 48108 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| CASSIDY CLAIRMONT | 03220 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Summer Roberts | 95472 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Mickey Mariash | 10597 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Caroline Homet | H2H1H1 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lara Cox | 65203 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Kaitlyn Ave | 19146 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.</p> |
| Ryan Walsh | 10030 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Betsy Peters | 97124 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cindy Matthews | 30062 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Matt Robins | 78704 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Karen Cleveland | 97378 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lauren Metz | 32822 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Quinn Falter | 45223 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Stephanie Aksland | 60641 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Megan Savastano | 91604 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cindy Chang | 95051 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Axel Petzold | 97405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jonathan Maricle | 32804 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ashley Westerfeld | 75013 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kayla Moon | 80525 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Green | 02138 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Juliana Collins | 92014 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Becca Harrison | 63122 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Stephanie Johnson | 80004 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Colleen McCracken Renick | 46135 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Rachel Flores Kollinger | 48092 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Katie Cundiff | 97301 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lorrie Smith | 98902 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Caitlin Nevers | 98036 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Lanwermyer | 17837 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Maggie Walker | 98418 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mariah Lui | 03741 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Keira Kingdom | 91701 | <p>Listen up friends! You live here too! Our old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, they must address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Pamela Hopkins | 02453 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sydney R. | 84093 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Morgan Roese | 89108 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kristin Reeder | 90004 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Daniel Dendler | 99206 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Amanda Nolan | 22485 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Brooke MacFee | 02359 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Caroline Fruth | 95338 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Catherine Nash | 92114 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Roslyn Braun | 98229 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Cal Pacis | 91765 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Julianna Coughlin | 02540 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tori Andreasen | 30605 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelsey Holder | 34787 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Caroline Braswell | 35209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alicia Lynch | 02062 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Benjamin | 44483 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Patrick Freeman | 94114 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Everest Harkey | 80910 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lani McNutt | 85306 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Nathan Patrick | 78741 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Hilary Espinosa | 34237 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Lisa Vaccaro | 89511 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sophia Hoover | 78741 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Janine-Marie Rafio | 11373 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kathryn Kimmick | 80033 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kiriene Hodges | 45140 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Claire Kervin | 54944 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Evan Darling | 94609 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amanda Simon | 92040 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Pedri Corre Alves | (561) 776-5450 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Lisa WITKOWSKI | 98815 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Ben Lee | 80003 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Fabian Bautista | 83605 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alex Zimmerman | 81504 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Julia Neumeier | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Rowyn Crowell | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Melanie Rosenthal | 60007 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jessi Price | 15044 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Cameron Davis | 76710 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Ketcham | 98109 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Zurit Horowitz | 80904 | <p>Protect mature old-growth trees and forests. They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Joselyne Simonson | 03054 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Daemon Schlegel | 98424 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Evan Arbour | 98121 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jenn Brown | 17820 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kaitlan Morales | 07734 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Andrea Plevck | 48104 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| Ira Tajjeron | 92106 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Laurel Flores | 55075 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Paige Koziol | 48183 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Faith Seeley | 13108 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Karli Gigstad | 92064 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Katie Kroh | 76226 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Grace Schuermann | 45247 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Celesta Sumero | 90046 | <p>We NEED trees! We need OLD trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelsey Jennings | 21224 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sierra Rinehart | 95403 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Cory Abbe | 97221 | <p>Hi there!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Anna Shaposhnik | 95129 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Kersse | 97202 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| TJ Wahl | 24018 | <p>Hi! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention, they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brianna Gelsinger | 91040 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brittany Hoskins | 60554 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Thomas Daley | 33761 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Bridget Weber | 33458 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Laura Gremillion | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lauren Anderson | 97211 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| ab chet | 24175 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
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| L Muir | 21229 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Nick Koenig | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Pavel Bykau | 92104 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| K G | 91789 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Emi Antrim | 92107 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Hannah Morrison | 97203 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Nitisha Sharma | 02114 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Jey Parka | 98103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sunaina Rao | 11372 | <p>Mature and old growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sabrina Klein | 97701 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lauren Willingham | 28704 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Connor Guggemos | 80525 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emily Morehouse | 80219 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sophia Da Silveira | 60614 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Haley Brown | 85395 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emma Moore | 10010 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| cora klimek | 22152 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Gwendolyn Rogers | 97003 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Elizabeth Crago | 89509 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Kate Nelson | 98112 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Selina Vargas | 76107 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Erica George | 02474 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Van Nguyen | 75218 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Morgan Quigley | 98409 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ashlie Tainer | 97219 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Gwendolyn Morgan | 01510 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Carl Dupuis | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, they are homes for wildlife, and they protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you. |
| Rachel Kitch | 27701 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests are an important part of the United States landscape and help to protect us from climate change by sequestering carbon. In this time of more severe storms and weather events they are more important than ever. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Megan Lenington | 93041 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Ashly Winchester | 95415 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Max Hill | 97128 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lauren Tohee | 86556 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Graeme Alexander | 55423 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Bresee | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Erika Delemarre | 93940 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Candice Porter | 85215 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Keyndra Bishop | 98272 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mazzy Carroll | 28778 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Bridget Dunne | 87112 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Angelo Papagelos | 14882 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sydney Skidmore | 65807 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Owen Hand | 12180 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kelsie Bedard | 80226 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Nora Murphy | 83311 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lillian Glackin | 43040 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Andrew Hogan | 30306 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Madeleine Witt | 95409 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alara Chalmers | 98226 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kaycee Morgan | 97401 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kathryn Phipps | 12603 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amber Hand | 08854 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Scott McDonald | 94901 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Patterson | 12009 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kailey Taylor | 97702 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Amber Hayes | 12010 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| H H | 98103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jordan McCauley | 97217 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Camryn Hornbaker | 17240 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Michelle Kozlowski | 98166 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Bodhi Brasile | 97213 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Ting Weymouth | 22152 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Karla Nuno | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Carly Kresge | 18240 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Madja Beer | 80203 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Abigail Cheney | 80904 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kelli Bradley | 98201 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sarah Bilby | 90232 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ben Stobart | 85205 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Brittany Khouakoun | 97209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Kelsie Jackson | 84767 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Natasha Reese | 70130 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lynn Socha | 80301 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Matthew Wroblewski | 80247 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Wallace Tonks | 01527 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Danielle Catalano | 98122 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Johanna Staniak | 97402 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Alison Walters | 22314 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Marissa Rubenstein | 37203 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Megan Ellison | 80238 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Josh Gross | 98225 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Emma Mason | 30084 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ashley Thess | 84103 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Derin Parker | 30677 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Joanne Maile | 01602 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Lauren Krueger | 85260 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Elizabeth VanDomelen | 53572 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Gabe Warner | 80211 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| M Webbe | 01301 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Sarah McCollister | 97206 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Makena Fajardo | 98166 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Garren Bohler | 44023 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Nancy Smith | 23507 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Ev Skellie | 55422 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mandy Arnold | 91607 | <p>Its important mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees & forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Janet Neukirchner | 19146 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Rose | 95821 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alex Duryea | 02983 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Hannah Brownlee | 98177 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Gabriela Vazquez Mireles | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Maya Faulstich | 04096 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Alexandra Patron | 97498 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Annalise Deschenes | 83455 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Bridget Page | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Sara Landrey | 97132 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Sage McCririck | 80401 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Ana Van Rensselaer | 61032 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lucy Ritter | 98225 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alyson Wert | 17102 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Ethan Watts | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jaden Phillips | 10012 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Tamara Belopopky | 13740 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Morgan Wolf | 98290 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brooklyn Bernel | 52340 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Red Fong | 02138 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Megan Tartasky | 02135 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Katie Boardman | 15209 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Chrisdy Morgan | 92706 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mary Rice | 84532 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Lindsay Johnston | 91202 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Suzan Pesnell | 95959 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Erin Palmer | 75287 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Griffen Price | 30316 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Jillian Parrish | 80537 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Jade Cone | 34472 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emily Thorson | 89074 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Brittney McGovern | 02852 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Josie Sullivan | 48176 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Micaela Scully | 06851 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Julian Rodriguez | 92301 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jenna Schardt | 98144 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emilia Bingham | 02130 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Josephine Dennis | 23236 | I implore you to consider the future of our planet. Old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a safe place to access nature and support well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Krystal Eggleston | 81143 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Britt Buckner | 11226 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jessica Sanow | 80003 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Alicia Robinson | 91942 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| kathryn meers | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Kelley Kruze | 94131 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Adrian Saldana | 98405 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Taylor Horton | 92116 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| An Huynh | 20170 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Mary Whelan | | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Andreanna Loeffler | 80247 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
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| Nichole Sweeney | 86224 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Anna Catania | 02632 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Livia Keene | 95959 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Rachael Brown | 93514 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Jennifer Fields | 93401 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| spencer jentzsch | 53703 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Rachel Westphalen | 68507 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Emily Martin | 01752 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |

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| Michelle Slee | 90803 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Patrick McGettigan | 08648 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Alexssia Parada | 92124 | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |
| Mikhaila Redovian | | <p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p> |

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| Victoria Wingell | 97211 | Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing millions of tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Not to mention they are a beautiful and safe place to access nature and support mental and spiritual well-being. Mature and old-growth forests on federal lands continue to be threatened by commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits and wild beauty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees, but its current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous ways for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed policy options allow Forest Service staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of so-called "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest, the biggest carbon storage powerhouse in the National Forest System. None of the options proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests, including the Tongass. 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees from our national forests should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must also establish protections for mature forests and trees, which will become future old growth for our children and generations beyond. |
| Pierre Lee | | |
| Alison Kwolek | 46835 | Please do your part to protect the unique and necessary nature we have in the United States. The literal foundation of our country is crumbling away. Please protect natural resources, endangered species, and old growth forests. Thank you |
| Brittany Burchatz | 31401 | |
| Owen Verner | 80302 | |
| Egan Dufresne | 02888 | Fuck nuggets |
| Winston Zuo | 92660 | Protect old growth |
| Zoie Stewart | 29365 | My snap is zoie.057 and my number is +18643508271 I'm not the best at emails but I'm very interested |
| Caleb Volk | 55303 | |
| Eli Abrams | 96708 | Aloha Nui Loa from Ahimsa |
| rowan thompson | 97203 | <3 |
| Jennifer Smith | 78653 | Jen testing something |