

Hospitals & Asylums

United States v. Forest Service in re: 2017 Fire Season HA-22-9-17

By Anthony J. Sanders

Forest Service (FS) burns public land sixty times more than National Parks Service (NPS). If FS arsons were fired, and slash piles left rightly chipped and chucked, it is estimated that the National Park Service with the contract supervision of affected county parks could reduce fire risk on 314 million acres of National Resource Lands more than tenfold from 1.2% in National Forests and average rate of 0.7% FY 17 to <0.07% FY 18. The USDA Forest Service is fined up to \$800 million for the 2017 fire season, all 33,000 employees fired, FS land, property and entire \$5.3 billion FY 18 budget is due process by the national and county parks for forfeiture for arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. The National Forests and Grasslands were given to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1905 but since the Big Blowup Fire in 1910 the end of the law has become National Park Service and Related Organizations Title 54 of the United States Code. The Interior Secretary must however be recused for two counts of obstruction of justice (arson and subtraction) under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial, may not receive bribes from the President, or intimidate his accountant with freehold or leasehold interests in national parks and monuments of scientific significance under 54USC§102901(a). County parks are advised to act through the National Park Service Director under 54USC§100101(a).

Maps and Tables

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Case

Washington v. Harper (1990)

Statute

Aiding the enemy Art. 104 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§904

Arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction 18USC§81
Bribery of witnesses 18USC§201

Conspirary Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881

Cut and injure trees 18USC§1853

Defense Rule 916 of the Manual for Courts-Martial

Deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246

Disability retirement 5USC§8337

Eligibility for Disability Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§423

Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, Executive Order No. 13768 Jan. 30, 2017

Fire 36CFR§261.5

Fire Emergency Immunity 36CFR§261.50

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 16USC§1600-1614

Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, as amended in 1997 16USC§620

Genocide 18USC§1091

Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 (Pub.L. 108-148)

Knutson-Vandenburg Act of 1930 16USC§579-576b

Multiple-Use, Sustained Yield (MUSYA) of 1960 16USC§528-531

Murder 18USC§1111

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 16USC§4321

National Forest Management Act of 1976 16USC§472a

National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 16USC§472a

National Forest Roads and Trails Systems act of 1964 16USC§532-538

National Park Service and Related Organizations 54USC§100101

National Trail System Act of 1968 16USC§1246

Coveyance of Property of Interests in Propery in System Units or Related Areas 54USC§102901

Obstruction of Justice Rule 96 (Art. 134) Manual for Courts-Martial

Organic Administration Act of 1897

Set timber afire 18USC§1855

Small Business Act of 1953, as amended 15USC§644

Special Use Permits 54USC§103104

St. Elizabeth's Hospital 24USC§225

Stewardship Contract Section 323 Public Law 108-7 16USC§2104

Treason 18USC§2381

Unlawful Intrusion Violation of the Rules and Regulations 24USC§154

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Over the last decade, annual wildfire cost to US federal lands exceeded \$1.7B US dollars and \$1B US dollars in Canada not including economic losses. In Australia in 2005, total wildfire costs were estimated at nearly \$9.4B US dollars or 1.3% of their Gross Domestic Product. In the United States the Forest Service is reporting that 2017 is shaping up to be a worse than average fire year based on acres of federal, private and state land burned. So far, 5.6 million acres of land has burned this year, or 1.8 million acres more than the ten year average of 3.8 million acres burned by this time. Some states like Nevada are saying that 2017 is the worst fire season in 15 years, while Montana has already used up much of its firefighting budget, even as much of the state remains in drought conditions according to the US Drought Monitor. The state may have to tap into reserve and federal funding, but that isn't the only cost. Brent M. Witham, a 29-year-old firefighter from Mentone, California, was killed cutting down a tree while working on the Lolo Peak Fire. According to the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), every state in the western US has experienced an increase in the average annual number of large wildfires over past decades. Extensive studies have found that large forest fires in the western US have been occurring nearly five times more often since the 1970s and 80s. Such fires are burning more than six times the land area as before, and lasting almost five times longer. Wildfire season - meaning seasons with higher wildfire potential - has universally become longer over the past 40 years.

Fires Contained 2007-2017

2017 (1/1/17 - 9/26/17)	Fires: 49,032	Acres: 8,446,055
2016 (1/1/16 - 9/26/16)	Fires: 44,572	Acres: 4,859,566
2015 (1/1/15 - 9/26/15)	Fires: 48,879	Acres: 9,021,293
2014 (1/1/14 - 9/26/14)	Fires: 40,529	Acres: 3,043,381
2013 (1/1/13 - 9/26/13)	Fires: 38,632	Acres: 4,085,566
2012 (1/1/12 - 9/26/12)	Fires: 47,725	Acres: 8,701,094
2011 (1/1/11 - 9/26/11)	Fires: 59,978	Acres: 7,704,930
2010 (1/1/10 - 9/26/10)	Fires: 49,316	Acres: 2,777,798
2009 (1/1/09 - 9/26/09)	Fires: 70,790	Acres: 5,586,778
2008 (1/1/08 - 9/26/08)	Fires: 67,586	Acres: 4,728,614
2007 (1/1/07 - 9/26/07)	Fires: 71,798	Acres: 8,137,624
Annual average prior 10 years		
2006-2016	Fires: 53,885	Acres: 5,860,611

Source: National Interagency Fire Center 2017 uploaded Sept. 29, 2017

In the 2017 fire season 195 uncontained forest fires burned 2,783,813 acres in the United States. In Montana 753,850 acres burned, 287,295 acres in Lolo National Forest. Oregon burned 628,148 acres, 287,074 acres in Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest. California burned 333,386 acres, 171,798 acres in Klamath National Forest, near the Oregon border. All told 458,869 acres, 25% of 1.8 million acre Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forest burned in 2017. A total of 2,232,800 acres of National Forests were burned in the 2017 fire season. In 2017 the Forest Service burned more than 2.2 million acres, 1.2% of their 183 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands, 0.7% of 314 million acres of National Resource Lands, to cause 80% of total acres burned in the United States. The 334 units of the U.S. national park system, encompass 89 million acres of which 66,876 acres, 0.07% burned. The forty-eight national parks cover about 47 million acres of which 19,556 acres, 0.02% burned. The

difference is explained by 47,320 acres burned in Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. 484,137 acres were burned on public land held by State forestry, agencies, and field offices. 4,161 acres burned in one un-contained forest fire under county jurisdiction. The hills of Los Angeles were in flames and the smoke was unbearable in Portland. To estimate damages caused by abusive agricultural practices uncut forests cost \$200,000 an acre, parkland with trails and flat stumps for picnicking \$175,000, commercially thinned forests \$150,000, organic irrigated agricultural land \$100,000, burned or organophosphate poisoned land \$50,000.

Un-contained Fires, State and Agency Totals 2017

By Agency	Acres Burned
National Parks	19,556
National Scenic Area	47,320
State	484,137
National Forests	2,232,800
United States	2,783,813
By State	Acres Burned
Alaska	69,814
Arizona	214,334
California	333,386
Colorado	14,428
Idaho	376,185
Montana	753,850
Nevada	82,438
New Mexico	37,331
North Dakota	5,000
Oregon	628,148
South Dakota	7,438
Utah	11,067
Washington	242,599
Wyoming	7,795
United States	2,783,813

Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group 2017

The formerly separate Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests were administratively combined in 2004. Now, the Rogue River–Siskiyou National Forest ranges from the crest of the Cascade Range west into the Siskiyou Mountains, covering almost 1.8 million acres (7,300 km²). Forest headquarters

are located in Medford, Oregon. The Siskiyou National Forest was established on October 5, 1906. On July 1, 1908, it absorbed Coquille National Forest and other lands. Rogue River National Forest traces its establishment back to the creation of the Ashland Forest Reserve on September 28, 1893, by the General Land Office. The lands were transferred to the Forest Service in 1906, and it became a National Forest on March 4, 1907. On July 1, 1908, Ashland was combined with other lands from Cascade, Klamath and Siskiyou National Forests to establish Crater National Forest. On July 18, 1915, part of Paulina National Forest was added, and on July 9, 1932, the name was changed to Rogue River. Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forests includes nine counties in southern Oregon and northern California - Coos, Curry, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, Douglas, Josephine counties in Oregon; Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in California. In 2017 the 156 acre Shan Creek Fire, 61,508 acre High Cascades Complex, 43,139 acre Miller Complex and 189,562 acre Chetco Bar Fire burned a total of 287,071 acres in Oregon. 171,798 acres of the Klamath National Forest burnt in Siskiyou County, California - the Salmon August Complex burnt 65,887 acres, the Eclipse Complex (CA – KNF – 6098) 98,650 acres, Oak Fire 200 acres, Clear Fire 6,701 acres, Cedar Fire 360 acres. All told 458,869 acres, 25% of 1.8 million acre Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forest burned in 2017. Interstate arson contractors in Forest Service convoys were Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Grayback Forestry Inc. and Nature Conservancy under 18USC§81. Near Ashland only one megaton of eight left in piles was burned. The slash piles must be dismantled, plastic sheet to keep the kindling dry dumped, slash chipped near the road or chucked in the forest, off the trail, not too close to trees and bushes, so that the over-cutting of fired contractors poses a minimum of fire risk to future generations of winter campers. Burning is too sickening to the public, who cannot tolerate the smoke and immediately prohibit the burning, to be allowed to continue to sicken the slashers who didn't get arrested for murder, their families and community. The pyromania causes a very contagious *Streptococcus pyogenes* of the heart and teeth in workers and those they breath on, fungal *Cryptococcus* in AIDS patient. The Strep can be deadly if burn workers cough on a campfire, all the cookware and exposed fabric must be washed. To further complicate matters pyromania acquired *Streptococcus pyogenes* + hospital acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) = toxic shock syndrome excruciating chest, back and other pain and topical acne. The antibiotic resistance can only be medically cured with doxycycline, the once a day antibiotic, or clindamycin in children under 8 and pregnant women.

Intensive study of historical fires has failed to document any cases wherein fire killed a forest by burning through treetops in the ponderosa pine forests of the American Southwest prior to 1900 there was not the fuel to set timber afire under 18USC§1855. In contrast, numerous fires since 1950 exceeding 5,000 acres (2,025 hectares) have burned forests more intensively than earlier fires. A 1910 article in Sunset Magazine recommended to the fledgling Forest Service that it use the indigenous method of setting “cool fires” in the spring and autumn to keep the forests open, consume accumulated fuel and in so doing protect the forest from catastrophic fire. Ironically, that recommendation came the same year that, in the space of two days fires raced across 3 million acres (1,210,000 hectares) in Idaho and Montana and killed eighty-five firefighters in what is called the “Big Blowup”. It would be ten years after the Big Blowup before many fires in western forests and grasslands were effectively controlled. For decades thereafter, the U.S. Forest Service was dedicated to putting all fires out. By 1926, the objective was to control all fires before they grew to 10 acres in size. A decade later the policy was to stop all fires by 10 am on the second day. (Maser et al '10: 111, 142). In 2000 the nation experienced its most severe fire season in decades when some 8.4 million acres burned in 122,000 fires. In 2001, however, only 3.6 million acres burned - far below the national average for the previous eighty years (about fourteen million acres). The size of the acreage burned in 2000, while unusually large relative to the average acreage burned during the previous decade (3.8 million acres), was less

than the average annual acreages burned in the four decades from 1919-1959 (24.4 million acres). Similarly, while the 6.9 million acres that burned in 2002 was substantially above the annual average during the preceding ten years (4.2 million acres), it was not unusual: fire seasons in which acreages similar to the 2002 total also burned had occurred as recently as 1996 (6.7 million acres) and 1988 (7.4 million acres). The number of fires in 2002 was less than the average number of fires occurring in every decade from the 1920s through the 1990s. These averages ranged from a low average rate of 97,599 fires per year from 1899-1929, to a high average rate of 163,329 fires per year from 1980-1989. During the 1990s, fewer acres burned annually on average than during the 1920s-1960s, and again through the 1980s (Berger '08: 91, 92). Nonetheless, with only 248,000 acres of FS land logged in 2003 ten times more is arsoned than logged.

A large forest fire burned in the Klamath-Siskiyou region of the southwestern corner of Oregon in the summer of 2002. Name the “Biscuit Fire” it began on July 28 with a lightning strike, and by August 10 was the largest fire on record in Oregon in more than a century. With a crew of 6,607 people and a cost of \$167 million the Biscuit Fire burned over a half-million acres, it was equivalent to the cost of about eight national forests. Satellite images revealed that about 20 percent (100,000 acres or 40,500 hectares) of the area within the fire’s perimeter had not been burned, and more than 40 percent (200,000 acres or 80,100 hectares) had burned at low intensity, leaving live, green trees while clearing out the understory of areas overgrown with vegetation due to decades without fire. About 60 percent of the landscape within the fire perimeter experienced little or no mortality of the overstory trees. Of the remaining 40 percent of the burn (about 200,000 acres or 8,1000 hectares), about 24 percent (120,000 acres or 48,600 hectares) burned with moderate intensity, clearing the ground of dense understory vegetation; it is thought to have killed most, but not all, of the overstory trees without consuming the needles, which had turned brown. Although it was one of the largest fires in modern Oregon history, the Biscuit Fire burned only 16 percent of its area (about 80,000 acres or 32,400 hectares) intensely enough to leave behind little more than ashes, charcoal, and dead trees. This pattern is characteristic of most wildfires. With respect to global warming, large wildfires increased suddenly and dramatically in the mid-1980s, with a greater frequency of large, longer-burning fires than occurred earlier (Maser et al 10: 114-120).

When a forest-replacing fire occurs, it seldom kills all trees. Various numbers of live trees are left standing as individuals, small island-like clumps, or in “rows” commonly termed “stringers”. Most of the trees killed by the flames and heat remain standing as snags through subsequent decades. The burned forest then commences what is called “autogenic” or “self-induced” succession. The stages of autogenic succession are a dynamic web of interrelated events in which no part of the web can exist without most or all of the other parts, because their mutual interrelationships determine the dynamics of the structural whole. Autogenic succession above ground in the Pacific northwestern United States begins with grasses, other herbaceous plants, and various shrubs in a burned area. They gradually alter the characteristics of the soil, such as the pH, until it is no longer optimum for their survival and growth. As the offspring succumb to the changes in the soil and the parent plants age, die, and are not replaced, openings appear in the vegetative cover that allow shrubs to become established in an early shrub state. Alternatively, many fire-adapted shrubs, such as vine maple, may have all their background parts killed by a fire but their roots and stumps survive to send forth new sprouts, establishing a new shrub stage without an initial herbaceous state. It can take decades before the shrubs give way to tree seedlings. In turn, the shrub-seedling stage becomes the sapling stage, then a young-forest stage, a mature-forest stage, and finally an old-growth-forest stage. The six generalized autogenic, successional stages that a western coniferous forest goes through can be characterized: herbaceous → shrub-seedling

→ young-forest → mature forest → old-growth forest → fire or other disturbance, which starts the cycle over (Maser et al '10: 146-148).

2017 Fire Season, Complete List, National Park Service, State and Forest Service

<u>Sequoia Lightning Fires</u>	<u>Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	1
<u>Empire Fire</u>	<u>Yosemite National Park</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	6,266
<u>South Fork Fire</u>	<u>Yosemite National Park</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	6,840
<u>Elder Creek Fire</u>	<u>Glacier National Park</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	282
<u>Adair Peak Fire</u>	<u>Glacier National Park</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	4,034
<u>Rankin Fire</u>	<u>Wind Cave National Park</u>	<u>South Dakota, USA</u>	2,133
<u>Eagle Creek Fire</u>	<u>Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	47,320
<u>East Fork Fire</u>	<u>Kenai-Kodiak Area Forestry</u>	<u>Alaska, USA</u>	1,016
<u>Southwest Alaska Fires</u>	<u>Southwest Area Forestry</u>	<u>Alaska, USA</u>	68,798
<u>Hilltop Fire</u>	<u>San Carlos Agency</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	33,826
<u>Pine Tree Fire</u>	<u>Little Snake Field Office</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	4,735
<u>Deep Creek Fire</u>	<u>Routt County OEM</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	4,161
<u>Strychnine Fire</u>	<u>Idaho Department of Lands</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	1,010
<u>Slinkard Fire</u>	<u>Bishop Field Office</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	8,925
<u>Lightner Creek Fire</u>	<u>Tres Rios Field Office</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	412
<u>Powerline Fire</u>	<u>Idaho Falls District</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	55,529
<u>Liberty Fire</u>	<u>Flathead Agency</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	28,689
<u>Blue Bay Fire</u>	<u>Flathead Agency</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	490
<u>McCully Fire</u>	<u>Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	637
<u>Snowshoe Fire</u>	<u>Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	435
<u>East Fork Fire</u>	<u>Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	21,896
<u>Crying Fire</u>	<u>Lewistown Field Office</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	7,295
<u>July Fire</u>	<u>Malta Field Office</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	11,699
<u>Cottonwood Fire</u>	<u>Elko District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	13,267
<u>Mack Farm North</u>	<u>Elko District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	968
<u>Huntsman</u>	<u>Elko District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	638
<u>Dune Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	9,860
<u>Mahogany Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	5,121

<u>Leonard Creek Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	3,545
<u>Mile Marker 155 Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	22,360
<u>Grass Valley Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	11,590
<u>Limerick Fire</u>	<u>Winnemucca District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	14,592
<u>Mill Fire</u>	<u>Battle Mountain District Office</u>	<u>Nevada, USA</u>	497
<u>Horse Prairie</u>	<u>Douglas Forest Protective Association</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	16,436
<u>Nena Springs Fire</u>	<u>Warm Springs Agency</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	68,135
<u>Flounce Fire</u>	<u>Southwest Oregon District - Oregon Department of Forestry</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	597
<u>Cinder Butte Fire</u>	<u>Burns District</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	52,465
<u>Upper Mine Fire</u>	<u>Burns District</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	4,135
<u>Wanblee Timber Fire</u>	<u>Pine Ridge Agency</u>	<u>South Dakota, USA</u>	5,305
<u>Bridge Creek Fire</u>	<u>Colville Agency</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	3,711
<u>Sawmill Creek Fire</u>	<u>South Puget Sound Region-Department of Natural Resources</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	1,098
<u>Suiattle Fire</u>	<u>Northwest Region-Department of Natural Resources</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	216
<u>Burnout Road Fire</u>	<u>Northwest Region-Department of Natural Resources</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	48
<u>Frye Fire</u>	<u>Coronado National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	48,443
<u>Dog Fire</u>	<u>Kaibab National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	15
<u>Government Fire</u>	<u>Kaibab National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	6
<u>Pine Hollow</u>	<u>Kaibab National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	4,638
<u>Pinal Fire</u>	<u>Tonto National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	7,193
<u>SH Creek Fire</u>	<u>Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	3,048
<u>Hyde Fire</u>	<u>Prescott National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	18,072
<u>Burro Fire</u>	<u>Coronado National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	27,238
<u>Brooklyn, Bull, Cedar Fires</u>	<u>Tonto National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	33,550
<u>Goodwin Fire</u>	<u>Prescott National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	28,516
<u>Highline Fire</u>	<u>Tonto National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	7,198
<u>Highline North Fire</u>	<u>Coconino National Forest</u>	<u>Arizona, USA</u>	2,591
<u>Creek</u>	<u>Stanislaus National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	550
<u>Summit Complex</u>	<u>Stanislaus National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	4,653
<u>Bummers</u>	<u>Stanislaus National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	20
<u>Buck Fire (CA)</u>	<u>Shasta-Trinity National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	2,800
<u>Salmon August Complex</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	65,887

<u>Pier Fire</u>	<u>Sequoia National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	36,556
<u>Eclipse Complex (CA-KNF-6098)</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	98,650
<u>Orleans Complex</u>	<u>Six Rivers National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	27,142
<u>Helena - Fork Fire</u>	<u>Shasta-Trinity National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	21,258
<u>Railroad Fire</u>	<u>Sierra National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	12,407
<u>Caldwell Fire</u>	<u>Sequoia National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	1,319
<u>Sandy Fire</u>	<u>Shasta-Trinity National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	32
<u>Mission Fire</u>	<u>Sierra National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	1,035
<u>Bradley Fire</u>	<u>Shasta-Trinity National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	54
<u>Indian Fire</u>	<u>Inyo National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	2,295
<u>Toll (Toll/Squirrel)</u>	<u>Plumas National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	186
<u>Young Fire</u>	<u>Six Rivers National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	2,500
<u>Ruth Complex</u>	<u>Six Rivers National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	4,736
<u>Oak Fire</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	200
<u>Clear Fire</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	6,701
<u>Cedar Fire</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	360
<u>Island Fire</u>	<u>Klamath National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	1,470
<u>Poslin Fire</u>	<u>Plumas National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	859
<u>Whittier Fire</u>	<u>Los Padres National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	18,430
<u>Red Fire</u>	<u>Los Padres National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	460
<u>Grant Fire</u>	<u>Inyo National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	400
<u>Marble Fire</u>	<u>Six Rivers National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	319
<u>Diaz Fire</u>	<u>Inyo National Forest</u>	<u>California, USA</u>	75
<u>Big Red Fire</u>	<u>Routt National Forest</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	2,940
<u>842 Fire</u>	<u>San Juan National Forest</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	1,025
<u>Peak 2 Fire</u>	<u>White River National Forest</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	84
<u>Gutzler Fire</u>	<u>White River National Forest</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	976
<u>412 Fire</u>	<u>San Juan National Forest</u>	<u>Colorado, USA</u>	95
<u>Highline Fire</u>	<u>Payette National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	84,619
<u>Bearskin Fire</u>	<u>Boise National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	30,144
<u>Coolwater Complex</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	3,118
<u>Hidden Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	12,261
<u>Buck Fire</u>	<u>Idaho Panhandle National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	2,100
<u>Chute Creek Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	4,420

<u>Buck Lake Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	2,390
<u>Hanover Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	26,500
<u>Rattlesnake Point Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	4,843
<u>Moose Creek 1 Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	17,395
<u>Missouri Fire</u>	<u>Payette National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	1,277
<u>Lone Pine Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	15,237
<u>Honeymoon Fire</u>	<u>Salmon-Challis National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	1,860
<u>Tappan Fire</u>	<u>Salmon-Challis National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	1,650
<u>Patrol Ridge Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	1,175
<u>Big Elk</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	80
<u>Pronghorn Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	78
<u>Payette Wilderness Fires</u>	<u>Payette National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	88,485
<u>North Fork Hughes Fire</u>	<u>Idaho Panhandle National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	3,931
<u>Ibex Fire</u>	<u>Salmon-Challis National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	17,256
<u>Boise Misc. Fires - Boulder Fire</u>	<u>Boise National Forest</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	10
<u>Mink Peak Fire</u>	<u>Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forests</u>	<u>Idaho, USA</u>	817
<u>Strawberry Fire</u>	<u>Flathead National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	30,461
<u>Highway 200 Complex</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	47,118
<u>Meyers Fire</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	62,034
<u>Sapphire Complex</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	43,733
<u>Crucifixion Creek Fire</u>	<u>Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	11,003
<u>Rice Ridge Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	160,170
<u>Weasel</u>	<u>Kootenai National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	3,925
<u>Gibraltar Fire</u>	<u>Kootenai National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	12,938
<u>Caribou Fire</u>	<u>Kootenai National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	24,753
<u>Moose Peak Fire</u>	<u>Kootenai National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	12,482
<u>West Fork Fire</u>	<u>Kootenai National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	18,043

<u>Blacktail Fire</u>	<u>Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	5,351
<u>Sunrise Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	26,310
<u>Lolo Peak Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	53,462
<u>Sprague Fire</u>	<u>Glacier National Park</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	16,790
<u>Alice Creek Fire</u>	<u>Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	29,252
<u>Park Creek Fire</u>	<u>Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	18,000
<u>Dolly Varden Fire</u>	<u>Flathead National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	424
<u>Reef Fire</u>	<u>Flathead National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	10,658
<u>Monahan Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	3,565
<u>Green Ridge Complex</u>	<u>Bitterroot National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	4,769
<u>Burdette Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	655
<u>Nelson Creek</u>	<u>Bitterroot National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	280
<u>Conrow Fire</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	2,741
<u>Elbow Lake and Elbow Lake #2 Fires</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	2
<u>Stone Lake Fire</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	8
<u>Morgan and Butler Fires</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	10
<u>Goat Creek Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	8,323
<u>Little Hogback Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	29,654
<u>Sliderock Fire</u>	<u>Lolo National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	874
<u>Whetstone Ridge Fire</u>	<u>Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	11,593
<u>Dominic Butte</u>	<u>Bitterroot National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	55
<u>Tongue River Complex</u>	<u>Custer Gallatin National Forest</u>	<u>Montana, USA</u>	28,957
<u>Bonita Fire</u>	<u>Carson National Forest</u>	<u>New Mexico, USA</u>	7,495
<u>Straw Fire</u>	<u>Gila National Forest</u>	<u>New Mexico, USA</u>	9,360
<u>Corral Fire</u>	<u>Gila National Forest</u>	<u>New Mexico, USA</u>	20,300
<u>Monument Fire</u>	<u>Lincoln National Forest</u>	<u>New Mexico, USA</u>	176
<u>Magpie Fire</u>	<u>Dakota Prairie National Grasslands</u>	<u>North Dakota, USA</u>	5,000
<u>Chetco Bar Fire</u>	<u>Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	189,562
<u>Kelsey Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	300
<u>Umpqua North Complex</u>	<u>Umpqua National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	43,139
<u>Miller Complex</u>	<u>Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	35,845
<u>Whitewater Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	14,416

<u>Potato Hill Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	199
<u>Rebel Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	8,653
<u>Horse Creek Complex</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	32,567
<u>Jones Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	9,833
<u>Nash Fire</u>	<u>Deschutes National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	6,738
<u>High Cascades Complex</u>	<u>Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	61,508
<u>North Pelican</u>	<u>Fremont-Winema National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	3,450
<u>Falcon Complex</u>	<u>Umpqua National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	2,935
<u>Desolation Fire</u>	<u>Ochoco National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	1,916
<u>Rim Fire</u>	<u>Mt. Hood National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	237
<u>Milli Fire</u>	<u>Deschutes National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	24,025
<u>Jade Creek Fire</u>	<u>Fremont-Winema National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	782
<u>Staley Fire</u>	<u>Willamette National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	2,300
<u>Bear Butte Fire</u>	<u>Wallowa-Whitman National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	499
<u>Shan Creek Fire</u>	<u>Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest</u>	<u>Oregon, USA</u>	156
<u>Tank Hollow</u>	<u>Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest</u>	<u>Utah, USA</u>	11,067
<u>Jolly Mountain Fire</u>	<u>Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	36,808
<u>Uno Peak Fire</u>	<u>Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	8,726
<u>Norse Peak Fire</u>	<u>Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	56,355
<u>East Crater Fire</u>	<u>Gifford Pinchot National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	483
<u>Diamond Creek Fire</u>	<u>Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	127,300
<u>Jack Creek Fire</u>	<u>Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	3,724
<u>Quarry Fire</u>	<u>Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	130
<u>Noisy Creek Fire</u>	<u>Colville National Forest</u>	<u>Washington, USA</u>	4,000
<u>Pole Creek Fire</u>	<u>Bridger-Teton National Forest</u>	<u>Wyoming, USA</u>	3,650
<u>June Fire</u>	<u>Shoshone National Forest</u>	<u>Wyoming, USA</u>	1,618
<u>Keystone Fire</u>	<u>Medicine Bow National Forest</u>	<u>Wyoming, USA</u>	2,527
United States			2,783,813

Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group 2017

Fire Management Assistance Declarations by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) began in 1970 when two were authorized. Prior to 2003 Fire Management Assistance Declarations were called Fire Suppression Authorizations. There were never more than ten authorizations until there were 20 in 1994. Since 1998 there have been more or less than 50 fire management assistance declarations annually with a high of 114 in 2011. In 2016 there were 49. There are of course far more major forest fires than there are fire management declarations and must be regionally consolidated. Most of the past century's wildfire activity has been seasonal in nature. However, recent years have proven otherwise, and the United States has experienced fire activity in every month of the calendar year. Firefighters are successful in extinguishing 97% of these 100,000

fires and containing them to less than 10 acres in size. No other country comes close to this benchmark of success. Costs average about \$4.7 billion per year for federal, state and local governments for suppression of these wildland fires that escape initial action. In the 1960s the U.S. lost on average about 209 structures per year, each subsequent decade shows growing numbers in this escalating trend and between 2000 to 2010 38,601 structures burned. There are 56,000 wildland firefighters within the federal and state government; this includes all employees utilized for firefighting, even if it is not their primary job. In the Fire Service, there are about 1.1 million structural firefighters, roughly 825,000 volunteer and 275,000-paid career. It is estimated that about 100,000 are involved with wildland firefighting to some degree or another. Between 2001-2012, over 200 on-duty Wildfire Fighter fatalities occurred. That comes to about 20 deaths per 100,000 workers, or 20 deaths per year.

Major Disaster, Emergency and Fire Management Declarations 1970- 2015

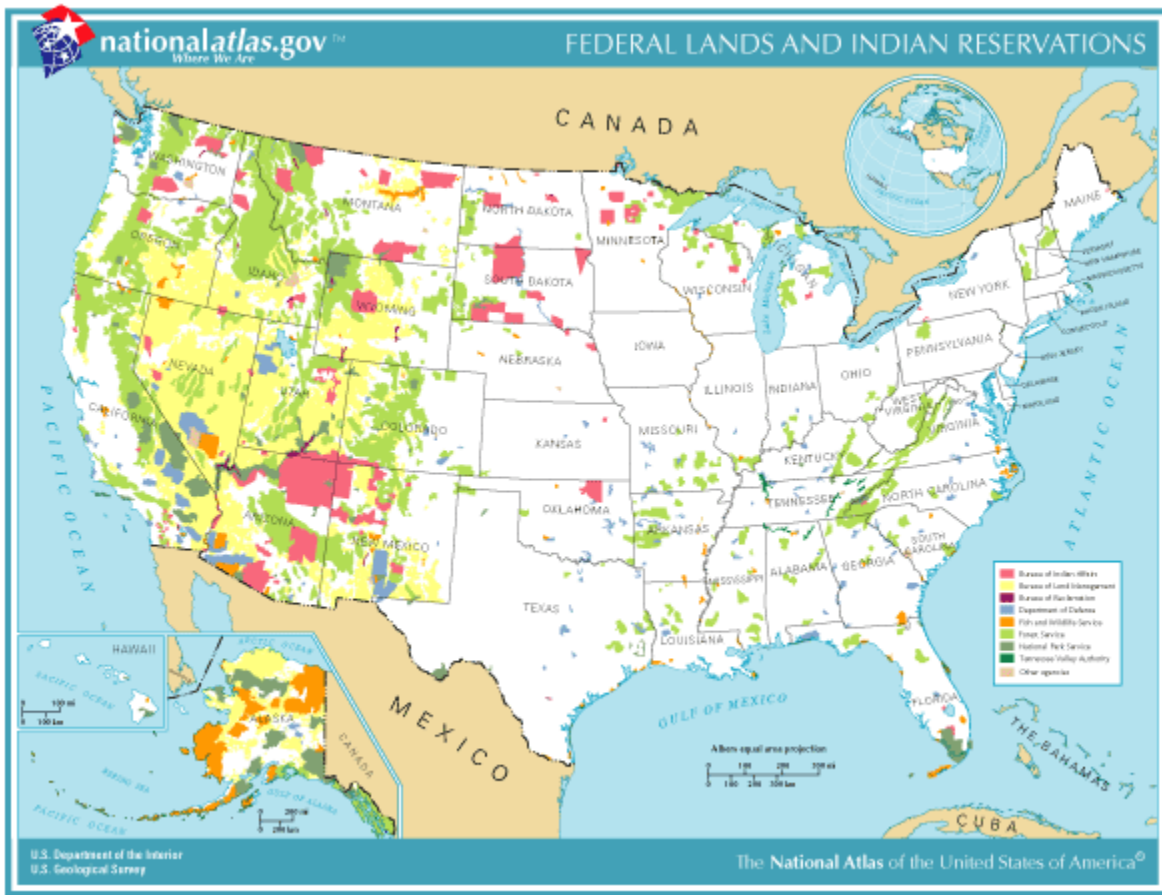
Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
2016	45	7	49	101
2015	35	1	27	63
2014	45	6	33	84
2013	62	5	28	95
2012	47	16	49	112
2011	99	29	114	242
2010	81	9	18	108
2009	59	7	49	115
2008	75	17	51	143
2007	63	13	60	136
2006	52	5	86	143
2005	48	68	39	155
2004	68	7	43	118
2003	56	19	48	123
2002	49	0	70	119
2001	45	11	44	100
2000	45	6	63	114
1999	50	20	40	110
1998	65	9	54	128
1997	44	0	3	47
1996	75	8	75	158
1995	32	2	4	38
1994	36	1	20	57
1993	32	19	7	58

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
1992	45	2	6	53
1991	43	0	2	45
1990	38	0	5	43
1989	31	0	1	32
1988	11	0	5	16
1987	23	1	7	31
1986	28	0	1	29
1985	27	0	9	36
1984	34	4	4	42
1983	21	1	2	24
1982	24	3	0	27
1981	15	0	3	18
1980	23	6	2	31
1979	42	10	7	59
1978	25	14	2	41
1977	22	34	5	61
1976	30	8	7	45
1975	38	6	1	45
1974	46	5	2	53
1973	46	0	9	55
1972	48	0	0	48
1971	17	0	3	20
1970	17	0	2	19
1953	13	0	0	13

Source: FEMA

Only five laws in the century following the Revolution dealt specifically with forests. All five, the first of which passed in 1799, affirmed the government’s right to reserve timber on the public domain for shipbuilding by prosecuting those caught taking wood for unauthorized use. The American attitude toward government reserves was about the same as it had been to colonial reserves established under King George III. There was even a “Pine Tree Riot” in 1772 during which more than twenty rebellious Down-Easters crossed out, with switches and clubs on the British sheriff’s bare back, “the account against them of all logs, cut, drawn and forfeited, making the sheriff wish he had never heard of pine trees fit for masting the royal navy”. President Thomas Jefferson asserted that lands to which the government title would be protected from exploitation, however from the moment he left office, his dictate was ignored. Throughout most of the century following the Revolution a tradition of laissez-faire was fostered, not to defend against trespass or to prosecute those suspected of depredations.

During the mid-1800s eastern forest in the United States were being exploited by an industry that cared little about conservation or the future. The only value of forests was in timber, and when that was gone it was time to move on to other tracts. In 1847, George Perkins Marsh a U.S. congressman from Vermont and well-known botanist, called upon Congress to address the “destructive impacts of human activities on forests”. At the time, forest industry had moved on to the vast pine forests of the Lake States. In less than thirty years, this entire resource had been expended, leaving an enormous volume of “slash” in tops and other waste wood that fueled some of the most severe fires every seen in North America, destroying top soil that had formed over the course of millennia.



On March 3, 1849, Congress created the Home Department, and charged the Interior with managing a wide variety of programs. The Secretary of the Interior, leads an agency with more than 70,000 employees. Interior serves as steward for approximately 20 percent of the nation’s lands, including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands; oversees the responsible development of conventional and renewable energy supplies on public lands and waters; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western states; and upholds trust responsibilities to the 566 federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. Some 341 million acres in the United States and Alaska have been designated the National Resource Lands and placed under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. More than 174 million acres outside Alaska are contained in the eleven Western states – more than 48 million in Nevada alone (60 percent of the state’s total acreage) – but odd lots crop up in a number of Eastern states: 589 acres in Wisconsin, 12 in Illinois, 3,962 in Louisiana, for example. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the chief administrator of public

grazing lands on which some 21,000 ranchers graze 7 million cattle, sheep, and goats. It controls the leasing program for oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal sites and the administration of claims for gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, molybdenum, and uranium mining on its own lands as well as those on another 370 million acres of national forests and other federal land units. It manages 7.9 million acres of commercial forest, from which it produces about 1.22 million board feet of timber each year, most of it from a 2.1 million acre parcel in western Oregon once given to the Oregon and California Railroad and later taken back. Its domain includes 35 million acres of wetlands, 85,935 miles of fishable streams, and thousands of archaeological sites, petroglyphs, pictographs, and fossil remains. Finally, the BLM administers some 25 million acres of land that are potential additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System (Zaslawski '86: 113, 114).

Interior Department funding for FY2014 was \$11.6 billion, \$275 million or 2.3 percent below the funding level requested and \$653 million or 5.9 percent over the 2013 enacted level. The estimate for revenue collections by the Department in 2011 is \$14.0 billion, more than offsets the budget request for current appropriations of \$12.18 billion in 2011. Interior's FY 18 budget request is \$11.7 billion in current authority, \$1.6 billion or 12 percent below the 2017 CR baseline level, \$3.1 billion more than actual costs for normal 2.5% agency spending growth FY 17-FY18 due to a never before treated subtraction deficit disorder. The Administration also proposes to transfer \$123.9 million from the Department of Defense for commitments to the Republic of Palau, increasing Interior's total 2018 budget to \$11.9 billion in current authority. The 2018 budget reduces lower priority programs \$1.6 billion below 2017 and supports 59,968 full time equivalents. This represents a reduction of roughly 4,000 full time equivalent start from 2017. To accomplish this the Secretary hopes to rely on a combination of attrition, but this is deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246 and separation incentives, but this is bribery of witnesses under §201. Elementary school mathematics reveals that the President's \$11.7 billion in outlays is enough to pay 2.5% growth in outlays from CR17 and produce \$3.1 billion undistributed offsetting receipts FY18.

Interior Budget Authority by Bureau FY16 - FY18
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18 2.5%
Bureau of Land Management	1,440	1,447	1,224	1,483
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	101	79	114	114
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	109	107	112	109
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	887	633	633	633
US Geological Survey	1,063	1,061	923	1,088
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,860	2,905	2,766	2,978
National Park Service	3,429	3,444	3,261	3,501
Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Indian Gaming	2,958	2,935	2,633	3,008

Commission				
Departmental Offices	3,454	3,527	3,291	3,615
Department-wide Programs	1,301	1,670	1,818	1,863
Bureau of Reclamation	1,340	1,368	1,195	1,402
Central Utah Completion Act	17	17	18	18
Total Budget Authority	18,959	19,193	17,988	19,812
Revenues	8,800	10,700	11,200	11,200
Total Outlays	10,159	8,493	6,788	8,612
Federal Outlays	13,400	13,300	11,700	11,700
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	3,241	4,807	4,912	3,088

Source: Zinke, Ryan. The Interior Budget in Brief. May 2017

The Forest Service, has a budget of \$5.7 billion FY 17 and \$5.3 billion FY 18 employs 33,000 employees and has responsibility for more than 191 million acres of public land. The United States has 154 protected areas known as National Forests covering 188,336,179 acres (762,169 km²/294,275 sq. mi). National Forests and Grasslands provide Americans with 193-million spectacular acres of wildlands. 9,126 miles of scenic byways to drive, 148,295 miles of trails to hike, 4,418 miles of wild and scenic rivers to float, 5,107 campgrounds to pitch tents, 1,200 boating sites and 328 natural pools to swim in. The 193 million acres of National Forests include 35.2 million acres of designated wilderness and more than 4,400 miles of national wild and scenic rivers, plus some 23,000 recreational facilities. These lands contain more than 10,000 plant species, more than 3,000 animal species, more than 400 of the nation's 1,312 (2007) federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species, and some 2,900 species designated as "sensitive" because their welfare is in doubt. The national forests and grasslands also provide domestic water worth billions of dollars for sixty million people in the continental United States, and they constitute 8.5 percent of the nation's land area. In addition to timber, these lands also provide grazing for livestock, sport and commercial fishing, sport and subsistence hunting and gathering, as well as valuable energy and mineral deposits. FS land holds an estimated fifty billion tons of coals, plus oil, gas, geothermal energy, precious metals, and other minerals. Some six million acres of FS land are leased for energy production and there are 150,000 mining claims on its property. USFS also permits roads, highways, trails, transmission lines, telecommunication facilities, and ski resorts in the national forests and allows hunting, boating and fishing. In 2003, more than thirty-seven million Americans used motorized off-highway vehicles, many on FS land. In 2003 the Forest Service allowed 248,000 acres to be logged and 3 million to be burned. USDA outlay growth requires special calculation because SNAP is an in-kind welfare program due 3% annual growth because SNAP is the liberal, free-market way for consumers to subsidize agriculture. It is serious crime that the USDA cut SNAP benefits and cannot now multiply after 2013 and 2016 deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246. The finding is that before cutting real agency outlays to achieve accounting goals the Commodity Credit Corporation and Rural Business Cooperative Service need to be deleted whereas funding for these programs is provided from loan repayments and earnings from electric cooperative investments and fees, respectively. The U.S. Forest Service (FS), established in 1905, is now a powerful, complex, far-flung super-agency of 33,000

employees that controls hundreds of billions of dollars-worth of timber, land, and other resources. Firing all 33,000 FS employees would reduce USDA employment from 97,840 FY 18 to 64,804, but only reduce federal outlays and/or congressional budget authority by \$5.3 billion from \$140 billion leaving the USDA \$7 billion in undistributed offsetting receipts at year end FY 18.

USDA Outlays by Agency FY 15 - FY 18
(millions)

	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18 2.75%
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services					
Farm Service Agency	1,950	2,102	2,090	1,690	2,142
Risk Management Agency	7,350	4,239	4,793	8,711	4,913
Foreign Agricultural Service	252	231	458	337	277
P.L. 480	1,121	1,426	1,121	575	1,149
Rural Development					
Salaries and Expenses	227	83	104	62	107
Rural Utilities Service	1,602	249	261	205	268
Rural Housing Service	2,489	256	1,354	309	309
Food Nutrition and Consumer Services					
Food and Nutrition Services	103,958	101,442	101,918	96,925	104,800
Food Safety					
Food Safety and Inspection Service	991	1,046	1,024	1,047	1,050
Natural Resources and Environment					
Natural Resources Conservation Service	3,498	3,671	3,893	4,306	3,990
Forest Service	5,924	6,364	5,690	5,327	5,327
Marketing and Regulatory Programs					
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,712	1,461	1,442	1,153	1,478
Agricultural Marketing Service	323	373	347	350	356
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	31	35	43	43	44

Section 32 Funds	740	801	764	727	783
Research, Education and Economics					
Agricultural Research Service	1,115	1,149	1,187	1,272	1,217
Economic Research Service	75	94	100	84	84
National Agricultural Statistics Service	173	155	193	185	198
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,323	1,323	1,377	1,566	1,411
Departmental Activities					
Office of the Secretary	42	58	89	64	64
Office of the Chief Economist	16	18	31	18	18
National Appeals Division	13	13	15	15	15
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	7	8	9	9	9
Office of Chief Information Officer	52	52	61	58	58
Office of Chief Financial Officer	6	5	6	6	6
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities	83	54	87	63	63
Hazardous Materials Management	6	1	11	6	6
Office of the General Counsel	46	48	53	48	48
Office of the Inspector General	89	94	100	93	93
Office of Civil Rights	23	21	24	23	23
Working Capital Fund	-22	-21	58	76	76
USDA Subtotal	135,215	126,851	128,703	125,353	130,382
Offsetting receipts, rescission, net interest, & other adjustments	-2,834	-2,726	-2,708	-1,322	-2,700
Total Outlays	132,381	124,125	126,000	124,031	127,682
Estimated Outlays	139,115	138,248	133,062	140,035	140,035
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	6,699	14,1234	7,062	16,004	12,353
OMB	139,115	153,773	151,485	153,011	153,011
Staffing		94,893	95,890	90,627	96,753

Source: USDA FY 2017 Budget Summary

Hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, releasing leeches and fleas, slashing, burning, huffing kerosene and releasing iron dust into summer rainclouds to cause lightning to strike golf clubs haphazardly left in the forest, or dry ice to cause small Harvard hailstones, instead of silver iodide to make rain – subsidized Americans annually spend 235 million days of recreational time in national forests compared to 100 million days in national parks, and since World War II visits to national forests roadless areas have increased fifteenfold. The high mountain meadows and grasslands of the national forest system support 1.4 million cattle and 1.3 million sheep every year. The average price charged for permits to graze these animals on the public land is \$1.35 per animal-unit-month (AUM – the amount of forage needed to support one cow or five sheep for one month). In 1982, grazing fees brought in only thirty-eight cents for every dollar spent on grazing management, a reflection of reduced grazing fees and not a reduction in grazing use (Zaslowski '86: 105-107). Overall, the USFS uses its annual net spending (\$5.5 billion FY 2006, compared to \$4.13 billion FY 2008) to manage 155 national forest in forty-four states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, including nine million acres of wetlands and riparian areas, along with twenty national grasslands totaling four million acres. The National Park Service can take responsibility for the recovery of costs associated with special use permits under 54USC§103104.

The federal forest reserves were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry in 1905 after a long campaign by then bureau head Gifford Pinchot, an intimate friend of President Theodore Roosevelt and an early protégé of Muir. The Bureau of Forestry was renamed the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in 1905, and the reserves were renamed national forests in 1907. By 1907, Roosevelt, under Pinchot and Muir's influence, set aside 100 million additional acres as national forests, mostly in the West. The Weeks Act of 1911 extended the forest reserves to the East, where most of the timber had already been cut. The act was passed to accomplish flood and fire control and watershed protection, as well as out of a desire to secure recreational opportunities on public lands (Berger '08: 43, 44, 45). William Howard Taft retained Pinchot in 1909 but fired him for insubordination in 1910 after triggering a Senate investigation into alleged improprieties regarding the leasing of Alaskan coal lands. Pinchot returned to Pennsylvania, entered politics, became governor and considered running for President, and remained a potent force for conservation and forestry until his death in 1948. Henry Solon Graves, dean of the Yale Forestry School, replaced Pinchot. Not more than 5 percent of the nation's supply of timber came from the national forests in any year, and all timber sales were restricted to those needed for forest custodial reasons, but Graves hoped the Forest Service could one day be self-sufficient, if the Forest Service stopped all noncustodial timber operations and ignored the importance of watershed protection. Conflict with Stephen Mather's new National Park Service occupied forestry officials. With almost every new national park that came along, some national forestland was transferred from Agriculture's multiple use department, the Forest Service, to the Interior's preservation department, the Park Service. The Forest Service began to promote the national forest's recreational opportunities and in 1929 the agency began to designate parts of national forests as primitive, which meant they were left alone as much as possible (Zaslowski '86: 82, 83).

The principal forest service authorizing statutes governing management on the national forests: The Organic Administration Act of 1897 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish regulations governing the occupancy and use of the national forest and to protect the forests from destruction. The Knutson-Vandenburg Act of 1930 (16USC§579-576b), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16USC§472a), directs the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the improvement of the productivity of renewable resources within national forest system timber sale areas. The act also authorizes the collection and use of timber receipts for these purposes. The Small Business

Act of 1953, as amended (15USC§644) provides for agencies to participate in programs with the Small Business Administration. This is the authority for the Small Business Timber Sale Set-Aside program (FSM2439). The Multiple-Use, Sustained Yield (MUSYA) of 1960 (16USC§528-531) recognizes timber as one of five major resources for which national forests are to be managed. This act further directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the many products and services obtained from these resources. The National Forest Roads and Trails Systems act of 1964 (16USC§532-538) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the existence of an adequate system of roads and trails within and near national forests. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (16USC§4321) requires agencies to analyze the physical, social and economic effects associated with proposed plans and decisions, to consider alternatives to the action proposed, and to document the results of the analysis.

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 (16USC§1600-1614) as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, directs the Secretary of Agriculture to assess periodically the forest and rangeland resources of the nation and to submit to Congress at regular intervals recommendations for long-range U.S. Forest Service programs essential to meet future resource needs. The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 (16USC§472a) sets forth the requirements for land and resource management plans for the national forest system. It also amends several of the basic acts applicable to timber management and specifically addresses most aspects of timber management and how it is related to other resources. It is the primary authority governing the management and use of timber resources on national forest system lands. The Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, as amended in 1997 (16USC§620), sets forth restrictions on export of unprocessed timber originating from federal lands. It addresses certain exceptions to export restrictions and establishes reporting requirements. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 (Pub.L. 108-148) provides processes for implementing hazardous fuel reduction projects on certain types of "at-risk" national forest system and U.S. Bureau of Land Management lands. It also provides other authorities with direction to help reduce hazardous fuel and to restore healthy forest and rangeland conditions on lands of all ownerships. Section 323 of Public Law `108-7 (16USC§2104 note) grants the U.S. Forest Service authority, until September 2013, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or public or private entities, by contract or agreement, to perform services to achieve land management goals for national forests or public lands that meet local and rural community needs (Berger '08: 249, 250).

In 1964 Congress passed the National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act, which put the USFS in the business of building and funding logging roads for timber companies to reduce their logging costs, so far 436,000 miles of permanent and temporary national forest roads have been built. It was not long before a roads-for-timber-for-roads mentality began to take root, producing ever-greater amounts of both. Between 1950 and 1969 the amount of timber cut from national forests jumped from 5.6 billion to 12.8 billion board feet. The roadbuilding budget soared, and the employment of civil engineers soared to 3,500. Today more than 350,000 miles of roads run through the national forests, making it the most extensive road system in the world. New road construction rates on the National Forest Road System have ranged from nineteen miles in FY 2002 to 101 miles in FY 2004 while an annual average of 468 miles of Forest System Classified Roads have been decommissioned during that time.

In the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia in 1964 the Forest Service switched from an all-age management program of the hardwood forest to an even-aged management program, which

required extensive clear-cutting in a forest largely supported by recreational users. Local residents and the state legislature protested because clearcutting would undermine the region's considerable tourism business, which depended almost entirely on good hunting and fishing and the rolling beauty found in the national forest. The Forest Service held in regard to clear-cutting abuses that no clear-cutting should be undertaken unless it could be proved that the area in question could be restored to full growth within five years. Congress responded in 1976 with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) that limited clear-cutting with the Church guidelines. The sale of timber from each forest had to be limited to a quantity equal to or less than that which the forest could replace on a sustained-yield basis, provided all multiple-use objective were met. The Forest Service also was instructed to maintain species diversity and not just maximize the growth of trees that were commercially sought, according to a 50 year plan. (Zaslowski '86: 95).

The selling of some timber at prices below the cost of administration had been a traditional part of Forest Service policy for years. But by the 1980s, as much as one-fourth of all the nation's timber was being taken off national forestland. In some more rugged areas, such as Alaska's Tongass National Forest it could cost as much as \$250,000 a mile for a logging road. The Forest Service however builds these roads to encourage bidding on timber. In June 1984 the General Accounting Office (GAO) publish a study on the extent of below-cost sales in more than three thousand timber sales. In 1981, 27 percent of the sales did not cover Forest Service costs to administer them, and in 1982 below-costs soared to 42 percent of the sales, accounting for a loss of more than \$156 million in those two years. Over 88 percent of the sales were below cost in 1981 and over 96 percent were below cost in 1982. On the basis of sale economics some national forest lands should not be managed for timber production. The Wilderness Society concluded that "over the last decade, if below-cost timber sales had been eliminated in both good and bad years the federal treasury would have netted at least \$2 billion more. The Forest Industry Council estimated in 1980 that domestic timber demand could be indefinitely supplied by private forests alone, using intensive timber management practices, if landowners could realize a 10 percent annual return on investment (Zaslowski '86: 97-101).

Although the USFS allowed 248,000 acres of forest land to be logged in 2003 they only "reforested" 164,000, of which slightly more than half was performed by allowing "natural regeneration"; two acres out of three. 152,000 acres of land were reforested in FY 2004, yet nearly 900,000 surveyed acres were still in need of reforestation. Since 1991 the service's annual acreage of reforested land has declined by seventy percent (from 505,000 acres in 1991) and has also fallen as a proportion of the surveyed acreage found to be in need of reforestation. The Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) Act of 1930 gives the USFS the right to require deposits from timber companies to ensure proper reforestation (Berger '08: 26). The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 stressed the use of Forest Plans for managing each national forest that must include a reforestation plan so that cutover lands can be restocked with assurance within five years of the final harvest and prohibiting logging where soil, slope or other watershed conditions will be irreversibly damaged and requires each sale to include a sale area improvement plan outlining mitigation measures required to counter logging impacts. Forest planning is to be comprehensive and integrated for multiple uses, not exclusively for harvesting timber (Berger '08: 69). Fewer than 4,800 out of 383,000 miles of permanent USFS roads are open to all passenger cars without restriction, and no more than 80,000 miles of permanent roads can be used by passenger cars under specified conditions, such as negotiating slowly on single land roads. Nearly 300,000 miles of the classified USFS road system exclude passenger cars and all but high-clearance vehicles. By contrast, logging trucks and other high-clearance vehicles can travel 220,000 miles of permanent USFS roads. Many

believe that all federal subsidies for construction of logging roads by private companies should be stopped (Berger '08: 69).

The FS states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, need to be fired on the rational basis of arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. Due process must be given to distributing the entire \$5.3 billion FY 18 Forest Service budget for the National Forests, to county park supervision, and fire districts as needed, to be received as a donation of land and money from the FS to the Federal National Park Foundation as a transitional matter of inter-jurisdictional immunity under 54USC§100101 *et seq.* In states that were not badly burned FS forest laborers and management would have a right of re-employment with the USDA and Interior Department National Parks. For the most part FS pyromania has unlawfully intruded and violated the rules and regulations for so long under Fire 36CFR§261.5 and 24USC§154 the Forest Service must be abolished without presumed right of re-employment under 24USC§225 *et seq.* Forest labor in general and pyromaniacs in particular are harmful to them-self and others, and extremely destructive to the environment under *Washington v. Harper* (1990). Pyromania is thought to be a dangerous mental illness in prison. Due to disease or injury, all Forest Service employees are believed to be unable to render useful and efficient service, and are not qualified for reassignment, and therefore entitled to disability retirement under 5USC§8337 and Eligibility for Disability Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§423 self-acquitted for arson under 36CFR§261.50.

The Secretary of the Interior Department budget totals do not adhere to generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) compromising the integrity of the office. *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, Executive Order No. 13768 (Jan. 30, 2017) is INS regarding its use of the term, the Interior, and would not apply to the Department (ID) if then Homeland Security Secretary were not also one of three incompetently infringing Marine Corp Generals who seized the Cabinet in the 2016 election. Not having done his subtraction homework the Interior Secretary fell under the insubordinate investigation of the former Secretary of Homeland Security in regards to his plan to sell national monuments land to private interests exclusively at locations where Hospitals & Asylums (HA) has resided. The Interior Department (ID) must be treated as an idiot. No one who lives in the woods has the extra paperwork to file for an ID, no one with an ID is free of pain until it expires and the burden of proof is that no one with an ID seems to be able to account for the federal government. The Interior Secretary's visit was corrupt as the result of his solicitation for the bribery of witnesses under 18USC§201 to cut and injure trees 18USC§1853 with reckless disregard for the student loan murder by federal attorney general of fire convict 36CFR§261.5 by poison hemlock under 18USC§1111 that incited the arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the 180,000 acre Chetco Bar Fire under 18USC§81. It is therefore felt that bribery and corruption be given due process as incitement to the crime of genocide under 18USC§1091. It is treason to sell national lands to private interests under 18USC§2381.

The law prohibits “the freehold or leasehold interests in national parks and monuments of scientific significance” under 54USC§102901(a). Rule 96 of the Manual for Court-Martial defines in Article 134 Obstruction of justice includes wrongfully influencing, intimidating, impeding, or injuring a witness, a person acting on charges under this chapter, an investigating officer under R.C.M. 406, or a party; and by means of bribery, intimidation, misrepresentation, or force or threat of force delaying or preventing communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States to a person authorized by a department, agency, or armed force of the United States to conduct or engage in investigations or prosecutions of such offenses; or endeavoring to do so. e . *Maximum punishment.*

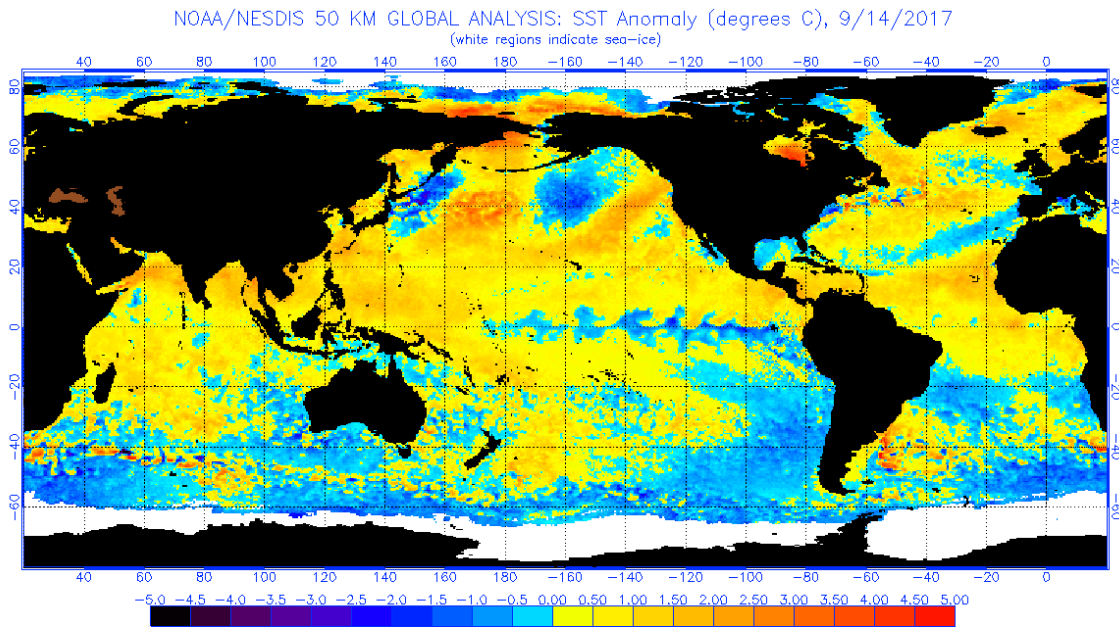
Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 5 years. Aiding the enemy in contravention to Art. 104 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§904 constitutes Art. 81 conspiracy under 10USC§881 if death results. Rule 916(h) of the Manual for Courts-Martial Defenses, provides, it is a defense to any offense except killing an innocent person that the accused's participation in the offense was caused by a reasonable apprehension that the accused or another innocent person would be immediately killed or would immediately suffer serious bodily injury if the accused did not commit the act. The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall promote and regulate the use of the National Park System by means and measures that conform to the fundamental purpose of the System units, which purpose is to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in the System units and to provide for the enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 54USC§100101(a).

The United States Forest Service was convicted of committing arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. The Forest Service burnt their National Forests intentionally by conventional means of kerosene, most of the burned acreage was however caused by iron dust instead of silver iodide cloud seeding missiles to cause lightning, the most frequent cause of large forest fires that get quite large because they are randomly ignited in multiple areas and inaccessible to fire fighters. Forest Service contractors were also noted to have afflicted the deer population with fleas, put leeches in several popular lakes a century after introducing gold bugs to attack the allegedly non-native medicinal St. John's wort in 1916 that stills grows unharvested in commercial quantities in the National Forest. The customary resolution of forest fires is a \$36 million fine per square mile (640 acres) under Fire 36CFR§261.5 however the Forest Service and National Forests have been implicated in so many fires across the West that the United States needs a lesson that crime does not pay. County parks are called upon to charge the United States for the arson damages caused by the Forest Service and to public lands ineptly protected as National Forests.

The Forest Service budget cut from \$5.7 FY 17 and \$5.3 billion FY 18 Forest Service budget is accelerated with a \$400 million fine FY 17 and \$400 million fine FY 18 to fire the arsons who because of pyromaniac disease or injury, are unable to render useful and efficient service in the employee's position are not qualified for reassignment, and therefore due disability retirement under 5USC§8337(a). These fines should be paid to county parks to be shared, as needed, with fire districts responsible for dismantling, chipping and chucking the slash piles left littering arsoned national and other forests. In FY 18 due process shall be given to the FY 17 Fire Season to abolish the Forest Service and re-invest the entire \$5.3 billion FY 18 Forest Service budget into improving the hourly wage, benefits, cartographic and logistical support of the county park supervised Trump Trails worker. The Secretary or National Park Foundation shall receive the donations of land and money surrendered to County Park supervision under 54USC§101101-§101120 *et seq.* The objective is that Trump Trail(s) coast to coast will turn the nation into a park connected by hiking trails and decommission abusive logging and other roads. The end of the law is that, any person or instrumentality who destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any parkland is liable to the United States for response costs and damages resulting from the destruction, loss, or injury under 54USC§100722.

The number of miles of trails in the National Forest System peaked in the 1940s at 144,000 miles. Between 1932 and 1950, 20 million acres were added to the National Forest System, but the number of trail miles decreased by 3,000 miles. The network of scenic, historic, and recreation trails created by the National Trails System Act of 1968 connects the north and south by means of the >1,000 mile

Pacific Crest Trail, Continental Divide Trail and Appalachian Trail, however the >2,500 mile east-to-west trails have become tarred over, disconnected and historic. From 1964-1974 23,000 miles of trails were lost. By 1974 the trail system mileage was only two-thirds what it had been forty years earlier, and by 1980 only 101,000 mile remained. Written instruments such as cooperative agreements, assistance agreements, are volunteer agreements, and memoranda of understanding should be used to formalize National Trail partnerships at the relevant agency level consistent with the National Trail System Act of 1968 under 16USC§1246(h)(1). Trump Trail coast to coast.



Oceanic cooling pumps, patented in 2012 by AS Trust & Holdings US Patent R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, can prevent hurricanes by reducing water temperature below 80° F US under Patent No. (2002) 0008155 and US Patent No. (2008) 0175728 A1. Cooling pumps seem to have been used to chill the thermal effluent from the Potomac for hurricane season. Cooling pumps seem to have neglected to protect the Bahamas against hurricanes from the Atlantic. Studies regarding thermal temperatures seem to indicate that oceanic cooling pumps are supportive of healthy marine life and ecology whereas heating pumps sterilize the water by boiling. Its cold Atlantic water not Caribbean bathwater that must be chilled to below 80° F (26.7°C). The only peaceful purpose of oceanic heating pumps is to generate winds blowing in the direction of oceanic cooling pumps along the coast, to make clouds to be seeded with silver iodide missiles, that can cause flooding if trees aren't removed from waterways and is slightly toxic. Hydrocarbon heating pumps needs to be extinguished and removed from the oceans by magnet and cable with an oil tanker or warship. Canada and Russia seem to have become the leading thermal polluters in the northern hemisphere and the Santa Anna winds continue to dry out the Pacific Northwest. The Southern hemisphere continues to cause East African drought as the result of a belt of oceanic warming along 40°S. The United States has chilled the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and needs to chill the Pacific a little better to look good in the news media extinguishing forest fires and end drought with Rainmaking US Patent No. (1966) 3,429,507.

