

Jackson County Circuit Court

Grayback Forestry Inc. v. Lomakatsi Restoration Project HA-3-11-17

By Anthony J. Sanders,

Notice of Appearance

Dear Chief Judge:

The Commissioners may be ordered to vote 'Indian Memorial Rd.', or some other name, pursuant to Renaming of Roads of the Jackson County Development Services Department Land Development Ordinance under §10.1032.02.

Jackson County Parks may email to accept free volunteer wood-chuck service, to print, and finish chucking Fell on Knee in peace, under 24USC§422.

The Court may dishonorably discharge the volunteer wood-chuck arresting park narc for terrorizing the *alma mater* of Ashland Parks and Recreation associated families and the October 11 Indian Memorial Rd. hearing in the Courthouse, with obstruction of justice under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial, for unlawful disclosure under Ashland Municipal Code AMC§3.08.020(E)(5)(J) and AMC §3.08.100. Ashland wants a law scholarship, maybe Bachelor of Law degree program, in Southern Oregon University, from this settlement, most lawyers are retired.

Oregon may rule that the 'Treatment of Slash' and 'Prescribed Burning' under OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300 are unconstitutional and recommend the entire law be repealed.

Oregon may fine Grayback Forestry Inc. up to \$500 to prohibit, by saw moratorium under ORS§164.813 - slashing, burning and kerosene - on public land under Fire 36CFR§261.5.

Oregon may fine Lomakasi up to \$1,000 for "unlawful intrusion" on the urban-forest interface and Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, under 24USC§154. After leaving 5 megatons of slash piled for burning near Ashland, a restraining order is wanted to trespass Lomakatsi from Oregon, to stand trial in Northern California, under (*Acid*) *Castle Rock v. Gonzales* (2005).

Oregon may award to Grayback Forestry Inc. the <5,000 hours of chipping and chucking <13 megatons of slash pile additional fire hazard in southern Jackson County under ORS§477.580. Chuck Acid Castle Rock in an estimated 250 hours, \$12,500. Total cost is estimated at \$250,000 at \$50 an hour (fall) work for 5-100 full-time wildfire fighters, management and volunteers under 24USC§422.

Oregon may fine the Department of Forestry \$500,000 for incitement, to conclude this \$2 million trial of genocide under 18USC§1091, by immediately repealing the 'Treatment of Slash' and consider drafting a 'Penalty for Slash' under OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300, preserved in the appendix.

Oregon may rule, the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest and urban forest interface, be supervised by County Park, to end Forest Service land management, until the public lands are officially chucked in to the National Park Service Director under 54USC§100101 *et seq.*

Table of Contents

1. Inspection
 2. Grayback Forestry Inc.
 3. Summary Courts-Martial
- Appendix: Treatment of Slash

Cases

Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004)

Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow A. Permanent Court of Justice No. 9 (1927)

Castle Rock v. Gonzales (2005)

Caswell ex. rel. v. Sanders (Jackson County Circuit Court) FPN # JJAC217097173 11/14/2017 Notice of Appearance HA-11-3-17

Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision A148397 September 27, 2012

Marcum v. Adventist Health System/West et al Multnomah County Circuit Court 040505205; A129660 March 22, 2007

Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States of America*) No. 70 (1986)

State of Oregon v. McDonald Jackson County Circuit Court Case No.: 13CR05637 August 12, 2013.

State of Oregon v. Ramos Washington County Circuit Court C092342CR; A150423 December 18, 2013

State of Oregon v. Smith. Jackson County Circuit Court. Case No.: 120826FE. February 2, 2012

State of Oregon v. Wheeling Jackson County Circuit Court 114206FE; A153578 December 18, 2014

Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Program (2017)

Washington v. Harper (1990)

Statute

Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419

Additional fire hazard ORS§477.580

Arson in the first degree ORS§164.325

Arson in the second degree ORS 164.335

Arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction 18USC§81

Artificial Weather Modification Election ORS §558.440

Authority to Accept Certain Uncompensated Services 24USC§422

Commanding Officer Non-Judicial Punishment 10USC§2772

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

Criminal homicide ORS163.005.

Criminal Mischief 3 ORS§164.345

Determining value of damage ORS§164.367

Disposition of Effects of Deceased Persons 24USC§420

Ethics Code ORS§244.120

Fire 36CFR§261.5

Forest Service, Rules and Regulations 16USC§551

Genocide 18USC§1091

National Park Service and Related Organizations 54USC§100101
Obstruction of Justice Rule 96 (Art. 134) Manual for Courts-Martial
Reckless burning ORS164.325
Renaming of Roads of the Jackson County Development Services Department Land Development Ordinance §10.1032.02
Seizure of trees or special forest products cut or transported in violation of ORS 164.813 or 164.825 ORS164.855.
Subornation of Perjury 18USC§1622
Terrorism 18USC§2331
Treatment of, to 'Penalty for slash' and repeal prescribed burning in OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300
Unlawful Cutting and Transporting of Special Forest Products ORS§164.813
Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm. Ashland Municipal Code10.902.020
Unlawful Intrusion, Violation of Rules and Regulations. Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve 24USC§154
Use of the Interstate Commercial Facility in the Commission of Murder for Hire 18USC§1958

Treaties

Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or other Degrading Treatment or Punishment Convention (IV) for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949
Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and Annex, Hague 18 October 1907
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) 1975, currently off-line
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948).
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States 2625(XXV) (1970)
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1999)
Slavery Convention (1926)
UN Charter
Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Work Cited

Sanders, Tony J. Forestry. Hospitals & Asylums HA-29-5-14
-- *Kate Brown, Governor Oregon v. Jerry Brown, Governor of California* HA-5-4-17
-- *State of Oregon v. Ashland Forest Resiliency*. Jackson County Courthouse HA-5-10-17
-- *United States v. Forest Service*. Hospitals & Asylums HA-22-9-17

Jesus entered the temple courts and drove out all who were buying and selling there. He overturned the tables of the money changers and the benches of those selling doves (Matthew 21:12).

1. Inspection

It is Halloween. I have inspected Anderson Butte above the Fairy Ponds, wearing wings constructed by a 7 year old. There are no new slash piles and Astronomy Camp is more populated than ever. The sound of the saw emanates from a private land owner, on a different, less threatened, albeit overcut, hill, probably bucking logs for chopping into firewood. The Grayback Forestry Inc. truck, parked, for a brief period, at the city silt dump gate, seems to have concurrently come to the same conclusion. Appearing at the Halloween parade, Grayback AIDS patient and firefighter, strong and fit without

taking medicine for the past decade, had recovered from a 80% chance of dying from *Cryptococcus* spp., after burning in the spring of 2017, and is now consuming antiretroviral medicine. The lightning strike attempt nail and dog tag in oak tree, golf club in madrone slash, limbs left in manzanita thicket, ancient trail ribbons, slash piles and trail obstructions ostensibly the result of unlawful city permits, maybe Grayback Forestry, but probably the anti-Semites watched by Southern Poverty Law, near this camp, were removed by my "manual labor", and the forest is free of arson attempts and litter from the Fairy Ponds to summit of Sanders' saw moratorium protected Anderson Butte against the threat of arson in the first degree ORS§164.325. I was trained to dismantle and chuck slash piles by papa bear. After chucking the slash piles the land was approved for foraging by mama bear and two cubs, who will crunch any slash scattered on the forest floor. Bears and humans seem to be neck to neck for numbers shot by the police in Rogue Valley. Keep your food in your backpack and you don't need to leave. Smokey the Bear bears a message of interspecies cooperation to save large mammal habitat from slash and burn forest labor. The Grimm prognosis is, megatons of slash piles in the forest within a few miles of a city, is as likely to start a fatal forest fire as, the 25% chance of dying from a heart attack over ten years, if pyromaniac acquired *Streptococcus pyogenes* is uncured with antibiotics, or slash piles are unchipped and unchucked, pursuant to *Marcum v. Adventist Health System/West et al Multnomah County Circuit Court 040505205; A129660 March 22, 2007* and *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision A148397 September 27, 2012*.

The Oregon Administrative Rules, in question, are drafted by the Oregon Department of Forestry. Although Oregon Revised Statute is generally accessible to amendment by the Court, the Oregon Administrative Rules need the Court to vacate the burden of drafting, a 'Penalty for Slash' under OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300 to Jackson County Parks and Oregon Department of Forestry. Furthermore, for the presentation of this case on the Internet, to the Department of Forestry, it is renamed *Grayback Forestry Inc. v. Lomakatsi* (Jackson County Circuit Court) for \$250,000 to chip and chuck 13 megatons of slash piles in <5,000 hours to reduce additional fire hazard under ORS§477.580. For only the price of a \$500 fines against the plaintiff, to prohibit kerosene, slashing and Fire under 36CFR§261.5, Lomakatsi is an unlawful intruder on the urban forest interface of the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest unchucked by Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve statute under 24USC§154. Lomakatsi's 5 megatons of slash piles threaten to burn Ashland to ashes if limbs are not chipped and chucked under (*Acid*) *Castle Rock v. Gonzales* (2005). The Grimm prognosis; megatons of slash piles in the forest, within a few miles of a city, is as likely to start a fatal forest fire as, the 25% chance of dying from a heart attack over ten years, if pyromania acquired *Streptococcus pyogenes* is untreated with antibiotics, or slash piles are unchipped and unchucked, pursuant to *Marcum v. Adventist Health System/West et al Multnomah County Circuit Court 040505205; A129660 March 22, 2007* and *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision A148397 September 27, 2012*.

Does the Board of Forestry want to change their name, or consolidate their forestry services, under the supervision of an Oregon Department of Parks? The National Park Service and related organizations, specifically the fire district supervision of the international, national, state, county and city parks, will reduce uncontaminated wildfire risk 60 times, from 1.2% annually in National Forests, higher if the intent to arson is exhibited by a city, slash piles, kerosene, nails in trees, golf club in slash, and electricity conducting iron dust missiles, to trigger lightning strikes, to set inaccessible timber afire, to <0.07% in all national resource lands and 0.02% in national parks under 18USC§81 and 54USC§100101 *et seq.* The \$1.5 million fine the City of Ashland paid for Indian Memorial incitement and the Mt. Ashland, Anderson Butte saw moratorium, as crime of genocide under 18USC§1091. Treatment of Slash OAR 629-615-0000 offends the Eight Amendment to the US Constitution, Convention against Torture,

Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment and the prescribed burn in OAR-615-000 offends the prescription of law prohibited by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. To conclude the \$2 million case, weighing 13 megatons of unchucked slash piles in Jackson County, the Oregon Department of Forestry is fined \$500,000 for incitement of the crime of genocide under 18USC§1091. The Court presents the Department of (Parks?) Forestry with two questions - (1) Repeal and/or draft amendment of the 'Treatment of', to 'Penalty for slash' and repeal prescribed burning in OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300 to redress Additional fire hazard under ORS§477.580 - How much wood could a wood chuck chuck, if a wood chuck could chuck wood?

2. Grayback Forestry Inc.

The Grayback Forestry Inc. website adheres strictly to 'Treatment of Slash' and 'Controlled Burning' under OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300. They do not describe their legitimate wildfire fighting duties and advertise a number of unlawful practices. However, it is true, the forest practices of Grayback have a distinct advantage over the competition, Lomakatsi, in regards to their treatment of slash. Grayback does not leave any slash. Grayback must, cease slashing and reckless burning. Grayback could advertise their new chipper(s) and chuck in, 25% burned 1.8 million acre Rogue River Siskiyou and other National Forest, to the County Parks. Grayback is the sole beneficiary of this case amending the 'Treatment of Slash' to 'Penalty for Slash'. Grayback is to be reborn from the ashes with a "chipper" to support the manual dismantling and chucking of slash piles in the forest, from the road, biodegradation without the use of fire. The mission is to swiftly chuck in forested public lands to the relative fire safety of the National Park Service Director under 54USC§100101 *et seq.* Oregon may award to Grayback Forestry Inc. the <5,000 hours of chipping and chucking <13 megatons of slash pile additional fire hazard in southern Jackson County under ORS§477.580. Chuck Acid Castle Rock in an estimated 250 hours, \$12,500. Total cost is estimated at \$250,000 at \$50 an hour (fall) work for 5-100 full-time wildfire fighters, management and volunteers under 24USC§422.

With Kirk as my captain, the AIDS patient survived an 80% chance of dying from pyromania acquired *Cryptococcus* spp. After a decade of good health and great strength from wildfire-fighting Kirk has only now begun to consume antiretroviral medicine daily and wants to work his way back into shape. Maybe he can reduce antiretroviral consumption to, as needed to treat a 6 month prognosis if unmedicated. The pyromaniacs were infected with *Streptococcus pyogenes* of the tooth and heart, a 25% chance of dying from a heart attack over 10 years, if uncured with any prescription antibiotic. To complicate matters hospital acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* + *S. pyogenes* = toxic shock syndrome. The pain is excruciating until the antibiotic resistance of *S. aureus* is treated with doxycycline, doxycycline hyclate or clindamycin for pregnant women and children. The heart has been weak in city firefighters before. Is *S. pyogenes* as pronounced, as the name implies, from all large fires and burn sites, or are the kerosene and plastic slash bags as toxic as willow, burned?

Michael Wheelock is the founder of Grayback Forestry Inc., relocated to Jackson County from Josephine County in 2011. What began with one person and a portable sawmill, has evolved into one of the largest Wildland Fire Suppression and Fuels Management companies in the United States. Started in Cave Junction, Oregon. Michael Wheelock, originally as a small seasonal logging operation. 1980 - When Recession hit he went back to work as Smokejumper for USFS and pulling chain at Rough and Ready Sawmill. 1982 - Obtained first cone picking and forestry contracts after knee injury forced his Smokejumping career to end. 1983 - Awarded fuels contracts under timber sales for Rough and Ready and BLM/ Forest Service. 1985 - Began to specialize in prescribed burning operations.

1986 - Opened offices in Montana, Merlin and La Grande, Oregon. 1993 - Opened office in John Day, Oregon and expanded operation to include Aviation, Shower, and Excavation/Road Building Divisions. 2002 - Mainly completing Fuels Management work that entails thinning, piling, and prescribed burning. Grayback is also contracted to perform Wildland Fire Suppression, Emergency Services, and special equipment and facility needs, such as ADA shower units and Skidgines. Opened base in Medford, Oregon. 2007 - Relocated Medford, Oregon base to newly built location in White City, Oregon. 2011 - Started a commercial thinning operation to compliment Fuels work. To buy a chipper to chuck in the national forests to the national park service director under 54USC§100101 *et seq.* FY2018?

When deciding whether to admit scientific evidence, the relevant inquiry is whether the evidence is derived from "scientifically valid" principles. Scientific validity is the linchpin of admissibility. In making that determination, the court is to consider various factors, including, (1) The technique's general acceptance in the field; (2) The expert's qualifications and stature; (3) The use which has been made of the technique; (4) The potential rate of error; (5) The existence of specialized literature; (6) The novelty of the invention; and (7) The extent to which the technique relies on the subjective interpretation of the expert. The proponent of the proffered expert testimony bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that that evidence satisfies the requisites of scientifically valid foundational admissibility. Any scientist can check Grimm's testing methods and the clinical history of each of his patients. Grimm's hypothesis is based on his own experiences and observations, as well as on scientific methodology. It was tested by his evaluation of about 50 patients, most of whom exhibited 'unique' symptoms and conditions similar to those of plaintiff *Marcum v. Adventist Health System/West et al* Multnomah County Circuit Court 040505205; A129660 March 22, 2007.

Pyromania is a particularly criminal mental disease, often accompanied by criminal homicide in the case law and it is felt that that due to pyromaniac disease or injury, slash and burners 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). A person may be institutionalized if they are a harm to themselves or others under *Washington v. Harper* (1990). Petitioner, who is serving a dangerous offender sentence after being convicted of arson and other crimes in 2000, seeks judicial review of an order of the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision (the board), arguing that the board erred in deferring his parole consideration date. In my clinical judgment, that [petitioner] would remain a danger to the community if he were to be released at this time and consider his prognosis to be very guarded *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision* A148397 September 27, 2012. Criminal homicide is murder, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide or aggravated vehicular homicide under ORS163.005. Arson is a common crime that is often committed in conjunction with murder and other serious crimes *State of Oregon v. Smith*. Jackson County Circuit Court. Case No.: 120826FE. February 2, 2012. *State of Oregon v. McDonald* Jackson County Circuit Court Case No.: 13CR05637 August 12, 2013. *State of Oregon v. Wheeling* Jackson County Circuit Court 114206FE; A153578 December 18, 2014. Along with two counts of arson, defendant was convicted of one count of attempted aggravated theft by deception. The state's theory of that charge was that defendant, with intent to defraud, attempted to obtain Oregon Mutual's property by creating a false impression (that the fire had been set accidentally and not through her own fault) *State of Oregon v. Ramos* Washington County Circuit Court C092342CR; A150423 December 18, 2013.

The intent of Fuels Management projects is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire while

restoring forest and rangeland ecosystems to closely resemble their natural state. Hazardous fuels are reduced through a variety of treatments which remove or modify wildland fuels, thereby reducing the potential for severe wildland fire behavior, lessening post-fire damage, and limiting the spread of invasive species and diseases. Grayback has completed work in a wide variety of fuels management, forest health, and forest management practices. These types of work include: Thinning, Hand Piling, Fireline Construction, Slashing, Lop and, Scatter, Fuels Pull Back, Biomass Utilization, Fuels Management Zones, Wildland Urban Interface. Grayback has performed these services in Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. Annually, the company has treated 5,000 to 10,000 acres. Grayback Forestry has performed prescribed burning contracts in Regions 1, 4, 5 and 6 since 1982. Unit sizes range from 4 to 2,000 acres. The company has treated 5,000 to 15,000 acres annually in various types of prescribed burning. The types of burns completed include Broadcast, Understory, Hand pile, Maintenance, Wildlife, Swamper, Aerial Ignition. The success of our projects has been a result of a strong working relationship and excellent communication between the customer and Grayback. Prescribed burning gives our personnel valuable experience in fire behavior, initial attack and mop-up.

It generally takes two fools, slash and burn, to ignite a forest fire under 36CFR§261.5. Grayback has been burning their slash, but must adapt their labor marketing strategy to prohibit slash and burn pyromania forest-sector-wide. There should be no arson within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction 18USC§81. Arson in the first degree ORS164.317 is distinguished from arson in the second degree ORS 164.335 by the fact that by starting a fire or causing an explosion is protected property and recklessly endangers the person and property of another. Not to be taken advantage of by relatively nice Grayback employees slashing and burning my public lands, a person commits the crime of reckless burning if the person recklessly damages property of another by fire or explosion under ORS164.325. At the behest of the author, woodchuck, and amateur astronomer, Grayback Forestry Inc. is hereby fined up to \$500 for leaving cut manzanita limbs in the bush to intentionally start a supermassive "slider" that I removed and chucked into the clearing where they scorched the Ponderosa pine saplings. To keep the fine small it seems best to determine that their burn permit had been revoked by use of the term arson and request by anyone to not burn, but they slightly scorched the Ponderosa pines above astronomy camp anyway. Grayback was also assessed for causing nearly \$500,000 of scorched earth and littering trail ribbons, slash bags and a Jerry can in the Ashland Trail System, to determine the value of damage Graybacks pyromania was peritted to cause Ashland under ORS§164.367. Not to dissuade volunteers with criminal penalties it is suggested to allow Grayback to invest this \$500 fine to prohibit fire under 36CFR§261.5 in a "chipper".

On the other hand, Lomakatsi, participated in the new megaton violation of Sanders' saw moratorium on Anderson Butte, for which the City of Ashland, is believed to have actually forfeited their \$1 million fine, incidental to the kidnapping of the author of the Indian Memorial Rd. hearing for dismantling slash piles, to the County Commissioners, \$1.5 million total fines paid by Ashland in punishment for the crime of genocide under 18USC§1091. \$1,000 fine for every kiloton of slash unlawful piled on public lands in violation of the rules and regulations of Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve Statute under 24USC§154. Ashland Forest Resiliency website is the corporate personality embodying the genocidally unlawful intrusion of the city on the forest, that must be abolished under the Slavery Convention of 1926. Lomakatsi is an unlawful intruding, shrub overcutting, Mediterranean climate arson, negligent manslaughter, leaving an estimated 5 megatons of slash piled to burn Ashland to ashes. Lomakatsi is due a retraining order citing (*Acid Castle Rock v. Gonzales* (2005) from Oregon to stand trial for their slash piles in Northern California under 36CFR§261.5. Were it not for costs of the recent wrongful deaths in Northern California and looming dissolution of corporation,

the City of Ashland might be refunded their money by Lomakatsi for slashing, more than they burned, on Mt. Ashland (coughed on George's campfire, he died of a heart attack at age 68) and Acid Castle Rock (stabbed resident Avi age 20 to death). The *flagrante delicto* is that Lomakatsi slash piles threaten urban residences. Lomakastis, and the Forest Service, are in the practice of leaving megatons of slash in piles, with plastic or tarpaper wicks to keep the kindling dry and facilitate ignition by kerosene, and/or teenage terrorist or accident. Lomakatsi, the Forest Service, and all slash to burn contractors are "unlawful intruders" on the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest and other National Forests, habitations and cities, they have burned or threaten to burn with their slash piles. As a rule of thumb forest land value is estimated \$200,000 an acre uncut, \$150,000 commercially thinned, \$100,000 slashed and piled to burn, or tastefully scorched or otherwise agriculturally exploited, \$50,000 catastrophically burned, organophosphate poisoned or cleracut with stumps. Damages caused by slash piles are condemned at \$100,000 an acre. Slash piles must be dismantled and chucked in the nearest clearing to reduce potential flame height from 3 meters with crowning potential to less than 1 meter to biodegrade forage growth up from \$150,000 a chucked acre under ORS§164.367. All the public and private lands in Oregon are protected against Forest Service and Lomakatsi slash and burn forest labor by Arson in the first degree ORS164.317.

The lesson for editing the Grayback Forestry Inc. website is to arbitrate (not enforce) the new "penalty for slash", at unlawful burn and commercial logging sites, on their website. Whenever any peace officer has reasonable cause for believing that a person is unlawful cutting of conifers or special forest products without the permission of the owner under ORS164.813 the peace officer may seize and take possession of the trees or special forest products. Oregon may conditionally award to Grayback Forestry Inc. the <5,000 hours of chipping and chucking <13 megatons of slash pile additional fire hazard in southern Jackson County under ORS§477.580. Chuck Acid Castle Rock in an estimated 250 hours, \$12,500. Total cost is estimated at \$250,000 at \$50 an hour (fall) work for 5-100 full-time wildfire fighters, management and volunteers under 24USC§422. The question for Oregon and other Western state, is How much wood, could a wood-chuck, chuck, if a wood-chuck, could chuck wood?

3. Summary Courts-Martial

The City of Ashland is believed to have paid a total of \$1.5 million fine to the County Commissioners. \$500,000 for incitement, and \$1 million for violating the saw moratorium, and to abolish Ashland Forest Resiliency, as a crime of genocide, impairing the privilege of an artificial weather modification election under ORS §558.440. The \$1,000 fine for unlawful intrusion by a city in violation of rules and regulations of the forest, adds-up by the kiloton piled in arson contempt, of Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve under 24USC§154. Only a \$500,000 fine for incitement of genocide against Oregon Department of Forestry, reassignment to Park?, to close the \$2 million case of genocide, repeal the 'Treatment of slash' and 'Prescribed burning' and draft a 'Penalty for slash' under OAR 629-615-0000 and -0300. Caswell has admitted to 40 counts of criminal mischief in the third degree. Although it might be humorous to call his job 40 hours a week of criminal mischief, the fifth amendment right of non-self incrimination is an internationally recognized human right, not to be wronged by a harmless or internationally harmful human error. A person commits the crime of criminal mischief in the third degree if, with intent to cause substantial inconvenience to the owner or to another person, and having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right, the person tampers or interferes with property of another. (2) Criminal mischief in the third degree is a Class C misdemeanor under ORS§164.345 [1971 c.743 §145]. The best defense of Fell on Knee seems to be, that by arbitrarily arresting a wood chuck, Caswell interfered with a peace officer, in the process of publicity

trying the seizure trees or special forest products unlawfully cut or transported in violation of ORS 164.813 or 164.825 under ORS164.855 and bringing them to trial by the County Commissioner. The author only asks that Ashland lighten up with the incitement, in regards to recrimination against non-repititious, sub-Shakespearean scientific evidence, spelling, grammar and math, in the arbitrarily designated, only literacy sustaining city, in the valley.

Jesus entered the temple courts and drove out all who were buying and selling there. He overturned the tables of the money changers and the benches of those selling doves (Matthew 21:12). Caswell is failing to level the charges of criminal mischief, for overturning the money changers tables against me, the overturner of slash piles, because by kidnapping me, it is he who has advocated to overthrow the government by the use of force under 18USC§2385. Once arbitrarily arresting the author for being a wood chuck, the psychopathic cop, could not honorably give the unarmed peace officer a ride to the courthouse, where the Commissioners were hearing the author's case, because it would be tantamount to courthouse rampage shooting in (*Acid*) *Castle Rock v. Gonzales* (2005). Caswell had already been associated with no less than three rampage shootings, not including the one incited by Senator Sanders, in two interferences with family and honor. Recent rampages in California have not been monitored out of deference to the suicide by gun of Asher Abeliuk in San Francisco September 16, 2016. Release from jail was furthermore delayed printing 40 pages wastefully restating criminal mischief. Disantling slash piles is the lawful response to the third degree criminal mischief of slash piles. (1) the term "international terrorism" means activities that—(A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum under 18USC§2331. Kidnapping the author and giving him a ride to jail at exactly the time of the County Commissioners' meeting in the courthouse is a *prima facie* case of terrorism by definition.

It was obstruction of justice that brought a park narc, admitting to 40 counts of criminal mischief, to be dishonorably discharged by the Circuit Court, for kidnapping the author of the County Commissioners' Indian Memorial on October 11, after interfering with the family and honor of an estimated 10 appearing Ashland Parks and Recreation park employees, who are believed to have been similarly compelled to appear before the ventriloquist, against their will, by their most legally incompetent family member under 24USC§420. John Thiry was theoretically slain by poison hemlock at the time of accused Officer's first bait and switch regarding a slash pile dispute cursing a cemetery tree and twice burned Grizzly Peak in contempt of *Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Program* (2017) and Chapter 7A Private and Commercial Cemeteries, repealed Halloween 1951. The slash pile, recently chipped, should be moved about 30 feet to the north on the bikepath, to comply with the fire marshall's order to move wood piles at 30 feet from structures all year round, to stop threatening to arson a copse of cemetery trees, and be regularly chipped, so we can sleep at night. My family is planning to rent or buy a chipper from a neighbor, to chip two slash piles, too big to be burned without first breaking them down, centered in clearings, when elk hunting season is over. At this same supreme court decision, the Ashland Parks and Recreation superintendant's son was reported, to have been detained for grand theft auto and a suburban burglary spree after the five day a week free box was

closed, by a victim, temporarily quartered in Lithia Park, witnessed by the meter maid. Time served? At Caswell's second dishonorable intervention, during 2017 hunting season, infringing on the Northern California wildfires that took the lives of >40. 68 year old family friend Asher Abeliuk, a neurological writer for worker compensation, from Chile and our *alma mater*, committed suicide, like his mother and grandmother, with a gun in San Francisco on September 16, after his son's wedding, his family and friends didn't show up to, probably because they weren't invited.

The October 11, 2017 County Commissioner hearing regarding "Indian Memorial Rd" convicts Ashland Police Officer Caswell related kidnapping as an obstruction of justice under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial for which the "park narc" (anarchist) may be dishonorably discharged, as a vexatious litigant. There should be No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile of authors or wood chucks under Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The employees, volunteers and families associated with Ashland Parks and Recreation are due protection of the law whereas, No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation under Article 12(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Officer Caswell must be retrained from further kidnapping, death threatening ventriloquism and arson contempts in the vicinity of (Acid) *Castle Rock v. Gonzalez* (2005). Ashland Police Officer Caswell has presented his second fugitive arson and for the redress of Oregon and California Lands is provisionally convicted of first degree arson for attempting to obstruct Sanders from living on Anderson Butte in 2017 after his interview with a \$25,000 bond, enabled Sanders to convict the masked baseball bat wielding arson and intimidator of campers, who fled after the first degree Sanders' camp in June 2016 under ORS§164.325.

No public official shall, without proper legal authorization, disclose confidential information concerning the property, government or affairs of the City that is confidential or not readily available to the public, unlawful disclosure constitutes a conflict of interest under AMC§3.08.020(E)(5)(J). Conflicts of interest with unelected officials are handled by notifying in writing the person who appointed the public official to office, the police chief, of the nature of the conflict, unlawful disclosure of a park narc and request that the appointing authority dispose of the matter giving rise to the conflict under ORS§244.120(c). Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund under 24USC§419(4) authorizes the Ashland police chief to administer Commanding Officer Non-Judicial Punishment under 10USC§2772 for Conspiracy in Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881, in this case of hunting season madness by a city cop, is redressed by dishonorable discharge for Obstruction of Justice under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial.

Caswell's "ventriloquism" brings into question the Bachelor degree as the minimum level of academic attainment where he could be reasonably expected to stop his Use of the Interstate Commercial Facility in the Commission of Murder for Hire under 18USC§1958. Whoever procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both under 18USC§1622. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks under Art. 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile under Art. 9. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. Babysitting his way through law school seems to be the fastest way for his social skills to be adapted to the public interest. His unlawful intrusion on Ashland Parks and Recreation is in violation of Common Article 1 to the International Covenant on Economic,

Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination.

Lethal use of madness by police officers is generally dishonorably discharged with 5 year penalty as weight. Oregon requires special protection against Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM). DOM is a water soluble topical hallucinogen 50 times more powerful than DMT. If not washed off DOM causes a 3 day panic attack followed by six months recovery from severe mental illness. DOM must be suspected in all rampage shootings and truly bizarre forceful belief systems likened to having an angel on one shoulder and a devil on the other. Make sure guns and other weapons are clean. Although madness can be induced by many psychotropic substances, there are an infinite number of physical health and socio-economic stressors that can impair mental health, most significantly medical malpractice and corrupt law enforcement. Obstruction of justice under Rule 96 of the Manual for Court-Martial in Article 134 is defined as 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.

There was deep concern in the news media that the Interior Secretary may have unscientifically incited a state hunt that does not differentiate between bucks and does, under Oregon law that might cite the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) 1975, currently off-line. The provisions of Ashland Municipal Code, that make it unlawful to discharge a firearm within the city limits, AMC 10.902.020(6), shall not be construed to prohibit the firing or discharging of a firearm or weapon by a person lawfully engaging in hunting in compliance with rules and regulations adopted by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. It is very important that city police officers cease to go crazy searching the unarmed family member of a person with a hunting license during hunting season. These hunting season city police, bear a strong resemblance to a city slicker, who blames a human for the obvious evidence of unlawful intrusion by a hungry bear, fleeing slash and burn forest labor nearby. No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited under Art. 33. The taking of hostages is prohibited under Art. 34 of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War (1949) that also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

The occupying power shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile power, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct under Art. 55 of Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and Annex, Hague 18 October 1907. Usufruct is a limited real right (or *in rem* right) found in civil-law and mixed jurisdictions that unites the two property interests of *usus* and *fructus*: *Usus* (*use*) is the right to use or enjoy a thing possessed, directly and without altering it. *Fructus* (*fruit*, in a figurative sense) is the right to derive profit from a thing possessed: for instance, by selling crops, leasing immovables or annexed movables, taxing for entry, and so on. A usufruct is either granted in severalty or held in common ownership, as long as the property is not damaged or destroyed. The third civilian property

interest is *abusus* (literally *abuse*), the right to alienate the thing possessed, either by consuming or destroying it (e.g. slashing and burning the forest), or by transferring it to someone else (e.g. sale, exchange, gift). Someone enjoying all three rights has full ownership. By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Conventions the government is under obligation to make good to consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow* A. No. 9 (1927) the Permanent Court of Justice.

The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States 2625(XXV) (1970), adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, makes it clear that “No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal”. The primary purpose of the United Nations as set forth in Art. 1 (1) of the UN Charter is to “maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace”. The fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace that should include the termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force” according to the *Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories* ICJ No. 131 (2004). The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) is often called the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law. It states, “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”. This principle may also be called the principle of non-aggression and is upheld in *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). The principle of non-intervention codified at Art. 2 (7) of the UN Charter ensures no state shall finance, instigate or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities attempting to overthrow the government of another state.

Yours Truly,

Anthony J. Sanders

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

DIVISION 615 TREATMENT OF SLASH

629-615-0000

Purpose

- (1) OAR 629-615-0000 to 0300 shall be known as the treatment of slash rules.
- (2) For the purposes of these rules, treatment of slash is recognized as a necessary tool for the protection of reproduction and residual stands from the risk of fire, insects, and disease, to prepare the site for future productivity and to minimize the risk of material entering streams. Such treatment may employ the use of mechanical processes, fire, chemical or other means to minimize competitive vegetation and residue from harvesting operations.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 527.710 Stats. Implemented: ORS 527.715 & 527.765

Hist.: FB 31, f. 6-14-72, ef. 7-1-72; FB 5-1978, f. & ef. 6-7-78; FB 9-1996, f. 12-2-96, cert. ef. 1-1-97;
Renumbered from 629-024-0300

629-615-0100

Maintenance of Productivity and Related Values

- (1) Operators shall plan and conduct forest operations in a manner which will provide adequate consideration to treatment of slash to protect residual stands of timber and reproduction to optimize conditions for reforestation of forest tree species, to maintain productivity of forestland, to maintain forest health, and to maintain air and water quality and fish and wildlife habitat.
- (2) Operators shall dispose of or disperse unstable slash accumulations around landings to prevent their entry into streams.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 527.710 ¶

Stats. Implemented: ORS 527.715 & 527.765 ¶

Hist.: FB 31, f. 6-14-72, ef. 7-1-72; FB 33, f. 6-15-73, ef. 7-1-73; FB 5-1978, f. & ef. 6-7-78; FB 2-1987, f. 5-4-87, ef. 8-1-87; FB 3-1994, f. 6-15-94, cert. ef. 9-1-94; FB 9-1996, f. 12-2-96, cert. ef. 1-1-97, Renumbered from 629-024-0301; DOF 2-2013, f. 7-11-13, cert. ef. 9-1-13

629-615-0200

Mechanical Site Preparation Near Waters of the State

- (1) When mechanical site preparation is necessary in riparian management areas or near waters of the state, operators shall conduct the operations in a way that sediment or debris does not enter waters of the state.
- (2) When using mechanical site preparation, operators shall provide adequate distance between disturbed soils and waters of the state to filter sediment from run-off water.
- (3) Operators shall not use mechanical site preparation in riparian management areas:
 - (a) On slopes over 35 percent, with the exception of excavator-type equipment used during dry periods; or
 - (b) On sites with evidence of surface or gully erosion; or
 - (c) Where exposure or compaction of the subsoil is likely to occur.
- (4) During mechanical site preparation, operators shall not place debris or soil in waters of the state or where it may enter waters of the state.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 527.710 ¶ Stats. Implemented: ORS 527.715 & 527.765

Hist.: FB 3-1994, f. 6-15-94, cert. ef. 9-1-94, Renumbered from 629-057-2630; FB 9-1996, f. 12-2-96, cert. ef. 1-1-97, Renumbered from 629-660-0030

629-615-0250

Protection of Soil Productivity During Mechanical Site Preparation

On land clearing projects where mechanical methods are used, operators shall minimize compaction and movement of topsoil to protect soil productivity.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 527.710 ¶ Stats. Implemented: ORS 527.715

Hist.: FB 9-1996, f. 12-2-96, cert. ef. 1-1-97

Prescribed Burning

(1) Prescribed burning is a tool used to achieve reforestation, maintain forest health, improve wildlife habitat and reduce wildfire hazard. Prescribed burning is to be done consistent with protection of air and water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that necessary prescribed burning is planned and managed to maximize benefits and minimize potential detrimental effects.

(2) When planning and conducting prescribed burning, operators shall:

(a) Comply with the rules of Oregon's "Smoke Management Plan."

(b) Adequately protect reproduction and residual timber, humus and soil surface.

(c) Consider possible detrimental effects of prescribed burning upon riparian management areas, streams, lakes, wetlands, and water quality, and how these effects can be best minimized.

(d) Lay out the unit and use harvesting methods that minimize detrimental effects to riparian management areas, streams, lakes, wetlands, and water quality during the prescribed burning operation.

(e) Fell and yard the unit to minimize accumulations of slash in channels and within or adjacent to riparian management areas.

(f) Minimize fire intensity and amount of area burned to that necessary to achieve reforestation, forest health, or hazard reduction needs.

(3) Operators shall describe in a written plan how detrimental effects will be minimized when burning within 100 feet of Type F, Type SSBT and Type D streams, within 100 feet of large lakes, within 100 feet of wetlands larger than eight acres (non estuaries), bogs and important springs in eastern Oregon and within 300 feet of estuaries; especially when burning on highly erosive soils, for example decomposed granite soils and slopes steeper than 60 percent.

(4) During prescribed burning operations, operators shall protect components such as live trees, snags, downed wood, and understory vegetation required to be retained by OAR 629-635-0310 through 629-650-0040. When the operator has taken reasonable precautions to protect the components, but some detrimental effects occur, the intent of the rule is met if the overall integrity of the riparian management area is maintained. Operators shall not salvage trees killed by prescribed fire in a riparian management area if the trees were retained for purposes of 629-635-0310 through 629-655-0000.

(5) When the need for prescribed burning outweighs the benefits of protecting components required to be left within the riparian area, aquatic area and wetlands, protection requirements may be modified through a plan for an alternate practice. Approval of such a plan shall consider the environmental impacts and costs of alternative treatments.

(6) (For information only) When water is to be withdrawn from the waters of the state for use in mixing pesticides or for slash burning, ORS 537.141 requires operators to notify the Water Resources Department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Notification to the State Forester does not satisfy this requirement.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 527.710 ¶

Stats. Implemented: ORS 527.674 & 527.715 ¶

Hist.: FB 3-1994, f. 6-15-94, cert. ef. 9-1-94; FB 9-1996, f. 12-2-96, cert. ef. 1-1-97, Renumbered from 629-024-0302; DOF 6-2005(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-05 thru 1-27-06; DOF 8-2005, f. 12-13-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06; DOF 2-2013, f. 7-11-13, cert. ef. 9-1-13; DOF 1-2017, f. 6-9-17, cert. ef. 7-1-17

Oregon Department of Forestry forestryinformation@oregon.gov