

## Hospitals & Asylums

Fairy Ponds Campground et al v. Chief, Forest Service, Vicki Christiansen HA-20-28-11-20

By Anthony J. Sanders

Fairy Ponds Campground. Maximum occupancy >100. +/-10,000 homeless from the Alameda Fire. Plenty of parking. Less than a quarter mile from the swimming hole bathroom and trash cans, on the two mile trail to the Shakespeare Festival in downtown Ashland, 26 mile Forest Road FR 2060, 13 mile trail to Mt. Ashland and 2,650 mile Pacific Crest Trail under 36CFR§293.8, 16USC§1246(h)(1) and 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i). The City of Ashland might also agree to temporarily allow persons to car camp in the caddy-corner silt dump whereas no one shall be denied relocation assistance by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 under 42USC§5181. The camps surrounding the silt dump and astronomy camp on top of the cliff call for observation by the Mayor that no special use permit is required for camping under 36CFR§251.50.

On December 23, 2020 Donna Mickley, the Siskiyou Mountain District Ranger on the Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forest. On behalf of Forest Service Chief Vicki Christiansen, I am responding to emails you sent on October 30, November 28 and December 18 of 2020, requesting to establish a designated campground at the Fairy Ponds in Ashland, Oregon. The Fairy Pond location is jointly managed by the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest and the City of Ashland. We work closely in shared stewardship on a wide range of issues related to the management of the Ashland Municipal Watershed.

As public land managers, we apply a careful lens to all proposals for new recreation infrastructure to ensure our portfolio of offerings is financially, environmentally, and socially sustainable. While our focus is currently on maintaining our existing infrastructure, we will add this topic to future discussions with the City of Ashland. Please feel free to reach out to me directly at [donna.mickley@usda.gov](mailto:donna.mickley@usda.gov) or 541-899-3810 to discuss further. Thank you for your concern to address the need of unhoused residents in the Rogue Valley.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Mickley  
Siskiyou Mountains District Ranger

For the Housing Now camp at Shakespeare Festival parking lot. The National Forest in the Ashland vicinity is currently untenable solely due to a total destruction of energy facilities (electricity outlets) both public and Sudagest, except for one sprayed with Roundup on the FBI side of town. Sued to redress the outlet in Railroad Park, worked one day, published a book, next day park workers had destroyed the outlet. The new Mayor must ensure the electricity is working and prohibit defective defense products, tactics and torture, the Forest Service can do the rest. To prevent divorce related arson and cattle rustling by pseudo-scientists, the Fish and Wild Service National Forensic Laboratory front desk must stop narcing and magistrate a federal lawyer - General Counsel. Hall's menthol; front line treatment for coronavirus and flu. There is power where a hospital learned milk thistle treats amanita poisoning, liquefaction of the liver in 3 days for death cap? Trail mix tried at High Court; day two, barely detectable. HA-12-1-21. Sanders, Tony J.

## Work Cited

Sanders, Tony J. *Almeda Fire Major Disaster Relief, Wilderness and Grazing* [HA-12-10-20](#)  
– *Inyo et al v. Yosemite National Park Thousand Fire Identity Theft Posse*. Eastern District of California [HA-14-28-9-20](#) (tampered by the United States)  
– *Public Utilities Commission et al v. Ellen Rosenblum, Oregon Attorney General*. Oregon Supreme Court [HA-14-11-20](#)

## Statute

Acceptance of Certain Uncompensated Service 24USC§422  
Administration and development of National Trail System 16USC§1246  
Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419  
Civil Disorder 18USC§231  
Civil action for deprivation of rights 42USC§1983  
Disorderly conduct 36CFR§261.4  
Essential assistance 42USC§5170B-3  
Establishment, supply of water, free baths for the indigent 16USC§361  
Federal assistance to individuals and households 42USC§5174  
Fire 36CFR§261.5  
Injunction proceedings Sec. 302 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&CA) 21USC§332  
International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)  
Occupancy and use 36CFR§261.58  
Penalties Sec. 303 of the FD&CA 21USC§333  
Permanent structures and commercial services 36CFR§293.8  
Prohibited Acts Sec. 301 of the FD&CA 21USC§331  
Promotion and Regulation. National Park Service 54USC§100101  
Relocation Assistance 42USC§5181  
Rules and Regulations for Army and Naval Hospital 24USC§18  
Protection of National Forests, Rules and Regulations 16USC§551  
Scope 36CFR§251.50  
Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970

## Cases

Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020  
*Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410 (1971)  
*Conservation Congress v. Finley* 774 F.3d 611 (9th Cir. 2014)  
*Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972)

The Chief, Forest Service, Vicki Christiansen, directed me to follow up with Region 6 (Portland, Oregon) office of the Forest Service regarding the creation of the Fairy Ponds Campground under 36CFR§293.8. The USDA budget office email was blocked and has not been retried. I would like to help the United States make this simple ruling a reality against more than a century and a half of Rogue River Indian War (1854-1855). To help accommodate +/- 10,000 evacuees from the Almeda Fire, and professionally redress the irrational fear of “FEMA camps”, the Forest Service is urgently encouraged

to seek reasonable remuneration (+/- \$500 for the Fairy Ponds Campground sign plus incidental maintenance costs such as porto-potty or trash removal if it is too popular to walk less than a quarter mile to use the Lithia Park swimming hole facilities) for permanently establishing the Fairy Ponds Campground in response to the homeless crisis, from FEMA pursuant to 42USC§5174 (c)(1)(A)(i). This letter pursues the Fairy Ponds Campground sign mentioned, at some length, in the particulars of the *Alameda Fire Major Disaster Relief, Wilderness and Grazing* [HA-12-10-20](#) 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 the United States) tried *Public Utilities Commission et al v. Ellen Rosenblum, Oregon Attorney General* [HA-14-11-20](#) that prohibits the Forest Service from leaving any slash piles after the day they are created and requires all lightning strike fire reports contain a Disclaimer: It's not cool to leave a campfire unextinguished during a summer lightning storm. Pacific Fisher habitat restoration is hot.

My primary concern, since publishing *Alameda Fire Major Disaster Relief, Wilderness and Grazing* [HA-12-10-20](#), is that in order to create the Fairy Ponds Campground it is necessary for the USDA to provide for an injunction against two traffic signs that rudely prohibit camping, smoking, vaping and campfires, and must be removed at the expense of the chastised perpetrator pursuant to Sec. 302 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&CA) under 21USC§332. For the Fairy Ponds Campground to be received as a legal campsite by official government cartographers under 16USC§1246(h)(1) it seems necessary to rule the wrongfully placed traffic signs prohibiting camping, smoking, vaping and campfires adulteration or misbranding pursuant to Sec. 301 of the FD&CA under 21USC§331. It is necessary that the Forest Service redress the adulteration or misbranding of that lovely Fairy Ponds Campground, which requires the legal device of a Fairy Ponds Campground sign, by traffic signs, a legal device genocidally denying or depriving the people of their shelter and means of food and water preparation pursuant to Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020. There is an up to \$15,000 civil fine for every such prohibited device, up to \$1 million provided by Sec. 303(f) of the FD&CA under 21USC§333(f).

Although the US District Court may initially doubt that the FD&CA can be enforced to redress the wrongful eviction by the USDA, after thoroughly reading these three sections must agree that it is not inconsistent with any part of the FD&CA that the device targeted for injunction be a malevolent sign that wrongfully prohibits camping in a location in the National Forest which would otherwise be proudly advertised by official government maps. The case for an injunction against the traffic signs prohibiting camping, smoking, vaping and campfires at the Fairy Ponds Campground is hanging on by the conformance of reality with the wrongful prohibition, like the definition of 'civil disorder' which may in any way or degree obstruct, delay, or adversely affect commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce or the conduct or performance of any federally protected function, might otherwise be lost on unjustified riot police under 18USC§231.

By taking down the camping prohibition signs and placing a Fairy Ponds Campground sign, it would be understood by all, the century and a half long war of extermination against campers at the Fairy Ponds is over. There is no reason, but unsurvivable, unlawful, prohibited, terrorist, war of extermination against the indigent, that Rogue Valley should not repopulate to as many or more than the 300,000 Native Americans reported by a grad student to have lived there pre-contact. The Fairy Ponds would no longer be a firing range for police officers to unlawfully discharge their firearms, arrest, search, seize, ticket, or evict campers indigent to the Fairy Ponds, or adjacent National Forest.

The Ashland Watershed and Reeder Reservoir several miles upstream would remain off-limits to protect the urban drinking water. There must be no misunderstanding that the Fairy Ponds Campground is several miles downstream from Reeder Reservoir and its recreational use will not contaminate the “watershed”!!! The last attempt to create a Fairy Ponds Campground in the 1990s led to the impeachment of the leader of the movement and eviction by the police from his camp around the silt dump. Protecting the watershed was falsely used to justify wrongful eviction from this location too many times, the Fairy Ponds are downstream from Reeder Reservoir. Do not hit this location, with that night stick again. The official policy of the Forest Service in regards to wilderness camping, is that a special use authorization is generally not required for noncommercial recreational activities, such as camping under 36CFR§251.50. Nothing would make this clearer than the one time expense of a Fairy Ponds Campground sign under 36CFR§293.8.

There are no known non-judicial remedies for terminating National Forest camping prohibitions under 36CFR§261.58(e). Except, unconstitutionally vague laws cause arbitrary and capricious enforcement *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410 (1971) and *Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972). Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020 held Myanmar’s military and security forces responsible, inter alia, for killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, beatings, cruel treatment, and for the destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter and other essentials of life, all with the intent to destroy the Rohingya group, in whole or in part. Civil action for deprivation of rights is available under 42USC§1983. National Forest statute respects that incitement is a form of disorderly conduct under 36CFR§261.4. The prime example of incitement of a civil disorder causing fire is the erroneous attempt to prohibit entry or access to the National Scenic and Wild River System and specifically evict the fire-safe river campers into the flammable duff pursuant to 36CFR261.58(e)(z). Nowhere is this more poignant than in the “Bear Creek” fires of Oregon (Almeda) and California (North Complex). The fire authorities of the North Complex Fire exhibited the symbol of the Great Basin National Park to sustain the hypothesis of ephedrine intoxication as a cause of slash pile fire to the original jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court. Indeed, while not excessively sleepy, the federal judge is encouraged to amend 36CFR261.58(z) so 'entry or access to municipal drinking watersheds, endangered species habitat, private property, military base perimeter or area closure' is easily prohibited.

The US District Court seems to be needed to be called upon by the USDA Forest Service for an injunction to require the state law perpetrator to pay for the removal of the no camping, smoking, vaping and campfire prohibition signs at the “Fairy Ponds Campground” to avoid up to \$15,000 civil fine per device, and there are two big traffic signs under Sec. 303 of the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&CA) under 21USC§333(f). Park Service statute provides: Except in emergency situations, prior to implementing or terminating a restriction, condition, public use limit or closure, the superintendent shall prepare a written determination justifying the action, as to why the restriction is no longer necessary and a finding that the termination will not adversely impact park resources. This public notice shall be available to the public upon request under 36CFR§1.5(c) specifically regarding the removal of closure signs where the “Fairy Ponds Campground” sign should be under 36CFR§1.7(a)(4).

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). 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. I hope to see you at the celebratory Fairy Ponds Campground bonfire this holiday season. I will even camp there, or in the vicinity, for extended periods of high speed Internet and trail running. Quickly, before the permit to camp in the Ashland plaza in pursuit of housing expires. They may have video footage of me justifying use of the FD&CA injunction against USDA Forest Service camping prohibition.

To conclude this brief, the Forest Service must adopt a more defensive indigent. It is essential that the Forest Service make the Fairy Ponds their highest priority in the Ashland vicinity to facilitate volunteer Pacific Fisher habitat restoration under 24USC§422. The Forest Service sign, just after the gate, that has incited so much police brutality, false imprisonment and murder under 36CFR§261.4 by overprotecting the Ashland watershed by several miles must be removed at the expense of the Forest Service pursuant to 36CFR§1.7(a)(4). Earlier this winter I witnessed three set of Pacific Fisher tracks in the snow while post-holing the FR 2060 marathon in nine hours, and the timely report thereof is probably what inspired Donna M. Mickly to respond. A lawyer, who once clerked for a judge, has enabled me prevail upon the pseudo-science of the Oregon and California Forest Service to promise to destroy all the slash piles littering the national forest and restore the National Forest to pristine wilderness condition under auspice of "Pacific Fisher" Habitat Restoration. As a former unpaid law clerk of the High Commissioner of Human Rights I need to impress upon her and a ratty pseudo-ephedrine scientist neighbor the Convention on Terrorist Bombing (1997) is necessary for the High Court to overturn *Conservation Congress v. Finley* 774 F.3d 611 (9th Cir. 2014) with extreme prejudice against all work in the fo(rest) except for burning slash piles in the winter, cutting slash piles into firewood, or just scattering slash from piles so that the sticks don't cross or pile and thereby conclusively restoring the forest to pristine wilderness status. The notoriously inaccurate "noxious weed" ribbon littering scouts and law enforcement supervised noxious weed crew bused in from elsewhere 2017 that temporally took the life of John Thiry by poisoning, did not dig under the field of hemlock in the silt dump. It may have the FBI narcing FWS National Forensic Laboratory rather than the sugar in the gas tank cop of frozen woman and capsized boat eight hours round-trip in a government vehicle away for me to courts-martial under 24USC§419(a)(4). I have never met a noxious weed volunteer who didn't poison me, if only by this conspiracy I also participated in. To explain where I found the Convention on Terrorist Bombing (1997) it is necessary for noxious weed removal to be subjected to the Prohibition of Terrorism Finance, without over-emphasizing the power of pseudo-science to obstruct necessary post-disaster debris removal under 42USC§5170B-3(A)(E).

In the future slash piles must be destroyed the day they are created to avoid an up to \$500 fine for negligence regarding flammable debris or ignition under 36CFR261.5 and 16USC§551 pursuant to the the International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997). Art. 1(3) "Explosive or other lethal device" means: a) An explosive or incendiary weapon or device that is designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial material damage. (5) "Place of public use" means those parts of any building, land, street, waterway or other location that are accessible or open to members of the public, whether continuously, periodically or occasionally, and encompasses any commercial, business, cultural, historical, educational, religious, governmental, entertainment, recreational or similar place that is so accessible or open to the public. Art. 2 1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally delivers, places, discharges or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against a place of public use, a State or government facility, a public transportation system or an infrastructure facility: (a) With

the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or (b) With the intent to cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility or system, where such destruction results in or is likely to result in major economic loss. 2. Any person also commits an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1. 3. Any person also commits an offense if that person: (a) Participates as an accomplice in an offense as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2; or (b) Organizes or directs others to commit an offense as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2; or (c) In any other way contributes to the commission of one or more offenses as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2 by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group to be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offense or offences concerned. While the Convention does not apply to domestic bombings under Art. 3, State are obligated to establish criminal offences in their laws under Art. 4.

Because coronavirus is known to infect mink, and mink are closely related to the Pacific Fisher, all volunteers in the FR 2060 vicinity must informed not to infect the weasel and know treat all human members of their party for coronavirus infection with hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint (HELP) just before going into the wilderness. If any dead Pacific Fisher crop up and coronavirus is suspected, the population, evidently residing in unslashed sections around the 13 mile mark, could be treated with mint / meat mixture. HA-19-1-21 Sanders, Tony J.