

Hospitals & Asylums

Oregon Supreme Court

Almeda Fire Major Disaster Relief, Wilderness and Grazing HA-12-10-20

By Anthony J. Sanders

On Appeal From: *Inyo et al v. Yosemite National Park Thousand Fire Identity Theft Posse*. Eastern District of California HA-14-28-9-20 (tampered by 'United States')(\$1 billion balance available for USDA Budget Office to contain Oregon & California wildfires)(Fires in Oregon: Riverside, Beachie Creek, Lionshead, Holiday Farm, Archie Creek, Thielsen, Brattain, South Obenchain)(Fires in California: Slater/Devil, Red Salmon Complex, Fox, August Complex, North Complex, Fork, Slink, Bell, Blue Jay, North Whizz Dome, Creek, Bullfrog, Moraine, Rattlesnake, SQF Complex, Dolan, Martindale, Bobcat, El Dorado, Apple, Snow)

2,300 homes and 100 businesses were destroyed to the north of Ashland, in Talent and Phoenix, Oregon. +/- 10,000 people are entitled to debris removal and individual and household disaster assistance without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, or economic status pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707, of November 23, 1988; that amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288 under 42USC§5151. The Oregon Supreme Court is asked to vote (1) repeal ORS164.345, ORS164,354 and ORS164.365 (Criminal Mischief), (2) repeal ORS133.726 (Interception of Oral Communications without Order), (3) amend ORS 133.737 (Disclosure and use of intercepted communications) to require wiretappers confide only in a district attorney or lawyer appointed by a judge and not other undereducated LEOs, (4) ensure police departments and other state payrolls pay the 12.4% OASDI tax to prevent undercover operations by affording the many law enforcement officers unemployed by this decision to require all law enforcement officers have a Bachelor degree, the federal disability insurance they need to get a Bachelor degree online and (5) consult Straight Talk. Jackson County Commissioners are admonished to vote again, to restore the name Indian Market Rd. in light of new evidence that is original name of Dead Indian Memorial Rd. pursuant to Jackson County Land Ordinance under §10.1032.02. The Chief, Forest Service is petitioned to erect a Fairy Ponds Campground sign pursuant to up to \$500 FEMA financial assistance for a FEMA camp to de-stigmatize, camping as transitional housing for +/- 100 evacuees and travellers, with access to the 3 mile trail to downtown Ashland, 13 mile trail to Mt. Ashland, 26 mile FR 2060 and 2,600 mile Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) especially protected by Wilderness Act under 36CFR§293.8, 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i) and 16USC§1246(h)(1). The Chief, Forest Service is requested to prohibit the leaving of slash piles to dry over fire season, and destroy all standing slash piles after the rain extinguishes the wildfires and before the snow, for the last time, to better protect the wilderness under 16USC§1131 et seq, 36CFR§293.3 and 36CFR§293.6. The purpose to restore pristine wilderness habitat on the Pacific Crest Trail from the South Sierra Nevada, where 100-500 Pacific Fishers were protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 15, 2020, to the Klamath, Siskiyou and Cascades ranges in California, Oregon and Washington under 16USC§1533. If the promise of a free orange is not enough to get the California Governor to order the Department of Parks and Recreation to remove the prohibition of orange picking sign that erroneously cites 1868 CCR an injunction proceeding against the picking prohibition sign may be initiated in the US District Court

pursuant to Sec. 302 of the FD&CA under 21USC§332. California Governor Newsom is reminded to Judge Straight Talk regarding high rates of California tampering and deaths due to unlawful access to stored communications of local government under 18USC§2701 by the FBI under 42USC§5197g and conclude the 2020 arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction season, by again extinguishing the self-combusting styrene railcars left in the Arctic Ocean from the September World Summit with the 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cable out and convert to stable hydrocarbon under 18USC§81. Sacramento-O, range of the Pacific Fisher and Arctic Ocean wilderness restoration.

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I. Almeda Fire

The Almeda Fire in Jackson County destroyed 2,300 homes and 100 businesses to the north of Ashland, in Talent and Phoenix, Oregon. Ignition occurred at about 11:00 am on September 6, 2020, in a grassy field in a new housing development neighboring the Ashland municipal sewage treatment plant, whose workers could not put out the grassfire due to 40 mile an hour winds. At its height 50,000 people were evacuated. Two burned human bodies were found near the site of ignition, down from 244 missing persons during the fire and three charred animal corpses that were initially mistaken for human. No names for the deceased yet. By 12:00 pm, within an hour of ignition, the Bear Creak

Trailer Park three miles to the north had to be immediately evacuated. One tenant, of only two out of one-hundred, whose trailer and parked car had been spared, tried to drive out but turned back due to the thick smoke and joined a group of seven people crossing Bear Creek to waiting police cars who gave them a ride to Talent to avoid being cut off by the highway 99 hopping fire. The police misinformed her that a number of people had been arrested lighting fires. The fire burned from the greenway to I-5, crossing Hwy. 99, destroying homes and trailer parks, on its ten-mile way north, bypassing well-irrigated agricultural lands. In Talent, the water pumps turned off, probably when the electrical grid was burned. The fire was finally contained, after burning a small Hispanic neighborhood and trailer parks in Phoenix, by Harry & David and the USDA Budget Office. The fire was extinguished shortly after being contained. After the quick thinking while evacuating the fire, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is described as making simple organizational tasks difficult.

An estimated 5,000 – 10,000 people remain homeless and/or unemployed and are entitled to Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) emergency disaster assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707, of November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288 42USC§5121 *et seq.* There is an acute housing shortage. Total insured damage by the Alameda fire is crudely estimated at \$500 million, \$400 million mostly insured losses to the private sector averaging \$175,000 per structure and \$100 million for post-wildfire fighting public services. Home owners are certain to be shocked by the increase in price of premiums after they rebuild. The Alameda Fire can be preliminarily estimated to cost FEMA about \$240 million for public services, uninsured trailers, essential property, transitional housing and a Fairy Ponds Campground sign. The unemployment compensation for the African-American COVID-19 quarantined small retail business-owner, whose husband died of cancer the year before, may not be \$600 a week, but she finally got paid under 42USC§5177. I hope the full service gas stations don't rebuild the deadly carcinogenic burgling Valley View Burgher King franchise, they sandwich. What brave and victorious fire-fighters to fight wildfire to prevent gas stations from exploding at their backs. Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) is paying uninsured people the \$40,000 replacement value for a double-wide trailer under 42USC§5174(c)(3)(A). Homes, trailers and automobiles proved more flammable than the trees whose leaves, for the most part, turned prematurely brown and might grow back in the spring of 2021. Structures were reduced to cinder blocks and foundation and automobiles were burned to the metal. Debris removal cost was estimated at \$10,000 per trailer lot by the Bear Creek Trailer Park owner, a former trail-blazer, resigned to wait for the public debris removal effort. The total cost can be estimated to cost no less than \$24 million and should not cost more than \$36 million under 42USC§5170B-3(A)(E). Debris removal is going to begin in the middle of October and is believed to be financed along the lines of \$6-9 million 25% private insurance and \$18-27 million 75% federal money pursuant to 42USC§5170(b).

The Alameda wildfire has reaffirmed the effectiveness of sprinkler systems and need to mow and graze grassy fields so wildfire will merely graze the city. Sprinkler systems are the most effective method of protecting immovable property against wildfire. It is necessary to have a well, and a solar or gasoline powered electrical generator and water pump that is protected against the firestorm. Public infrastructure destruction anywhere can destroy services everywhere. This is the second major grass-fire to be ignited in the Ashland area in recent years. It is necessary for the municipality and nearby private property owners to mow or graze their grass. If the grass is cropped short, wildfire will merely graze the protected area. If the grass is allowed to grow tall and is ignited, particularly during windy weather, the flames can quickly leap 100 feet in the air, move quickly across the grassy field in the direction of the wind and spread to the forest canopy, rooftops and cars in the way. Conversely, the

Alameda Fire has reaffirmed the defectiveness of work in the fo-'rest' by the current County Commissioners and District Attorney, slashing and piling, prohibiting the homeless from camping and grazing their livestock, respectively and collectively paying Jackson County volunteer Indian exterminators after contempt of their arson and terrorist designation. The very name of the Alameda Fire is defectively racist for a predominantly white Pacific Northwest community in denial regarding FBI terrorism. Due to the spotlight on xenophobia and certain Latin American fire victims, it is necessary to reaffirm that the USDA provides emergency grants to assist low-income migrant and seasonal farm workers under 42USC§5177a. Furthermore, local governments may apply for a waiver of any condition that might prevent non-US citizens, stateless persons and people who have overstayed their visa from receiving major disaster assistance they are entitled to under 42USC§5141. Disaster relief is administrated without discrimination on the basis of nationality (race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, or economic status) under 42USC§5151. The Bear Fire, consolidated in the North Complex, in Paluma National Forest in California originated on Bear Creek, and this is duplicate. Alameda Fire it is. Bike-path Fire might be appropriate, Poop Fire is more relieving.

To provide more than 100 evacuees and travelers with emergency shelter, it is time for the City of Ashland and Forest Service to finally remove the signs of prohibition and replace them with a free 'Fairy Ponds Campground' sign. Adjacent Forest Road 2060, 26 mile marathon (with competitive permit) connecting with Mt. Ashland and the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) shall be protected against slash piles and other wildfire risk due to incompetent forestry work and persecution of the homeless as Pacific Fisher (*Pekania pennanti*) habitat pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) under 16USC§1531 *et seq.* and Wilderness Preservation Act under 16USC§1131 *et seq.* Due to the slashing and burning on FR 2060 the once sighted Pacific Fisher population of 100-500 are believed to have emigrated to Yosemite National Park, where they have finally been protected under the ESA since March 15, 2020, and their scat is sought by a dog team of scientists, and they want their steep watersheds in the Sierra Nevada, Tahoe, Klamath, Siskiyou and Cascades Regional Forests back, along the PCT all the way to Canada. Campers on FS 2060 are encouraged to report Pacific Fisher sightings to the Forest Service and BLM. Hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint help cure coronavirus and mold allergies. Salutations from the Tubercular Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico under 24USC§19.

II. Arson Arrest

The police were alleged to have arrested several people lighting fires at the scene of the fire ignition in violation of 36CFR261.5 and *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision* A148397 September 27, 2012. In review, the police arrested one homeless man in Phoenix, far from the origin of the fire, and charged him with two counts of arson, 14 counts of criminal mischief and an equal number of other irrelevant charges. Two evacuees called the police claiming that they had witnessed him lighting a fire. When the police arrived they found him by a rather large fire. He denies that he started it. He was arrested and booked in jail on \$5 million bond. The same amount the County Commissioners counterfeited to pay for work in the forest. An out of town public defender was appointed to represent him. He has several methamphetamine related priors. The charges are so coercive that the defendant must be innocent. Methamphetamine may cause TMJ but it is not abused to impair judgment, especially the critical reading ability needed to dismiss injustice in the legal system, like ephedrine. The last person recovering from severe mental illness arrested with so many false charges, six months after his exposure to amphetamine, had been beaten daily for months by an angry mob of false accusers, he was much better after getting out of the state mental institution six months

later and moving on. The last person acquitted of arson was later poisoned to death by a posse of agricultural retail adulterating serial killer cops who had raided the park email after the superintendent's son had been arrested for grand theft auto. While the guilty stay the innocent move on. One homeless man in Phoenix cannot be blamed for starting the fire in Ashland, 10 miles away. The arson charges are as ridiculous as all the other outrageously expensive charges against the homeless/refugees in recent years. By overcharging, Oregon has lost their case against him for up to \$500 fine and 6 months in jail under 36CFR261.5 and 16USC§551. Case dismissed. Oregon has lost their arson case. On the upside, Oregon has lost their criminal mischief and extensively cross-referenced unwarranted police surveillance statute, that need to be repealed pursuant to *United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011) that held state criminal mischief allegations incite stalking under 18USC§2261A.

The Police and District Attorney are sued for Conspiracy in Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881 to abet Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81 by Aggravated identity theft under 18USC§1028A. National Crime Reports (NCR) has been unable to produce FBI arson statistics since 2014. Protected persons may not be used to engage in hostilities under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Work release is believed to be destroyed and the slavery should not be re-allowed to occupy the land, after what justice did to the Bear Creek Bikepath they trolled in violation of the Slavery Convention of 1927. Police precincts, should be equipped to tranquilize and animal control to relocate homeless bears on a moments notice.

Undereducated Jackson County police officers, associating in posses with a few other undereducated police officers and the FBI, in pursuit of Bachelor degrees and women or men in the case of tall sterile Klinefelter XXY soldiers with small testicles and precancerous internal female gonads that need to be surgically removed, have a strong propensity to infringe on the police, court, government, public and private records, in a conspiracy with equally unwarranted, common criminals to unlawfully intrude and violate the rules and regulations under 24USC§154. Tall and childless General George Washington loved to execute deserters. It is necessary that Jackson County require all law enforcement officers (inc. mandatory) possess a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism in 100% of convictions.

The first grass-fire, that destroyed ten homes and killed a fire-fighter probably suffering from post-smoke inhalation toxic shock syndrome from the mixture of *Streptococcus pyogenes* and hospital acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) untreated with an Epsom salt bath, was lit by a cigarette butt littered near a fire-fighting training academy by John Thiry, who was poisoned to death, a few years after he was acquitted for not having the *mens rea* for the commission of the crime of arson. At the time of John's death, the murdering police officer, without a Bachelor degree of his own, was more proud of his thirty FBI shoplifting subjects, than arson conspiracy under 18USC§81 and Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881. The FBI domestic relations court infringement has been witnessed arsoning the trailer of a divorcing forester parked at the Jackson County Fuel Committee Wood-lot before. The FBI had also been involved in poisoning marijuana stolen by the Talent Police Chief, who had been swiftly fired by the Chief Judge, after the Hispanic boy who claimed to have contracted Zika virus from medical marijuana he purchased from a dispensary, was dosed with amphetamine, while he is believed to have been employed by or merely witnessed the slashing and piling of Lomakatsi corrupt forest practice, dangerously close to the City of Ashland, and stabbed someone to death. The buxom FBI agent was not fired until her norovirus coffee turned lethal in California. The chubby arson probably shaved. The stalky forester went to federal prison on driving without a license charges. The FBI and not Homeland Security appellate disaster, nor the rude, poisonous, ephedrine intoxicated State District Attorney, being voted out of office with the arson negligent forestry Commissioners, nor even the prescribed burn inciting oil and gas industry lobbyist

Interior Secretary, are primarily suspected of the actual criminal act of ignition, with intent to commit arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. Nothing shall be construed to authorize investigations of espionage, sabotage or subversive acts by any persons other than personnel of the FBI (guilty) under 42USC§5197g.

The District Attorney has made good on her campaign promise to attend every murder trial and gun related homicides are way down. End of story. She is extremely poisonous, you can't get within ten feet of her, or receive a letter from the jury commissioner (heart attack) or undereducated *prose* plaintiff cops (insomnia), without being poisoned. Not to encourage the ephedrine intoxicated prosecutors, judges and clerk to use the dysfunctional mail. Nor tolerate any slimy anus from rat poison in the adulterated, sealed, perishable retail products sold by cop-front stores. She is excessively vulnerable to arson, poison and other forms of first degree murder on the police force, specifically trespassing the homeless with outrageous charges, in perpetuation of the Indian extermination, that could be called "lying" in wait under 18USC§1111. It is outrageous that the false charges of these undereducated police officers go uncorrected by the District Attorney. What seems to have occurred is that the Police Chiefs have employed every prospective gun murderer, without a Bachelor degree, in town as law enforcement officers. The bar needs to be raised to require that all law enforcement officers have a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism in 100% of convictions. All the law enforcement officers in Jackson County, with less than a Bachelor degree, are to be laid off, *en masse*. Their employment is unwarrantable. Their unemployment briefer than the time it takes to complete their Bachelor degree and receive their alumni non-machine washable heart attack in the trash. To prevent the incessant undercover operations of laid off police officers, their disability, file online to avoid Epsom salt bath to treat monoclonal antibody to the spine related methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), is that retaliation and coercion are prohibited by Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act under 42USC§12203. If they are state social security tax evaders, now is a perfect time to negotiate to begin paying the 12.4% OASDI tax in exchange for disability benefits for all laid off, corruptly undereducated police officers, when their unemployment runs out, as if they had contributed their entire corrupt career.

III. Counterfeit Currency

The reason that the Almeda Fire occurred and was so destructive to human life and property is that in spring of 2020 the County Commissioners counterfeited the tax rebate to kindle yet more incompetent forestry work although both the Federal Reserve and FBI respectively burn counterfeit currency. At the time, money marked counterfeit was ruled legitimate if it was issued by a government official under 31USC§5153. Not being able to overrule the rude \$5 million infringement of county bonds on the tax rebate, that was delayed for many poor locals, I ordered that the several square miles of slash piles left on FS 2060 be destroyed and not be slashed and piled again. This work is believed to be done, at least in part, because the police shot and killed yet another homeless bear. There is however no guarantee that all the slash piles on FS 2060 were destroyed, nor that the rest of the money wasn't squandered on slashing and piling, prescribed burns and other destruction of public land as if it were private property under the Roman rule of usufruct. Subsequently the counterfeit currency statute was counterfeited. At the time of the Almeda Fire the counterfeit currency statute had been altered so that counterfeiting government officials would be in the hot seat. The Jackson County Commissioners must defend exactly how they counterfeited or plan to counterfeit, their \$5 million incompetent forestry venture that caught fire and caused a billion dollars in damages to private property in Jackson County? The Oregon Supreme Court left the question of counterfeit currency statute with the Federal Reserve to decide

whether or not to sell the special issue and marketable t-bonds or devalue the dollar to offset the counterfeiting under the CARES Act of 2020 in 2021 and future deficits in excess of 3 percent of GDP to relieve the stock exchange pursuant to the Marshall Lerner Condition under 19USC§ 4421 and 22USC§5301 *et seq.* Congress did not require the Treasury to devalue in a timely fashion on the first day of the new fiscal year, by October 1, 2020 and has begged for a continuance of the counterfeiting case until after the November Presidential elections.

Trial is by fire under 36CFR§261.5. USDA inspection fines for ignition and flammable debris. Fines of up to \$500 and up to six months in prison are authorized for every infraction under 16USC§551. Negligence is assumed, intentional arson, as presumed innocent in the Alameda Fire, is additionally charged under 18USC§81 and the possibility of murder under 18USC§1111 and conspiracy under Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881 are subjected to commanding officer nonjudicial punishment under 24USC§419(a)(4). For the FBI part, the Interior Secretary, acting through the 'United States' park narc, ignited the slash piles the Forest Service had negligently left to dry over fire season, causing a thousand fires to ignite around September 5-6, 2020. The Alameda Fire in Jackson County arguably caused the most damage to private property in an urban area, this year. The USDA Budget Office and Interior Department were sued to make a billion dollar balance available to wildfire fighters, who economically contained the Alameda Fire preliminarily estimated to cost \$500 million, \$240 million FEMA and \$260 million private insurance. Nonetheless, there are several torts of negligence in regards to forestry practices for which Jackson County was burned and must compensate for, to better prevent forest fires and improve late summer air quality in Southern Oregon, in the future, to a state as it was before the current County Commissioners and District Attorney took office, or better. In 2014 an acre of National Forest was 65 times more likely to burn than an acre of National Park. This 2020 Southern Oregon, Klamath and Sierra Nevada must compensate for the tort of negligence in regards to destroying slash piles the day they are created and mowing or grazing grassy fields in or around urban areas, to prevent catastrophic canopy fire and trespassing hypocrisy regarding being fined, accidentally ignited or arsoned for flammable debris under 36CFR§261.5, 16USC§551, 18USC§2339C and Arts. 1 & 2 of the International Convention on Terrorist Bombings.

III-A Slash piles to be destroyed the day they are created

Slash piles must be destroyed the day they are created if they are to be used at all. While private land owners often destroy flammable debris in burn piles, public land should not attempt to emulate the corrupt practice of prescribed burns because it tampers with and damages the ecosystem and flammable debris reduction is invariably not done right due to pyromania, redefined as the existence of many slash piles, greatly increasing, rather than reducing, forest fire risk. Slash piles are so big they are likely to ignite the canopy and cause a catastrophic fire. Slash piles should absolutely not be negligently left to dry over fire season on public land. A Forest Service employee reported their official policy is to let the slash piles dry for two years. She defended the practice “scientists have proven that burned areas with slash piles burn cooler than other areas”. If true, this is probably because the wildfires begin where a slash pile ignites a canopy fire that gets much hotter.

The truth is a one meter bonfire burns so hot green wood is quickly consumed. Except, where the Diamond Lake Fire Forest Service, and in Castle Crags, California, where PG&E attempted to burn un-sawn and un-mauled logs, making the naturally very difficult to light objects, very flammable. Burning is a commitment to burning out, the ashes need to be buried. Cutting slash for firewood and chipping are thought to be more responsible ways of disposing of large amounts of flammable debris than

prescribed burning, that almost always gets out of control. The downside to any sort of work in the forest, is that it destroys the habitat, of bears, who do the vast majority of twig crunching for fire safety in this region, and other species, such as the Pacific Fisher, forcing them to relocate, especially if the work covers a large area and is not immediately completed. While one slash pile might be tolerated, multiple slash piles in one area, or threatening to ignite the canopy, is definitely pyromania. The workers have not finished their job and have hypocritically left the job site, they were supposed to reduce wildfire risk at, in an unnaturally heightened state of wildfire risk. Because of the many major fires that have occurred in National Forests, and the loss of Pacific Fisher habitat, not to mention habitat for humanity, it is necessary that the corrupt forestry practice of leaving slash piles to dry after the day have been created, exhibited in the Southern Oregon and Central California National Forests in 2020, be prohibited as a particularly flammable form of disorderly conduct under 36CFR§261.4 & 5.

The surge in forest fires and degradation of wilderness habitat for wildlife and humans on the West Coast in 2020 and recent years, since 2014 can be attributed to the negligent ruling by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals that the USFS study of affect on Northern Spotted Owl habitat under the Endangered Species Act in regards to the 'commercial thinning of trees, reduction of fuels, and the creation of fuel corridors', was adequate in *Conservation Congress v. Finley* 774 F.3d 611 (9th Cir. 2014). Although Calfire annually does valid fuel reduction projects near urban areas, these legitimate fuel reduction projects must be distinguished from commercial enterprises that receive terrorism finance to destroy wilderness and wildlife habitat in the National Forests with their hypocritical work, that dramatically increases, rather than decreases, the odds of catastrophic wildfire. Since the advent of fire suppression, both the number of trees and the amount of woody fuels per acre or hectare has generally increased. Unlike forest fires of a century ago, those of today are increasingly and more frequently destructive both to forests and private property. Such fires are promoted by (1) the long history of fire suppression, (2) the buildup of dead wood that accompanied fire suppression (Maser et '10: 111). Essentially fire suppression, and slash piles, routinely left on Forest Service lands, not only senselessly destroys the wilderness and wildlife habitat, the vulnerability of slash piles and other intentionally left flammable debris to accidental and intentional ignition, should be construed as a primitive "firearm" to extend the contempt of Conspiracy in Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881 to communities held hostage by the placement of slash piles and flammable debris on public land in violation of the International Convention on the Terrorist Bombings, in risk of being subjected to Arson within maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. Terrorism finance for fire suppression must be prohibited under 18USC§2339C.

III-B Grass Fires Prevented by Mowing or Grazing

After two major fires ignited by grass-fires, in the Ashland area in recent years, it is necessary to stress that grass near urban areas must be mowed or grazed to prevent catastrophic grass-fire, especially when it is windy. Dry grass is naturally very flammable, burns hot, can be used to start campfires instead of paper, and can be accidentally ignited by an unextinguished cigarette butt, cigar ash, camp stove or sparky wheel. If not immediately and completely extinguished, including any smoldering grassroots, grassfires quickly leap 100 feet into the air, move in the direction of the wind, burn everything in their path and ignite the forest canopy. Wildfire fighters light back burns to secure safety areas in grasslands to protect themselves and contain a forest fire. In residential areas preventative back burns would be ugly and unnecessarily dangerous. In residential areas grasslands are either mowed with a lawnmower, or especially in the case of lumpy and hilly grasslands, grazed by livestock. The grasslands surrounding a traditional urban valley would be grazed to protect the community from wildfires that

would merely graze the close cropped grassy fields. *E. coli* toxin from cow manure is particularly destructive to water quality that cannot be filtered or boiled out, while the manure of other livestock is better tolerated by available water filtration technology.

It is held that the City of Ashland incited the grassfire by enforcing their unconstitutionally vague ordinance so as to negligently prohibit grazing on municipal lands, thereby evicting the “homeless shepherd”, whose best defense of the municipal grazing privileges of his leashed and diapered sheep, turns out to be that grazing reduces grassfire risk. Ashland Municipal Code Animals-at-Large 9.08.030 provides (A) No owner or person in charge of any dog, livestock, or poultry shall permit the animal to run at large. (B) Any violation of this section is punishable as provided under 9.08.990. Ord. 3137, amended, 2017; Ord. 3025 (2010). The City of Ashland was recidivating in this regards because a founding member of the town in the dawn of the 20th century, Charles Winburn, was repeatedly onerously cited for grazing his livestock, Whether or not the fire risk reduction was a conscious part of his defense, now Winburn Rd. along Lithia Creek is named after him. The discrimination against grazing privilege was inflamed in recent years by a subversive political campaign by local scientists against cattle ranchers and other livestock owners. After losing custody of his girlfriends baby, and burning down three structure this year my goatherd neighbor is single in his trash burning defense of his allegations that the fires were caused by third party B&E, corroborated by neighbors with scientific conviction rather than conspiracy. After their second grassfire in recent years, it is necessary that the City of Ashland review their ordinance prohibiting grazing to ensure that grassy fields in the municipality are either mowed or grazed, especially if lumpy or hilly, to eliminate grassfire risk. The municipal law may administrate grazing privileges to certain lumpy and hilly grassy fields that would most benefit from grazing. All municipalities and residential communities are advised to mow or graze grassy fields to prevent grassfire. All public land agency statutes provide extensive legal protection for grazing privileges.

III-C Indian Market Road sign

The Post Office delivers to 'Indian Market Rd.' but confidence is low and one tends to use the despised Dead Indian Memorial Rd. as the return address. It's a long road, with several crossings, from Ashland to Fish Lake. In 2020 there was a one square mile grassfire, that merely singed the trees, and small forest fire on the plateau that was quickly contained and extinguished. 'Indian Market Rd.' signs are needed to restore the name of Dead Indian Memorial Rd. to its original name pursuant to Renaming of Roads by the Jackson County Development Services Department Land Development Ordinance under §10.1032.02. A Native American Speaker at World Peace and Prayer Day at Howard-Prairie Lake June 18-21, 2015 demanded the name of Dead Indian Memorial Road be changed. A number of names were proposed. During a detour encouraging use of the road, an ex-con spray-painted over the 'Dead' leaving the public very pleased with the Indian Memorial Rd. sign. Before anyone had read the dilapidated sign at the bottom of the road memorializing the original name of 'Indian Market Road' the County Commissioners held an impromptu hearing on the proposed name change under 24USC§302. Consistent with the treatment of Manuel Noriega in contravention to the Panama Canal Treaty, I was arrested and lodged in the county jail until after midnight, a few buildings away from the Commissioner's impromptu hearing on changing the name of Dead Indian Memorial Rd. Congress took the opportunity to pass TCJA tax relief for the rich on ephedrine. The undereducated cop recidivated and had to be fired with his murdering posse. The informational sign was run over by a motorist shortly thereafter, but the damage is done, the original name of the road is Indian Market Rd. The Commissioners claimed they were acting for a certain anonymous source in the north and if

anyone didn't like it they could vote against them in the election. One local physician ran. The County Commissioners are charged with repeatedly illegally changing the name of the road, and compensation must restore Indian Market Rd. to the condition it was before it was degraded by the illegal Dead Indian Act. In light of new evidence, the original name of said road is 'Indian Market Rd.', the Commissioners must vote again pursuant to Jackson County Land Ordinance §10.1032.02.

Indian Market Rd. is a perfect example of *tierra firma* overruling the *flagrante delicto* of the inferior court – the original jurisdiction the Supreme Court writes petitioners about under Art. III Sec. 1 of the US Constitution. Post-fire Jackson County needs all the beautification it can afford. Jackson County owes compensation for the derogatory renaming of Indian Market Rd., to Dead Indian Rd., and subsequently appending Memorial. It does not seem appropriate that FEMA would pay for the Indian Market Rd. signs. The signs and labor shouldn't cost the Commissioners more than a few thousand dollars. The difference is that the *bona fide* claim to land would be perfect under 24USC§153. B&E fined up to \$1,000 and 12 months in jail for unlawful intrusion, violation of the rules and regulation under 24USC§154. Changing the name of Indian Market Rd. to Dead Indian Memorial Rd. offends the right to life. Although the illegal name change offends all residents, it specifically threatens Native Americans on their way to market in violation of the Hobbes Act under 18USC§1951. The racism, xenophobia and related intolerance of the Dead Indian Memorial Rd. signs is prohibited under Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). Native American women haven't patrolled Indian burial grounds with automatic weapons, or engaged in lock and load exercises, since the 1970s. A Native American Speaker at World Peace and Prayer Day at Howard-Prairie Lake June 18-21, 2015 demanded the name of Dead Indian Memorial Road be changed. Residents agree. The true original name of the street is Indian Market Rd.

The original name of Indian Market Rd. is non-discriminatory, *tierra firma* of the Supreme Court. Subsequent inferior Dead Indian Act propaganda by the County Commissioners is prohibited under Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. If the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is unconvincing to historical revisionists, proof that Indian Market Rd. is the right name for the street is held: The essential purpose of the trial of an illegal act is non-repetition and compensation to restore conditions to as they were before the commission of the illegal act pursuant to Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow, Permanent Court of Justice A. No. 9 (1927) and Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, International Court of Justice No. 131 (2004). The condition is that the Jackson County Commissioners must restore the name of Indian Market Road to as it was before it was corrupted by the illegal Dead Indian Act(s). It is not uncommon that 'historical revisionist' legislators discriminate, be wrong, or neglect to correct unauthorized alteration, and the original law or historical fact needs to be restored for the benefit of the common law. For instance, Chapter 1 National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments and Seashores, of Title 16 should never have been repealed, and must be restored to the condition it was in 2013, to create a common law with Title 54 National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, as codified at 54USC§100101 *et seq.* The right to bear arms in National Wildlife Refuges needs to be transferred from 16USC§1a–7a (2018) to a new section in Chapter 71 Recreational Hunting Safety at 16USC§5208. In his First Annual Message to Congress, President Andrew Jackson advocated land west of the Mississippi River be set aside for Indian tribes. On May 26, 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which Jackson signed into law two days later. The Act authorized the president to negotiate treaties to buy tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands farther west, outside of existing state borders. With the permission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Congress has the duty to amend the creation myth of the National Park System from

'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' at 16USC§1a-1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(b)(1)(A).

Jackson's Indian Removal policy and its tragic consequences which led to the Trail of Tears is the most conspicuous blight on his presidential legacy, that cannot be covered up by the creation of the first national park at Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1832 under 16USC§361 as defended under 24USC§18. The removal of the Seminoles from Florida was fraught and bloody. On Tuesday, December 29, 1835 the administration signed the Treaty of New Echota, setting terms for the final removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi. The Cherokees who signed the treaty, however, were not representative of the tribe as a whole. They were part of what was known as the "Treaty party" a group in opposition to Chief John Ross's "National party", that represented an estimated 16,000 out of 17,000 Cherokees, and was against removal. The deadline for removal was set for 1838, the year after Jackson left the White House. The time came, but the vast majority of Cherokees had not left their lands. Thus began the Trail of Tears, the forced removal of Cherokees to the West. The military could be brutal and an estimated 4,000 of the 16,000 Cherokees who were forced out died along the way. More than 45,000 American Indians were relocated to the West during Jackson's administration, though a few Cherokees walked back afterwards or migrated to the high Smoky Mountains (Meacham '08).

The Jackson County Commissioners have two cultural revolutions to defund – law enforcement officers without a Bachelor degree and work in the forest. Separate but equal to civil war re-enactments around the nation Jackson County must especially suppress terrorism finance for Indian extermination from the Rogue River Indian War of 1855-1856. A grad student told me that an astonishing 300,000 Native Americans camped in Rogue Valley, pre-contact, more than consume private land there today. When the climactic phase of the Rogue River conflict broke out in 1855. Before the war Rogue River peoples numbered around 9,500 in 1851, by the middle of 1857 Indian Service agents counted only 1,943 survivors on the Coast Reservation of whom around 25% had died of disease by 1858. The Rogue River War of 1855-1856 was an unambiguous example of a war against Indians that was drummed up to attract public funds, a pork barrel war, successfully promoted by rival politicians who effortlessly thwarted the humane intentions of the new western reservation policy, notwithstanding the vociferous objections of both civil and military officials of the federal government. Despite Rogue River volunteer Indian fighters being designated terrorists by the state and federal government in violation of A Treaty of Peace concluded on September 8 and Treaty for Sale of Land on September 10, 1853. In June and July of 1954 the federal paymaster was at work in southwestern Oregon and northern California paying the wages of the volunteers involved in the 1853 campaign. The paymaster disbursed a little less than \$70,200 in hard money for wages. Businessmen who supplied the volunteers were paid with War Department funds funnelled through the Democratic territorial governor, George Curry, and got about \$151,400. Credit for getting the government to pay for the campaign went to another Democrat, delegate Joseph Lane. The idea of fighting Indians for federal money might be the way to compensate for the drought. Even if they weren't paid quickly, they could at least eat on the government's credit. In the words of Tipsu Tyee, Hi u lum; nika wake memeloose mika! You are very drunk or I would kill you! (Schwartz '97). Grandma Agnes, last of the Takelma, has died, but not before renaming Breast Mountain, that features prominently from scenic Indian Market Rd. to immortalize herself Mt. Agnes Emma Baker Pilgrim (September 11, 1924 – November 27, 2019). The original name of Indian Market Rd. must be restored at the expense of the Commissioners pursuant to Jackson County Land Ordinance under §10.1032.02.

III-D Repeal of Oregon Criminal Mischief and Unwarranted Wiretap Statute

Criminal mischief statute has been federally associated with the corrupting influence of unwarranted electronic surveillance in *United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011). When I was hiking in Utah I met a small town Sheriff who had gone to law school and was also Judge. After he was satisfied my roll wasn't a spliff, he asked me what my opinion was of his police chief correspondents in Oregon? Non-self-incriminating regarding the improvement on the force incidental to the legalization of marijuana and constitutional intoxication by ephedrine derived from Ephedra (Mormon tea) found in the Great Basin in Utah and Nevada, hypothetically causing a one year backlog in publication of US Supreme Court decisions, and incurring TCJA and CARES Act expenses until the HEROES Act yard signs were defeated by our 'ephedra' sub-conscious. I responded the most serious flaw with Oregon law enforcement is the extensively cross-referenced surveillance statute for which every officer, including a police chief, to ever cross my path has been fired for murder under 24USC§419(a)(4). The Utah judge counseled a warrant is necessary for wiretaps under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P and uniform state criminal procedure.

Now that I have returned to Oregon to do the Alameda fire justice, the interception of communication statute seems better organized, but oral communications (telephone) remains vulnerable to unwarranted wiretaps by law enforcement and their informants and inappropriate communication between law enforcement officers, whose record is methodically subjected to B & E by infringing posses of undereducated LEOs and informants. To do wiretaps justice, while on the only mountaintop in the High Sierras with cell reception I was rudely cut off, while I was complaining about the basic gmail autocomplete (bcc: secret email list) defect, now fixed, by Straight Talk charging to terminate a FBI wiretap of a free government cell phone from either Yosemite National Park 1,000 Fire Identity Theft Posse or disordered Oregon arson victim. A 'Judge Straight Talk' collective work shall review the civil law of Judge Friendly and Judge Learned Hand for the digital age. For which, the Oregon Supreme Court is asked to vote (1) to repeal ORS164.345, ORS164,354 and ORS164.365 (Criminal Mischief), (2) repeal ORS133.726 (Interception of Oral Communications without Order), (3) amend ORS 133.737 (Disclosure and use of intercepted communications) to require wiretappers confide only in a district attorney or lawyer appointed by a judge and not other undereducated LEOs, (4) ensure police departments and other state payrolls pay the 12.4% OASDI tax to prevent undercover operations by affording the many law enforcement officers unemployed by this decision to require all law enforcement officers have a Bachelor degree, the federal disability insurance they need to get a Bachelor degree online and (5) consult Straight Talk.

Oregon criminal mischief statute is duplicitous and should be repealed. Criminal mischief is codified in Chapter 164 of the Oregon Revised Code with arson, reckless burning and arson incidental to the manufacture of a controlled substance, third degree ORS164.345, second degree ORS164,354 and first degree ORS164.365. A person commits the crime of criminal mischief in the first degree who, with intent to damage property in excess of \$1,000, in the second degree, who causes property damage in excess of \$500, third degree who, with the 'intent to cause substantial inconvenience to the owner or to another person, and having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right.' e.g unwarranted wiretap. In Oregon, 'criminal mischief' is a redundant arson statute that urgently needs to be repealed to decouple Oregon LEOs and wiretappers from that FBI Conspiracy in Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881 to Arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81.

The the unlicensed wildfire fighting bonfire of the well-behaved, falsely accused, criminal mischief

defendant prevails in Court. Many Americans are arsoned and/or die from rampage shootings and other medical and engineered complications with the disclosure and use of intercepted communications under ORS 133.737, stalking under 18USC§2261A and aggravated identity theft under 18USC§1028A. Nothing shall be construed to authorize investigations of espionage, sabotage or subversive acts by any persons other than personnel of the FBI (guilty) under 42USC§5197g. Like all posses of undereducated law enforcement officers, and their paid 'informants', the FBI are warranted to fired, acutely in regards to operating in the state of Oregon and California wildfires, without a Bachelor degree in the first instance, by commanding officer non-judicial punishment under 24USC§419(a)(4) to get *United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011) into uniform without harm to self, others or environment pursuant to arson in *Washington v. Harper* (1990). Result, Oregon arson magistrates don't earn up to \$500 fine with 6 months in jail for negligent ignition and/or flammable debris incidental to a major fire under 36CFR§261.5 and 16USC§551 that could be cross-referenced so Oregon trial by fire would not be so invariably *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision* A148397 September 27, 2012. Indigent defence presumed innocent moving, the guilty stay.

Interception of oral communication without order under ORS133.726 conflicts with civil damage for willful interception, disclosure or use under ORS133.739. ORS133.726 (Interception of Oral Communications without Order) needs to be repealed and 133.737 (Disclosure and use of intercepted communications) amended to require wiretappers confide only in a lawyer or district attorney appointed by a judge and not other undereducated LEOs pursuant to Fed. Crim, P, 4 and state criminal procedure. A law enforcement officer is authorized to intercept an oral communication to which the officer or a person under the direct supervision of the officer is party, without obtaining an order for the interception of a wire, electronic or oral communication under ORS133.726. A law enforcement officer may intercept an oral communication under this section only when acting within the scope of the officer's employment and as a part of assigned duties (10). The truth of the matter is that the only duty assigned by the law is for the unwarranted wiretapping officer to go to court as a defendant and be appointed a lawyer, the district attorney in the case of law enforcement officers, and public defender by their former anonymous associates. The case works, forfeiture of wiretapping technology, officers without Bachelor degrees are fired under 24USC§419(a)(4).

Any person whose wire, electronic or oral communication was intercepted, disclosed or used in violation of ORS 133.724 (Order for interception of communications) or ORS 133.737 (Disclosure and use of intercepted communications) shall have a civil cause of action against any person who willfully intercepts, discloses or uses, or procures any other person to intercept, disclose or use such communication and shall be entitled to recover from any such person: Actual damages but not less than damages computed at the rate of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$1,000, whichever is greater; and (b) Punitive damages, under ORS133.739. Except as provided in ORS 133.724 (Order for interception of communications) or as provided in ORS 165.540 (Obtaining contents of communications) (2)(a), any person who willfully intercepts, attempts to intercept or procures any other person to intercept or attempt to intercept any wire or oral communication where such person is not a party to the communication and where none of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to the interception, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor under ORS165.543.

An *ex parte* order for the interception of wire, electronic or oral communications may be issued by any circuit court judge upon written application made upon oath or affirmation of the individual who is the district attorney or a deputy district attorney authorized by the district attorney for the county in which the order is sought. The application shall include: (a) The name of the district attorney or the deputy

district attorney making the application and the authority of the district attorney or the deputy district attorney to make the application; (b) The identity of the investigative or law enforcement officer making the application and the officer authorizing the application; (c) A statement demonstrating that there is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed or is about to commit under ORS 133.724. Any aggrieved person in any trial, hearing or proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency, regulatory body or other authority of the state, or a political subdivision thereof, may move to suppress the contents of any wire, electronic or oral communication intercepted under ORS 133.724 (Order for interception of communications), or evidence derived therefrom, on the grounds that: (a) The communication was unlawfully intercepted; (b) The order of authorization or approval under which it was intercepted is insufficient on its face; or (c) The interception was not made in conformity with the order of authorization or approval under ORS 133.735.

Public library and University police departments and officers under ORS 352.121 are highly charged for unwarranted wiretaps of computers, to 'drop the porn block' on high speed movie downloads at the university library. Fall will be spent replacing dermatology and cancer pictures destroyed by an Oregon police raid on the Food Bank and text set back by a disappointing university spell check and heart attack epidemic. This should complete the second edition of the five volume medical textbook in 2020. The District Attorney fired both greedy President and wrongfully terminated teachers in December 2013. Trash Southern Oregon University 'wetback' monoclonal antibody to the heart attack contaminated clothes before they contaminate the wash. Their cheerleaders should try treating cellulitis with antibiotic ointment without trespassing the doctor from the cafe. There is a special prohibition against any federal interference with the practice of medicine in Sec. 1801 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1395. Unwarranted wiretapping by law enforcement is terrorism by definition of coercion of the civilian population under 18USC§2331. Retaliation and coercion are prohibited by Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act under 42USC§12203.

III-E No armed interference, B&E or coercion regarding Election

Blaming Speaker Pelosi, the FBI and her Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the arson, B&E, COVID-19, ephedrine and virtually every disaster under 42USC§5197g, should not interfere with the 2020 election under 18USC§593, 52USC§10101(b) and *Doe et al v. Reed, Washington Secretary of State* No. 09-559 June 24, 2010. The Permanent Select Committee should not be Speaker of the House. Speaker Pelosi has never passed any economically meaningful legislation, she cut 10 million child welfare benefits 1996-2000, the FBI dosed the jihadists, there has been no pay raise for Congress since 2009 and she has neither abolished the Permanent Committee on Intelligence for conspiracy under Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881; nor required all law enforcement and other so called intelligence officers have a Bachelor degree. The FBI interfered with Hillary Clinton's emails in the 2016 elections without finally removing her for murdering, threatening to murder and attempting to murder, the women her husband raped. Those were however the days of Viagra, when there was insufficient blood to the brain to distinguish an un-balanced budget framework from the FY 99 and 00 federal budget surplus. There were also many rampage shooting and suicides from the three day panic attack and six month recovery from severe mental illness, due to amphetamine exposure, if not immediately washed off with water. These are the days of B & E by a deputy clerk under the influence of ephedrine and year(s) COVID-19 goes untreated with hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint (HELP).

The polls continue to favor Biden and Harris. Biden has a proven track record of economic recovery

and racial equality, he gallantly extends to gender. Sans republic of law, no amount of denial of mail-in-voting privileges by a Republican US Supreme Court can change that 'in a democracy decisions are made by voters at the polls'. There is no need for anyone but Trump and Pence to quarrel with Biden and Harris, front-runner. Nancy Pelosi is in contempt of congress in regards to again threatening to impeach the President under the XXV Amendment, after abuse of power and some of other charge was soundly rejected under Art 2(4) of the US Constitution with the help of the backlogged Chief Justice. Pelosi most recently saw a brief glimmer of right in regards to Congress being prepared to settle any electoral disputes, such a *Bush v. Gore* (2000) under Art. I of the Constitution. She was however betrayed by her evil propensity to abusively, false associate in the news media and other membership organizations vulnerable to *Associated Press v. Federal Bureau of Investigation* (access denied). She again attempted to use the House to coerce the civilian President into resigning in contempt of the elections under 52USC§10101(b). Nancy Pelosi must also be accused of retaliating against Republican additional agricultural assistance to her bill, with furlough threats that are an economically expensive and unnecessary, false association that constitutes deprivation of rights under color of law under 18USC§241. The costly Tax Cuts and Jobs Acts (TCJA) is believed to have been passed under the influence of ephedrine, and 31USC§1341(c) should be repealed. \$1.5 trillion special issue bond for COVID-19 Relief is not believed to be sold. The account must have budget authority sufficient to cover the total of such obligations at the time the obligation is incurred pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1341(a). Congress did not order the Treasury to devalue the dollar in a timely fashion at the precise beginning of the new fiscal year to pay for the \$1.5 trillion COVID-19 special issue bond and future federal deficits in excess of three percent of GDP pursuant to the Marshal Lerner Condition under 19USC§4421, 22USC§5301 *et seq.* and 2020 Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019.

More than 400 economists petitioned President Obama to legalize marijuana and get the US Marshal to repeal the Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-§3152, Office of Special Counsel, Interagency Drug and Crime Enforcement, Office of National Drug Control Policy, International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The 20 week tuition for Quantico Federal Police Academy, fees for the Forensic Laboratory and Uniform Crime Reporting, are all that is left of these organizations for the criminal division to protect. This is the only way the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will stop killing so many helicopter-loads of southern California Democrats per email. If Pelosi were not Speaker of the House, only a senile old congresswoman from San Francisco, the Republican opposition candidate might win, for once, and she could finally be free of 25 years of torture by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence as Speaker of the House. Almost any minority woman could defend black Democrats better. In 2009 when President Obama noted the tampering of the torture statute by Pelosi's unlawful Democratic super-majority, he cryptically said, "the United States does not torture" in the news, instead of fixing the law. Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture (CAT) by repealing the phrase "outside the United States" from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)(1987).

To do the 2020 election justice, a closer look is needed in regards to the meaning of armed interference with the election 18USC§593, coercion of the civilian population under 52USC§10101(b) and B & E of voter registration in *Doe et al v. Reed, Washington Secretary of State* No. 09-559 June 24, 2010. Local law enforcement officers invaded the home of a person who had registered to vote and caused \$25,000 damage. The Air Force, Army and Navy don't interfere with the elections. Federal armed interference with elections and coercion of voter registration these days is limited to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Eucalyptus trees in Australia and New Zealand are reported to be highly effective at curing COVID-19. English literacy is at an all time low. Great Britain dropped out of the EU. Congress is extremely unpopular, in large part because Speaker Pelosi's Permanent Selection Committee on Intelligence tortures the 'United States'. Fentanyl and rampage shootings from FBI/DEA amphetamine abuse under color of congressional activity seem to have gone down. Arson is way up in California and Oregon. The Social Security Administration disability questionnaire mail is invariably contaminated with monoclonal antibody to the sacrum and spine treated to an Epsom salt bath to cure methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus MRSA*. County Jury Summons become cardio-toxic as the blotter paper biodegrades, American defendants must stop squandering tax dollar on juries and appeal to the judge. Ephedrine 'speed tickets' sustain the psychology of the unpublished legal system of toxic mailings and B&E (breaking and entering) of the deputy clerk. Ephedra (Mormon tea) from the Great Basin National Park is not usually life-threatening. It takes about a week for a senile person to recover from sleep deprivation due to acute ephedrine intoxication when it is virtually impossible to formulate a legal opinion. Daytime exposure to ephedrine may go unnoticed by healthy adults who are not mentally challenged. It may take longer for older people to recover from senile dementia caused by acute ephedrine exposure, and chronic exposure is likely to cause permanent neurological disability, Alzheimer's is a leading cause of death. Henbane abuse is suspected in COVID-19 quarantine related domestic violence where insomnia was not evident. 87 year old Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg died before voting in the 2020 Presidential elections. Hundreds of thousands of people registered to vote using private voting age participation organizations. The Supreme Court voted to end the time period for mail-in-ballots to prevent delays in the mail from impairing the Election night vote count. It would nice if voters were informed hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint help to cure coronavirus and mold allergies and may inform voter participation organizations regarding any continuing B&E of 2020 voter registration.

III-F Bachelor degree required for all Law Enforcement Officers

The bar needs to be raised to require that all law enforcement officers have a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism in 100% of convictions. Several state studies have reported 25% of ex-cons with Associates degrees, 50% with Vocational Certificates and 66% of High School or Less are re-arrested for a felony within three years of being released from prison. 100% of persons who earned a Bachelor degree were not re-arrested. Without a Bachelor degree the unwarranted law enforcement officer is doomed to false association even when ordered to desist by a Court of law with 100% certainty (Gilligan '11). Bachelors always have the ability stop burdening the Court with their guilt by Association the fraternal brotherhood of police, generally Conspiracy in Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC881 with disastrous FBI espionage, sabotage or subversive acts under 42USC§5197g. To stop burdening the Court with their recidivism all law enforcement officers (including mandatory) must be required to possess a Bachelor degree. All those LEOs who have not achieved a Bachelor degree must be laid off. Their continuing employment is unwarrantable. Their unemployment briefer than the time it takes to complete their Bachelor degree and receive their alumni non-machine washable heart attack in the trash. To prevent the incessant undercover operations of laid

off police officers, the disability for undereducated cops, file online to avoid Epsom salt bath to treat monoclonal antibody to the spine related methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), is that retaliation and coercion are prohibited by Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act under 42USC§12203.

Defunding is a perfect time for them to negotiate to begin paying the 12.4% OASDI tax in exchange for disability benefits for this particularly large class of defunded undereducated police officers, when their unemployment runs out, if they do not find gainful employment, as if they had contributed to disability insurance their entire state career. The United States has the largest and densest prison population in the world. It went down slightly under President Obama but Trump penal statistics have not been released. Defunding the police on the rational basis of requiring Bachelor degree will create a more professional, more highly paid police force, less burdened by undereducated oversight, to minimize false arrest and maximize warrants. Social security disability insurance is the best way for undereducated law enforcement officers to get an online Bachelor degree before they reconsider associating with the criminal justice system to pay back their student loans. Defunding the police must appreciate the utility of the Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism by law enforcement officers and disability insurance to prevent retaliation by unfairly desperate, unemployed law enforcement officers. State disability without a diagnosis is only \$200 a month. The 12.4% OASDI payroll tax loophole for the rich and state payrolls who use it, must be closed. Getting law enforcement officers the disability insurance they need to achieve a Bachelor degree and compensate disabled and shortchanged beneficiaries of State Old Age Assistance pursuant of Title I of the Social Security Act by ruling Title II Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance mandatory or waiting until Congress repeals the adjustment to contribution base under Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430.

III-G No wrongful Greensweep

When Occupy led me stop paying rent in September 2010, the only reason not to camp on the Bear Creek Bikepath was that its last vestige of Indian extermination was a once a year 'Greensweep' of the 'homeless'. In Ohio Greensweeps the citizenry were organized to clean up the litter in the parks. In Oregon Greensweeps the police would drive down the bike-path in golf-carts putting unwarranted eviction notices on everyone's tent. They didn't take names or ticket anyone. Most people would move back the next day. Others dispersed and many would leave their abandoned camping gear littering the Greenway in disgust. I cleaned up the litter. Under the current County Commissioners and District Attorney, the cops became more retaliative and coercive regarding their informants and the frequency and irregularity of the Greensweeps, beatings and poisonings increased. By employing the private email address of an indigent defender, licensed to practice law, the public could enjoy attorney client privilege, without any ephedrine contaminated speed tickets in the mail and fugitives from justice could submit their 'Notice Appearance'.

I moved to the benevolent negligence of the National Forest that was subsequently slashed, piled, scattered and burned before unwarranted interception of city park email by Oregon law enforcement. Having scattered the slash piles and disposed of the plastic tarps on my mountain, to prevent my camp from an even more dangerous opportunistic arson, than who burned my camp the previous year while on bond for \$15,000 damages and had been acquitted in person by same infringing officer at Starbuck's that doesn't have decent high speed Internet anymore, at the request of a homeless male bear, the mother of his cub moved to a nearby creek bank, and no one stayed in the bear holes dug into the side of the mountain slope camp. We agreed bears would not aggress if I put the food in an odor proof bag

or bear canister I carry with me when I go, and chatted over tea. At that time, the Recovery Act steep mountain watershed camp was the only mountain for 26 square miles of FR 2060 without slash piles, I witnessed the fluffy black tail of a Pacific Fisher floating uphill. The Mt. Ashland Pacific Fisher population is believed to have largely moved to Yosemite National Park, to escape out of control forestry work, but campers on FR 2060 are advised to report any Pacific sightings to the National Forest and/or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office in pursuit of Wilderness Preservation Act protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). After washing my sticky fingers in olive oil this 2020, I learned that tree climbing bears eat pine cones whole, as well as berries from the well-crunched manzanita shrubs devastated by slash pile work in western foothills of the Rogue Valley urban bear hunting vicinity. Two bears were shot to death by police in Medford and Ashland. Bears should be anticipated by stockpiling tranquilizer darts at police station armories and speedy removal by animal control to the wilderness.

Malicious community justice presence dissuaded access to food banks in Talent and Phoenix along the bike-path that had been accessed to avoid then Democratic City-Councilwoman double-dipping at the Food Bank, now State Representative Pam Marsh's lethally exterminated propaganda against the homeless. The Ashland Food Bank could not afford to feed the burgeoning homeless bear population fleeing work in the fo-'rest' alone. On one infrequent jog to Medford I was confronted by a pair of young white adult males, the taller of whom was dangling a large knife. They demanded I cooperate with their pursuit of a black criminal, the shorter one ran after me for a mile. I almost dropped my backpack in fear, but I got away with my lunch and a computer they handcuff people to in Washington D.C. I should not have called the police personally to duplicate reporting of store security. The hungry pair shortly moved into a camp right next to mine, we had a pleasant free community meal and bonfire to reduce the slash piles negligently left by the turncoat bald Nature Company dog walker I fed poached egg scrapings. It's fasting work for an undereducated white man growing up from being shot at by father with live ammunition to *prose plaintiff* false imprisonment.

I was arrested shortly thereafter by an unwarranted police officer intercepting Ashland Parks and Recreation email under color of imprisoning the superintendent's son for grand theft auto and unlawfully discharging a firearm in the National Forest, without fear of tort pursuant to law enforcement personnel within the System 16USC§1a-6 (2013) and 54USC§102701. Although my fine and psychiatric commitment were commuted to pass the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) on ephedrine, other people being evicted from the Bikepath at that time, were facing an outrageous \$30,000 fine for being hypocritically trespassed from the public land, while frozen lady and burning man were slain by the force of a few packets of sugar on ephedrine, duly fired after 8 hour round-trip interstate drive in uniform to a boat sinking in Gold Beach, by commanding officer non-judicial punishment under 24USC§419(a)(4). At that time the Oregon Revised Statute had been extensively tampered to fraudulently warrant eviction from the Bear Creek bike-path and other specified locations around the state.

Today, the forest surrounding the Bear Creek Bike-path, where many people lived in tents, trailers and homes, is extensively burned. The section between Jackson Wellsprings and Talent is closed off. The fate of the bikepath by Phoenix and many trailer parks hasn't been jogged. Camping on the Bear Creek is well-tolerated at the Expo Park in Central Point to the north in Rogue Valley. Camping on Bear Creek was legalized for a short time in response to the COVID-19 pandemic related homelessness by a Talent City Council friend of my family. The current burned state of the bike-path is not suitable for camping for the most part, however some green-spaces seem okay, and must be tolerated due to the

scarcity of undergrowth for the homeless to conceal themselves in. 'Non-homeless', pedestrian and pedacyclist evacuees and travelers in southern Rogue Valley are encouraged to walk and bike to camp on Forest Road 2060 without need for any special use permit by the Forest Service under 36CFR§251.50 no motorized vehicles, hunting or commercial activities please, in pursuit of legalization of the Fairy Ponds Campground with maximum occupancy >100 and plenty of dirt, stones and water for a campfire after fire-season, within less than a quarter of a mile from the swimming hole bathroom and trash cans, on the three mile trail to downtown Ashland, 13 mile trail to Mt. Ashland and 2,600 mile Pacific Crest Trail. A porto-potty or two and trash service might be wanted if the free Fairy Ponds Campground is popular. An injunction against the two camping and campfire prohibition signs has long been necessary to prevent civil disorder at the Fairy Ponds Campground. FEMA camp fear propaganda by people who ill afford their rent will be neutralized by a Presidential subsidy to the Forest Service for a free "Fairy Ponds Campground" sign to provide +/- 100 evacuees and travelers with free transitional shelter for less than \$500 one time under 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i) for eternity in cartographic style of the National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1). No person otherwise eligible for any kind of replacement housing payment under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 shall be denied relocation assistance under 42USC§5181.

III-H Indigent defense against ephedrine

The Oregon Supreme Court responded to my petition for a Fairy Ponds Campground, to encourage me to create an 'indigent defender specialty' within the State Public Defenders Office. The rarely used mail app on my Apple computer is stuck at that request for a Fairy Ponds Campground. The Jackson County indigent defender must prove his worth by petitioning the Chief, Forest Service for a free Fairy Ponds Campground sign to permanently shelter up to 100 evacuees and travellers with tents, and campfire(s) after fire season, for less than \$500 financial assistance under 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i), 16USC§1246(h)(1) and 36CFR§293.8. The original intention of the legislation of Hot Spring Reservation in 1832, that heralded several decades of peace with the Native Americans, and the only time the national debt was paid off, was to provide free baths for the indigent under 16USC§361. Subsequently the trail system, western wilderness and tenuous peace with the natives was metaphorically run over by the Home Department in 1849 and Homestead Act of 1862. The first national park at Hot Springs, Arkansas was defended by an Army and Navy Hospital under 24USC§18. Since WWI there are untried prohibitions of medicinal drumming, without designating a time to drum, and extremely cheap fines for not being indigent. Never having gotten the promised Indigent Defender under 16USC§361, many white park historians have wrongly lodged the national park creation myth with the magistrate in the Yellowstone jail under 16USC§30. With permission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Congress must amend the creation myth of the National Park System in 16USC§1a-1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(b)(1)(A) from 'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' 16USC§361 and 24USC§18.

To raise the academic bar on the law of the land, Title 16 of the United States Code Chapter 1 National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments and Seashores statute from 2013, maintained online by Government Publishing Office, must be cross-referenced with National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, as codified at 54USC§100101 *et seq.* Chapter 1 National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments and Seashores, of Title 16 should never have been repealed, and must be restored to the condition it was in 2013, to create a common law with Title 54. Congress must have been on ephedrine to repeal Chapter 1 of Title 16 of the United States Code. My

withdrawing alcohol neighbor, who had made a deal with a judge to get his driver's license, at that time, exposed me to the temporomandibular (TMJ) discomfort and insomnia caused by methamphetamine dissolved in alcohol and applied on the camping gear of others, uncharacteristically abandoned for some time, before cleaning it up, or even fetching my maul and only now remembering to bring the petrified wood to the labyrinth. The right to bear arms in National Wildlife Refuges remains to be transferred from 16USC§ 1a–7a (2018) to a new section in Chapter 71 Recreational Hunting Safety at 16USC§5208. An ideology of armed force is poor substitute for the National Park Service statute. Many California State Park Rangers and prospective Rangers have expressed interest in laying down their guns and surrendering their aggravated identity theft *hors de combat* pursuant to common Art. 3 of the General Conventions of 1949 to live rent-free in the forest forever pursuant to . common Art. 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976. The fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1(2013) and 54USC§100101(a). Law enforcement is regulated by torts under 16USC§1a-6 (2013) and 54USC§102701. With the permission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Congress has a duty to amend the creation myth of the National Park System in 16USC§1a-1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(b)(1)(A) from 'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' under 16USC§361 and 24USC§18.

Indigence defence is not all psychology. There is also a great deal of psychotropic substance abuse in the legal system. I was exposed to ephedrine by two unsolicited state court mailings that coincide with the ultra-expensive Tac Cuts and Jobs Act and CARES Act. Republican Sen. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell seems to be convinced that although ephedrine obviously induces senility, its abuse by Democrats does not seem to be life-threatening, and does not need to be more expensive than the United States can afford, and the HEROES Act and subsequent relief bills have not been passed by the Senate, and are officially delayed until after the election. A former Traffic Court judge, father of a friend with cerebral palsy, was diagnosed with Alzheimer's. It is conspicuous that the US Supreme has a year long backlog in the publication of their decisions, and that Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg died during the rough draft of *Inyo et al v. Yosemite National Park 1,000 Fire Identity Theft Posse* HA-14-28-20. To corroborate the speed hypothesis Plumas National Forest flew Great Basin National Park insignia on their North Complex Fire Information to explain exactly where the clerks and B & E deputies get their ephedra from. Mass exposure to ephedrine by the deputy-clerk is certain to tempt a great many insomniacs to light one of those enormous slash piles they leave lying around the National Forests, with their ephedrine contaminated legal documents and intentionally or accidentally, igniting a canopy fire. Evidently, the only thing more disabling to publishing judicial decisions in a timely fashion than ephedrine is the PTSD associated with tampering, and retaliation against, witnesses, victims and informants under 18USC§1512 and 18USC§1513. Retaliation and coercion are prohibited by Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act under 42USC§12203

To reduce unwarranted exposure of the civilian population to ephedrine, B & E and other tortures of the inferior court, the Oregon Supreme Court has counselled the State Public Defender Office staff an indigent defender specialty pursuant to the original intention of the legislature who created the true first national park at Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1832 to provide free baths to the indigent under 16USC§361 and 24USC§18. An indigent defender should be competent to sue the Chief, National Forest, to create free wilderness campgrounds and legalize dispersed camping in the National Forest with little fuss under 36CFR§251.50 and 36CFR§293.8 and a lot of fanfare for the National Trail System maps under

16USC§1246(h)(1). An indigent defender should respect the biological opinion of scientists in regards to the endangered species act under 16USC§1531 *et seq.* An indigent defender should strive to permanently restore woodlands and expand wilderness designation to provide sidewalks and trails from the city to the Wilderness Act under 16USC§1131 *et seq.* Indigent defender should be appointed to public land agencies by the court to receive agency emails solicited by Draft Wilderness Instructions (DWI). The DWI should be of the same size and non-toxic paper as the tickets given out by prior Rangers with twitchy trigger fingers from unlawfully discharging ephedrine contaminated firearms, in comparison to the ephedrine contaminated documents mailed by the deputy-clerk of the senile park traffic magistrate. By soliciting the private email of an indigent defender employed by the public land, on a respectable DWI, everyone with a case regarding that public land would enjoy the attorney-client privilege to access the courts, without having to receive any ephedrine contaminated documents or be falsely arrested by ephedrine intoxicated law enforcement officers, charged by prosecutors, and undismissed by a senile judge. It is no wonder federal pre-trial detention is so incompetent to stand trial and suicide is way up in state jails when defendants don't wash off the topical amphetamine exposure with water. By employing the private email address of an indigent defender, licensed to practice law, the public could enjoy attorney client privilege, without any ephedrine contaminated speed tickets in the mail and fugitives from justice could submit their 'Notice Appearance'.

Draft Wilderness Instructions

Insert Public Land

Indigent Defender: Email

The fundamental purpose of wilderness protection is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(a).

Perfect bona fide claims and privately exchange land under 24USC§153. Forgive unlawful intrusion, violation of rules and regulations under §154.

Cross-connect city-to-city sidewalks, bike-paths and trails with National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1).

Trails are blazed to camp to observe the stars or on the bank of wild and scenic waterways, except, 'urban drinking watersheds, endangered species habitat, private property and military perimeters' to amend 36CFR261.58(e)(z).

Do not camp where camping is prohibited, under snags or falling overhead objects. Select a site with low wind and flat ground without roots, remove rocks and sticks.

Campfires: Use a stove in the wind and duff. Save fuel for

when needed. Select only fire-pits located near water.
First, dig a fire-pit. Extinguish with gallons of water. Fight smoldering wild-fire with mineral soil.

Water and Food: Filter water from a non-toxic source.
Sawyer Squeeze filters 100,000 gallons to 0.1 microns.
Do not use soap or detergent. Use a bear barrel or carry food in odor proof bag. Bury human waste six inches deep. Wood rats don't eat toilet paper.

Volunteer: Pack out all the trash. No eviction, no litter pursuant to 24USC§422(d)(1).

Work: Blaze trails and fight wildfires for grant funding under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Study: Biology, Geography, Geology, Health and History.

IV. Wilderness preservation to prevent arson

Since the Wilderness Act passed in 1964, Congress has designated 111 million acres of federal wildlands as official wilderness. Official wilderness has the highest form of protection of any federal wildland under 16USC§1131. Wilderness designation protects wildlands from the negative effects of over-development, like pollution and habitat destruction. Former Wilderness Society Executive Director Howard Zahniser drafted the bill in 1956 to protect some of the nation's last remaining wilderness. By 1955, Zahniser had grown disillusioned with piecemeal attempts at preservation. "Let us be done with a wilderness preservation program made up of a sequence of overlapping emergencies, threats, and defense campaigns," he said. He sat down and composed the first draft of what later became the Wilderness Act. After eight years and 66 revisions, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Wilderness Act into law on Sept. 3, 1964. Sadly Zahniser died four months earlier. Unlike forest fires of a century ago, those of today are increasingly and more frequently destructive both to forests and private property. Such fires are promoted by (1) the long history of fire suppression, (2) the buildup of dead wood that accompanied fire suppression (Maser et '10: 111). The Wilderness Preservation System is the most effective method of reducing wildfire risk under 16USC§1131.

Restoring habitat to the Pacific Fisher in the Pacific Crest Trail vicinity, pursuant to the Wilderness Act is the most effective way improve fire safety, water quality and quality of life, throughout the Western Cascades, Klamath-Siskiyou and Sierra Nevada under 16USC§1131 and 16USC§1531 et seq. There shall be in National Forest Wilderness no commercial enterprises; no temporary or permanent roads; no aircraft landing strips; no heliports or helispots, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, or other forms of mechanical transport; no landing of aircraft; no dropping of materials, supplies, or persons from aircraft; no structures or installations; and no cutting of trees for nonwilderness purposes under 36CFR§293.6. Motels, summer homes, stores, resorts, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, electronic installations, and similar structures (slash piles) and uses (by commercial enterprises) are prohibited in National Forest Wilderness. The Chief, Forest Service, may permit temporary structures and commercial services within National Forest Wilderness to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes, which may include, but are

not limited to, the public services generally offered by packers, outfitters, and guides under 36CFR§293.8.

The operation of commercial enterprises and cutting of trees in wilderness areas is clearly prohibited by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under 43CFR§6302.20(a)(g). The unnecessary conflict with organized recreation in the prohibition of engaging or participating in competitive use, including those activities involving physical endurance of a person or animal, foot races, water craft races, survival exercises, war games, or other similar exercises, under 43CFR§6302.20(i) should be referenced to request authorization to use a wilderness area under 43CFR§6302.13. Tents, tarpaulins, temporary corrals, and similar devices for overnight camping are specifically excluded from the prohibitions regarding Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness areas under 43CFR§6302.20(f). When provided by an order, the following uses and occupancy are prohibited: (e) Camping. (z) Entering or being on lands or waters within the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System under 36CFR§261.58(e)(z). No water resource project or undertaking so licensed shall be permitted to invade, inundate or otherwise adversely affect (the recreational use of) such river segment under 16USC§278.

National Forests were 65 times more likely to burn than National Parks in 2017. Agricultural fire has been recognized by the United Nations. The USDA Budget Officer proposes to turn the Forest Service into a wildfire fighting agency and transfer the Forest Service to the Interior Department. However, the current Interior Secretary is a pudgy, fat burning, “prescribed burn” oil and gas lobbyist, whose revenues were switched to payments to states, by the park nark, and it is clearly the Interior Department who ignited 1,000 fires in one day in 2020. California is estimating a record 3 million acres and Oregon 1.5 million acres will be burned in 2020. Two years after the Forest Service was created in 1906 an article in *Sunset Magazine* prescribed burning to reduce wildfire risk, by the end of the year millions of acres had burned. The Forest Service continues to prescribe burning although never a year goes by when they don't blow up in the face of the burn pile workers and indisputably cause a wildfire, as well as the secretive arsoning of negligently left slash piles by third parties. Although acres burned by wildfire fluctuates and is always unnaturally high, the current arson conspiracy seems to date after my publication of *Forestry* in the summer of 2014. USFS study of affect on Northern Spotted Owl habitat under the Endangered Species Act by 'commercial thinning of trees, reduction of fuels, and the creation of fuel corridors, among other treatments' wrongly ruled adequate in *Conservation Congress v. Finley* 774 F.3d 611 (9th Cir. 2014). National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, as codified at 54USC§100101 *et seq.*

The final word is, unlike forest fires of a century ago, those of today are increasingly and more frequently destructive both to forests and private property. Such fires are promoted by (1) the long history of fire suppression, (2) the buildup of dead wood that accompanied fire suppression (Maser et '10: 111). Slash piles should be destroyed the day they are created on public land. Fuel reduction work in the wilderness is prohibited because it destroys the habitat of bears, Pacific Fishers and other twig crunching land animals, such as human winter campers. It is unlawful to harass, harm, pursue, wound, infect with coronavirus or kill any (threatened or) endangered species (such as the Pacific Fisher) and this includes habitat destruction pursuant to *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter, Communities for Great Oregon*, 515 U.S. 687 (1995). Slash piles that have been negligently left in the forest must be chipped, chopped into firewood, or when it is not fire season, burned in an up to one meter bonfire and the ashes buried to reduce wildfire risk and finally restore wildlife habitat after a brief lapse of reason. Millions of acres of National Forests on the West Coast were littered with slash piles

prescribed to be burned, drying over two fire seasons, or forgotten. While it doesn't take a slash pile for an unextinguished campfire to start a forest fire, slash piles greatly increase destruction of wildlife habitat and quality of life in the wilderness, arson conspiracy and catastrophic wildfire risk. Slash piles are a surefire guaranty there is to be more habitat destroying work in the fo'rest'. For at least one last time, before the wilderness is permanently restored to its natural pristine state when a magistrate finally sues the Forest Service to afford contracts to destroy all the slash piles that should have been destroyed the day they were created for up to \$500 fine and six months in jail for placing flammable debris in unsightly arrangements that threatens cities on public recreational land in violation of the International Convention on Terrorist Bombings under 36CFR§261.5 and 16USC§551. The fundamental purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 54USC§100101(a).

IV-A Fairy Ponds Campground sign

Evacuees and travelers in southern Rogue Valley are encouraged to walk and bike to camp on Forest Road 2060 without need for any special use permit by the Forest Service under 36CFR§251.50. Motorized vehicles, hunting or commercial activities are not allowed. Car drivers and backpackers evacuating fire damaged homes or traveling, humbly request the Chief, Forest Service to recognize the Fairy Ponds Campground with maximum occupancy >100 and plenty of dirt, stones and water for a campfire after fire-season, within less than a quarter of a mile from the swimming hole bathroom and trash cans, on the three mile trail to downtown Ashland, 13 mile trail to Mt. Ashland and 2,600 mile Pacific Crest Trail under 36CFR§293.8, 16USC§1246(h)(1) and 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i). A portopotty or two and trash service might be wanted if the free Fairy Ponds Campground is popular. An injunction against the two camping and campfire prohibition signs has long been necessary to prevent civil disorder at the Fairy Ponds Campground. The Chief, Forest Service could afford to procure a free "Fairy Ponds Campground" sign to provide +/- 100 evacuees and travelers with free transitional shelter for less than \$500 one time Presidential disaster financial assistance for emergency shelter under 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i) for all eternity in cartographic style of the National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1) and 36CFR§293.8.

No person otherwise eligible for any kind of replacement housing payment under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 shall be denied relocation assistance under 42USC§5181. It might also be possible to temporarily requisition the adjacent Ashland municipal silt dump for car camping with trails access the observatory campsite(s) on-top of the cliff and trails, with permission of the Mayor. I have cleaned up as many campsites in that vicinity abandoned by tenants who were too frightened to remove the camping gear they littered the forest with due to bear attack as unwarranted eviction notices left by Ashland municipal police who occasionally patrol the forest with the intention to wrongfully evict the campers without a first obtaining warrant. They once suggested an appeal to the Mayor to protect observatory camp, I was too intimidated to capitalize on, and completely satisfied with Recovery Act camp in the National Forest. It is finally time for the Chief, Forest Service, to make National Forest property boundary signs a symbol of legal rent free camping in the Ashland area, and cartographically recognize the free Fair Ponds Campground pursuant to the National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1) and 36CFR§293.8.

In the National Forest, a special use authorization is generally not required for noncommercial recreational activities, such as camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, hunting, and horseback

riding, or for noncommercial activities involving the expression of views, such as assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, and parades, under 36CFR§251.50. In the FS 2060 vicinity motorized vehicles and hunting are prohibited, the creeks are too small for boating and the assemblies, meetings, demonstration and parades, prohibiting camping at the Fairy Ponds Campground are ruled civil disorder due to unconstitutionally vague statute giving rise to arbitrary and capricious enforcement in repetition of *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410 (1971) and *Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972). Tents, tarpaulins, temporary corrals, and similar devices for overnight camping are specifically excluded from the prohibitions regarding Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness areas under 43CFR6302.2(f). The operation of commercial enterprises and cutting of trees in wilderness areas is clearly prohibited under 43CFR6302.2(a)(g). The unnecessary conflict with organized recreation in the prohibition of engaging or participating in competitive use, including those activities involving physical endurance of a person or animal, foot races, water craft races, survival exercises, war games, or other similar exercises, under 43CFR6302.2(i) should be referenced to request authorization for group use of a wilderness area under 43CFR§6302.13.

If the introduction, delivery or receipt for introduction into interstate commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded or otherwise noncompliant, such as the prohibition of camping and campfire signs where the free “Fairy Ponds Campground” sign should be, are not prohibited by the City of Ashland and USDA Forest Service pursuant to Sec. 301 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&CA) under 21USC§331 those signs of prohibition may be brought to the US District Court for an injunction proceedings pursuant to Sec. 302 of the FD&CA under 21USC§332 in defense against liability for civil and criminal penalties in Sec. 303 of the FD&CA under 21USC§333 for arson conspiracy to wrongfully evict river campers pursuant to the amendment of 36CFR261.5(e)(z) to prohibit camping at endangered species habitat, urban watersheds, private property and military base perimeters and in the negative space facilitate water extinguished campfire pits on National Wild and Scenic Rivers, including applicant streams. In recent years, when slash piles were not ignited by speed freaks up all night, prohibition of campfires within 100 ft of water has been the leading incitement to ignite major wildfires in the Western States, where CalFire does not seem to know to destroy unwise campfire pits in the duff before the roots regrow, and temporarily prohibit campfires during fire season, fire emergency and high winds under 36CFR261.4 & 5.

Enforcement of the camping prohibition at Fairy Ponds Campground by a Friend of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was publicly evicted by a Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer who left the camper's falling down tent for me to throw away. Then, strangely, an uncomfortable, low, fake, and highly flammable “stick hut” was constructed and the litter therein had been urinated on by the deputy clerks high on ephedrine. A highly flammable urine and feces littered “stick hut” was also noted at the scene of the wrongful eviction by California State Park prohibition of camping, campfire and gathering sticks, on the Big Sur River, near the northern Padres National Forest that had burned, leaving increasingly fat to obese Big Sur residents without a trail, just a speed ticket for a El Sur Ranch Interspecies Peace Beach and Trail. This pattern of speed intoxicated deputy clerks littering and urinating and defecating on that litter removed by every able bodied male in the area, including myself, was also emulated by local cops with better bladder, but worse poison control. I once offended the local African-American cemetery caretaker by destroying his carefully constructed slash pile, a little close to a tree, and running away after getting intoxicated on speed at a reasonable hour when picking up a bike-path load of trash the local cops had left as bait to catch the slash pile destroyer in the wilderness. When the private cemetery caretaker later flagged me down, I apologized, and we repealed

war under 24USC§298. The fundamental purpose of parks is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1(2013) and 54USC§100101(a).

IV-B Pacific Fisher habitat – FR 2060, Pacific Crest Trail from Sierra Nevada to Canada

Relatives of minks and otters, Pacific fishers (*Pekania pennanti*) once roamed forests from British Columbia to Southern California. But because of intense logging and historical trapping, only two naturally occurring populations remain: a population of 100 to 500 fishers in the southern Sierra Nevada, and a population of 250 to 2,000 in southern Oregon and Northern California Klamath-Siskiyou Regional Forest. Fishers have been recently reintroduced in Washington state. The Presidential recognition of only the 250-500 Pacific Fishers in South Sierra Nevada March 15, 2020 suggests that Pacific Fishers may have fled the incessant slash piles and burns in the National Forest to Yosemite National Park vicinity where scientists have been tracking them on steep watersheds with a scat sniffing dog and cameras. Forest Road 2060 is 26 square miles of the steep watershed habitat preferred by Pacific Fishers, but they have not been sighted there since 2017 or seriously studied since the population was relocated from Lake Tahoe vicinity to Mr. Ashland decades ago, when we took it for granted their habitat was protected under the ESA. The Pacific Fisher population is currently a threatened and/or endangered species in the United States and it not lawful to take either their lives nor habitat. It is unlawful to harass, harm, pursue, wound, infect with coronavirus or kill any (threatened or) endangered species (such as the Pacific Fisher) and this includes habitat destruction pursuant to *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter, Communities for Great Oregon*, 515 U.S. 687 (1995).

The decision to limit and deny protections to the Pacific fisher is the latest in a string of politically motivated decisions from the Fish and Wildlife Service, in which regional staff overruled decisions by Service biologists to protect species. In early 2020 a federal judge in Montana criticized the Service for bowing to political pressures in illegally reversing a proposal to protect the estimated 300 wolverines remaining in the lower 48 states. And in December 2015 conservation groups filed a lawsuit against the Service for inexplicably denying protection to Humboldt martens, another rare West Coast carnivore on the brink of extinction. Campers on FR 2060 are advised to report any Pacific Fisher sighting to the local Forest Service and/or Bureau of Land Management (BLM). A mink farm in the Midwest was recently decimated by coronavirus and there is concern that humans might spread COVID-19 to the Pacific Fisher population and are therefore reminded that hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint help to cure coronavirus and mold allergies.

Restoring habitat to the Pacific Fisher in the Pacific Crest Trail vicinity, pursuant to the Wilderness Act should greatly improve fire safety, water quality and quality of life throughout the Pacific Northwest under 16USC§1131. The Center for Biological Diversity, along with Sierra Forest Legacy, the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC), Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center and others first petitioned for endangered species protections for fishers in 2000. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service found they warranted protection in 2004, but that such protection was precluded by listing of other species. Following further litigation, the agency proposed protection for the fisher in 2014, but again reversed course in 2016 denying protection. Represented by Earthjustice, the groups sued and the decision was remanded resulting in the species again being proposed for protection in 2019 and then finally again partially denied by the granting of ESA status for the Pacific Fisher only in the South Sierra Nevada in March 15, 2020. U.S. District Judge William Alsup found the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service failed to explain why its “uncertainty” about survival threats justified denying protected status for the animal. Once found in the mixed conifer forests along the West Coast and the Cascade Mountains of Canada, the Pacific fisher’s numbers have sharply declined due to deforestation, logging, poisoning and fur trapping. Only two small, isolated populations remain: one in the southern Sierra Nevada, the other in the Klamath-Siskiyou region of Northern California and Oregon. According to Fish and Wildlife estimates, the California/Oregon population ranges in size from 258 to 4,018, and the Sierra Nevada population is 100 to 500 animals.

Although Judge Alsup only addressed threats of rodenticide associated with illegal marijuana growing operations and population size in his ruling, he recommended the service also consider the plaintiffs’ other objections about its findings, including the risk of wildfire. The Fish and Wildlife Service outrageously concluded that low-to-medium-severity wildfires can benefit Pacific fishers by creating new foraging opportunities, and that wildfires will likely continue at a rate and severity similar to the recent past. Environmental groups say those findings fly in the face of clear evidence of increasingly severe and frequent fires. USFS study of affect on Northern Spotted Owl habitat under the Endangered Species Act by 'commercial thinning of trees, reduction of fuels, and the creation of fuel corridors, among other treatments' was wrongly ruled adequate in *Conservation Congress v. Finley* 774 F.3d 611 (9th Cir. 2014). The final word is, unlike forest fires of a century ago, those of today are increasingly and more frequently destructive both to forests and private property. Such fires are promoted by (1) the long history of fire suppression, (2) the buildup of dead wood that accompanies fire suppression (Maser et ’10: 111). Slash piles should be destroyed the day they are created on public land. Slash piles may be chipped, chopped into firewood, or when it is not fire season, burned in an up to one meter bonfire and the ashes buried.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to specify animal species that are "threatened" or "endangered" and designate their "critical habitat" under 16USC§1533, and requires federal agencies to ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize a listed species or adversely modify its critical habitat under 16USC§1536(a)(2). If an agency determines that a proposed action may adversely affect such a species, it must formally consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service, which must provide it with a written statement (the Biological Opinion) explaining how the proposed action will affect the species or its habitat under 16USC§1536(b)(3)(A). If the Service concludes that such action will result in jeopardy or adverse habitat modification under 16USC§1536(a)(2), the Biological Opinion must outline any "reasonable and prudent alternatives" that the Service believes will avoid that consequence, under 16USC§1536(b)(3)(A). If the Biological Opinion concludes that no jeopardy or adverse habitat modification will result, or if it offers reasonable and prudent alternatives, the Service must issue a written statement (known as the Incidental Take Statement) specifying the terms and conditions under which an agency may take the species under 16USC§1536(b)(4) pursuant to *Bennett v. Spear* 520 US 154 (1997).

The US Supreme Court held that the construction of the Tellico Dam could not continue after a finding that operation of the damn would eradicate an endangered species in *Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hill et al* 437 US 153 (1978). It is unlawful to harass, harm, pursue, wound or kill any endangered species and this includes habitat destruction pursuant to *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter, Communities for Great Oregon*, 515 U.S. 687 (1995). Injunctive relief cannot issue based solely on the possibility that an endangered species might be disturbed; plaintiffs must show actual harm or harassment pursuant to *American Bald Eagle v. Bhatti* No. 92-2387 (1st Cr. 1993). An area is eligible for designation as critical habitat under 16USC§1533(a)(3)(A)(i) only if it is habitat for the species pursuant to *Weyerhaeuser*

Company v. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, et al 139 S. Ct. 361 (2018). Agencies contemplating certain kinds of federal action are required to insure that the action they take "is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence" or "result in the destruction or adverse modification of [critical] habitat" of an endangered or threatened species in *Conservation Congress v. U.S. Forest Service*, 720 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2013).

IV-C Memorandum to California Governor Newsom to promote precipitation and natural winter by extinguishing self-combusting railcars in the Arctic Ocean from the World Summit with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cable out and convert to stable hydrocarbon - Finder keeper of Sacramento-Orange picking prohibition sign injunction.

Arctic ice was reported to have reached record lows during the annual September World Summit this 2020. California Governor Gavin Newsom is therefore once again asked to command his oil refineries to be prepared to convert styrene, and/or other self-combusting hydrocarbons to a more stable hydrocarbon, finder keeper. Tankers and warships shall extract the self-combusting styrene railcars that are hypothetically littering the Arctic Ocean and deliver them refineries on the California Coast. The self-combusting styrene railcars are neatly extinguished with the application of 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) in the receptacle, with a minimum of oil-spill. When the railcars are cool they are cabled out by warship or oil tanker for delivery to waiting refinery. Although there is obviously considerable overhead involved in extinguishing, cabling, transporting and refining styrene railcars that are found to be negligently submerged in the Arctic ocean, styrene railcar hunting, is though to be one of the cheapest and most environmentally beneficial method of extracting hydrocarbons and fuel tax revenue. The winter when Governor Newsom took office in January 2019, became one of the coldest and snowiest in recent memory, alleviating former Governor Brown's second lengthy drought. To celebrate reaching the Mexican border on the California Coastal Trail, in late winter of 2020, the governor was advised via California State Coastal Conservancy email to convert the styrene railcars in the Arctics, finder keeper. Within a week my PCT hike from Campo at the Mexican Border had to be curtailed due to heavy rain and snow. This message is to confirm that young Governor Newsom continues to command respect for his natural winters in conclusion of the 2020 Arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81.

The USDA Budget Office should have no problem funding containment of end of season wildfires by applicant Forest Service districts, and destruction of slash piles that have been negligently left in Sierra Nevada forests, after the rain extinguishes the wildfires and before the snow, this 2020. Because the Interior Department has been convicted of igniting the flammable debris negligently left to dry over fire season by the Forest Service, in the California and Oregon this 2020, the Interior Department shall reimburse the USDA Budget Office for 50 percent of federal wildfire fighting costs in Oregon and California, preliminarily estimated at \$1 billion balance available from September 14, 2020. In the future slash piles left to dry over fire season shall be fined up to \$500 (per slash pile) and up to 6 months in prison, to employ someone capable of doing the job – destroying the slash pile the day they are created - pursuant to 36CFR§261.4 & 5 and 16USC§551. Chief, Forest Service shall take care that the interventions in the wilderness related to fire under 36CFR§293.3 are exclusively for wild fire fighting and that fire suppression along the urban wildland interface does not extend into the wilderness and that said fire suppression, mows and grazes the grass near residential areas, and does not place slash piles and flammable debris on the public land threatening residential communities and cities with catastrophic canopy fire in contravention to the prohibitions against the financing of terrorism under 18USC§2339C and Arts. 1 & 2 of the International Convention on Terrorist Bombings (1997). To

redress Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Siskiyou and Cascade National Forests wilderness protection to better protect wildlife and human habitat against arson of flammable debris negligently left to dry over fire season by fire suppression workers, all National Forests are enjoined to clean up the slash piles on their steep mountain watersheds, for the last time, pursuant to Wilderness Act under 16USC§1131 *et seq* . The stated purpose is to restore pristine wilderness habitat along the Pacific Crest Trail from the South Sierra Nevada, where 100-500 Pacific Fishers were protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 15, 2020, to the Klamath, Siskiyou and Cascades ranges in California, Oregon and Washington under 16USC§1533.

Seville Oranges (*Citrus aurantium*) grow on the grounds of the California State Capitol in Sacramento, and their picking needs to be legalized. The picking of, or in any way damaging, mutilating or destroying flowers, plants, shrubs or any other growing things in Flower beds and lawns under 1868 (b) CCR (California Code Revised), cited on the sign prohibiting the picking of oranges in the capitol garden, simply does not apply to the responsible harvesting of fruits and nuts growing in parks and on public lands, or hanging over private fence-lines onto public walkways. The destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter and other essentials of life, with intent to destroy the group is held pursuant to the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020 to constitute deprivation of rights under colour of law under 18USC§241. The no orange picking sign is ruled misbranded pursuant to Sec. 301 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&CA) under 21USC§331. If the promise of a free orange is not enough to get the California Governor to order the Department of Parks and Recreation to remove the prohibition of orange picking sign and legalize orange picking, an injunction proceeding against the picking prohibition sign may be initiated in the US District Court pursuant to Sec. 302 of the FD&CA under 21USC§332. Governor Newsom is reminded to Judge Straight Talk regarding high rates of California tampering and deaths due to unlawful access to stored communications of local government under 18USC§2701 by the FBI under 42USC§5197g. Sacramento-O, range of the Pacific Fisher and Arctic Ocean wilderness restoration.

Respectfully Submitted,

Anthony J. Sanders