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Comments: In response to the U.S. Forest Service proposed the National Old Growth Amendment (NOGA) in president Bidens executive order develop policies to conserve national forests as a cornerstone of U.S. climate policy 14072 In December of 2023. The NOGA was a proposal to amend nearly all 128 forest land management plans to provide consistent direction to conserve old-growth forest conditions. The [hellip] old-growth forests play a strong role in carbon sequestration and storage and related benefits, including clean water, recreation, and sustaining plant carbon sequestration and animal life fundamental to combating the climate and biodiversity crises.

Please

* Eliminate exceptions and end all logging of old-growth trees (except in rare cases for public safety and indigenous cultural uses), including in the Tongass National Forest and in Daniel Boone national forest/.

* Protect old-growth trees in cases when logging may be necessary in frequent fire forests. Young trees in fire suppressed old-growth stands may need to be removed, but old-growth trees should be left standing.

* Prohibit sending old-growth trees to the timber mills.

* https://cara-fs2c-usda.gov.translate.google.com/Public/CommentInput?Project=65356&_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=es&_x_tr_hl=es&_x_tr_pto=sc

* protect mature trees and stands. This is paramount to the future of old-growth. Mature trees will grow into old trees over the next several decades and as many of them as possible must remain standing.

* Be consistent with the need to address wildfire.

Protecting older trees and forests can increase forest resilience to wildfires, and combat climate-change related impacts such as flooding and drought. Protecting our oldest trees supports the Department of Agriculture's Wildfire Crisis Strategy.