

Hospitals & Asylums

Hiking Oregon Loop Extinguished HA-25-7-19, HA-4-8-19

By Anthony J. Sanders

A Warm Springs Trail Committee sponsored by representatives from Crater Lake National Park, Deschutes, Umpqua and Willamette National Forests and people living two families to a trailer on trail-less Reservations, is certain to suppress the flagrant vandalism, highway robbery and arson of the Willamette and Rogue River Siskiyou National Forests, rivaling the High Sierras. Calfire does a much better job preventing forest fires than Oregon. Umpqua National Forest is belatedly cited on August 4 for their messy prescribed burns at Broken Arrow Campground at Diamond after the now 14,000 acre Canyonville Fire grew to over a thousand acres the day after the initial submission of this report. Air quality in the Rogue Valley immediately became severely polluted but now, with the help of favorable wind, the fire is nearly 50% contained, and air quality ranges from clear to slightly smoky. Prescribed burns in Castle Crags State Park in California are also cited for attempting to burn logs and leaving small sticks. Burning logs is a waste of time and permanently scars the forest, drying out the logs while leaving and even piling flammable sticks, twigs and branches, to dry out over fire season. Logs may be cut into rounds for firewood and sitting or left to rot, logs are difficult to light, fire ladders that can ignite the canopy need to be destroyed in winter bonfires and chippers. The Interior Department shall resolve to restore the common law between Chapter 1 National Park Service of Title 16USC§1 (2013) *et seq.* wrongfully repealed incidental to the creation National Park Service and Related Organizations Title 54 US Code Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272, and repeal the Right to bear arms 16USC§1a-7b. Crater Lake National Park needs to repeal Jurisdiction by the United States; fugitives from justice under 16USC§124. The Trail Committee, formerly Timber Committee, shall ensure free camping and trails to the city for pedestrians on all Indian Reservations and public land, stop clearcutting and start selectively helicopter logging fresh snags to maintain trails and park-like conditions, prepared to quickly extinguish small fires and support wildfire fighters with tanks of water under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act 25USC§5301, 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904 to achieve most, if not all, of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

Commissions: The Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) is sued to edit the trail map campfire instructions by the burden of proving which side-trails have been destroyed by forest fires caused by their propaganda on how to vandalize fire-pits and campsites by scattering the ashes, apparently adopted by Willamette and Deschutes National Forests in a 2015 Memorandum of Understanding, under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) and 16USC§1244(a) (2). In Rogue river Siskiyou National Forest, bordering Crater Lake National Park, several side-trails have been completely burned off or grown over – the McKie Camp Trail, Ranger Spring, Cat-Hill Trail – and may want to be removed from the map. In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, in Northern Oregon, many trails are closed due to snags from the 2017 fire there, started by a teenager with fireworks. The PCTA needs to publicly update their campfire policy to insert the term “fire-pits” after established and before fire rings, and delete “, then scatter cool ashes” and may add after put out campfires completely, “ extinguish with water or by burying in mineral soil ” to which may be appended “, with roots and flammable debris removed”. Scattering cool ashes contaminates the sleeping area and often confuses the campfire beyond repair. To the fire-rings and fire-pans memorandum regarding campfires may be added something to the effect “Fire-pits dug in mineral soil,

with roots and flammable debris removed, are buried by kicking the dirt pile over, to extinguish smoldering coals and ashes with mineral soil, leaving no trace. Fire-pits dug in mineral soil are to be located near water to “extinguish campfires with water or mineral soil”. The PCTA may sue the Forest and Park Services to abolish their unconstitutional permit system(s) of highway robbery, lying in wait regarding the analysis of census data that could be gathered anonymously, without all the idiocy of urban land ownership, and of course the vandalism of campsites and fire-pits believed to cause overpopulation issues and false belief systems thereabouts, in Central Oregon and the Sierras pursuant to Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949), *Department of Commerce v. New York et al* No. 18–966 (2019) and *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410. A Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail alternate, lower route through the Sierras, to avoid snow at high elevations, bear barrel and permit requirements of park service vandals, may be blazed. As trails get burned off in nearby Rogue River National Forest, Crater Lake has extended their trail system. The PCTA should update their map to reflect these new trail(s), specifically, connecting Dutton Creek to Annie Springs at Mazama Campground. We must not forget to commission a trail all the way around Crater Lake.

A Fairy Ponds Campground sign maintained by Ashland Parks and Recreation, Oregon is needed to provide the city with access to comfortable free camping for pedestrians in the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest. Study the viability of mosquito reduction in highly infested areas, in Cascade Head Biosphere Reserve and and the mountain lake areas of the Pacific Crest Trail in Central Oregon between Santiam Pass and Fish Lake by stocking lakes with fish and ponds with Pacific Tree Frogs, dragonflies and other species that are native, friendly to humans and eat mosquitoes and mosquito larvae. Without any endemic mosquito borne diseases, major swamp drainage and/or chemical insecticides is unjustified. Fishing would not be allowed. Study the scarcity of obsidian at Three Sisters Wilderness and determine whether, where and/or when hikers should be prohibited from taking a few small pieces of obsidian as souvenirs. Earn money walking the beach between Waldport and Newport, near Lost Creek State Recreation Area collecting fossilized brachiopods washed ashore daily, surviving the most recent mass extinction 25 million years ago, current animal species evolved from, and sell them to local merchants. Clearcutting at Coos Bay BLM District and on Warm Springs Reservation replaced by helicopter loggers selectively removing fresh snags to maintain the park-like contracts of trails, campsites and log-piles, prepared to extinguish small forest fires and to support wildfire fighters by delivering tanks of water. Replant burned and clearcut forests with native species.

Condemnations: The term “Park” must be understood to condemn the habitat loss caused by wheels and roads. The signs extending the partial year logging road closure to foot-traffic must be painted over to prevent more pedestrians from becoming road-kill on Hwy 101 and provide Oregon Coastal Trail hikers with a wilderness trail, some on a logging road, all the way through Cascade Head Biosphere Reserve all year long. The Cascade Wilderness Strategies Project permit proposal has failed reading, writing, and arithmetic, reading comprehension, propaganda prohibition and statistical analysis. Its “enforcement” is overruled to prioritize the prevention of more forest fires with new instructions for PCT “burnouts to extinguish campfires with water or mineral soil”. The Willamette Forest District must perform four acts to redress burning down more than a hundred square miles of old growth forest by erroneously threatening to fine the public \$250 for extinguishing campfires with signs ordering the public to keep their campfires in the backwoods, 100 ft. to ¼ mile from lake or stream, and when no-one claimed responsibility for abandoning any smoldering roots, evasively claim the fire(s) were started by lightning. First, the Forest Service must white out the signs and publications that prohibit campfires within 100 ft to ¼ mile of lakes and streams. Second, the Forest Service must use

shovels to dig discrete fire-pits in mineral soil near water, with the understanding that “burnouts are to completely extinguish fires with water or mineral soil in fire season”. Third, the Forest Service must abolish all indiscrete self-issue and limited entry area permit requirements, and may choose to continue to issue instructions and census visitors anonymously, without asking name and address, to amaze public financiers with their statistical data and when justified by accurate analysis, make prudent decisions to conserve the wilderness. Fourth, be officially supervised by the Interior Department, before the Forest Service is formally transferred to the Interior Department to prevent agricultural fires.

All slash piles must be destroyed by the end of the working day. In southern Oregon slash piles are a serious and recurrent problem, that must be completely extinguished by chipper and winter burn pile. Semi-reasonable slash piles and slash left over from a logging site neighboring Big Lake Youth Camp, in burned out Willamette National Forest, must be destroyed to prevent forest fire. ¼ square miles of slash piles at Foster Bar Campground and 100 square miles of slash piles in the Illinois River Valley near the Kalmiopsis Wilderness in the Gold Beach Forest District, left by Grayback Forestry, were ordered to be destroyed via the Coos Bay Bureau of Land of Management District in April 2019. The destruction of 2 square miles of slash piles near the old quarry converted to swimming hole condemned in 2017, and new unexplored slash piles on Dead Indian Memorial Rd., that needs to be officially changed to its original name, Indian Market Rd. to restore conditions to as they were before the illegal act was committed, to the west of concern to Howard Prairie Lake Resort, host of 2014 World Peace and Prayer Day June 19-22, must be verified in the Medford District Bureau of Land Management public/ private checkerboard, after 10 square miles of slash piles were finally destroyed in the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest by order of the State Court in early 2018 and have not reappeared.

Work Cited

National Discovery Trails Act (H.R.726)

Sanders, Tony J. Forestry. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-29-5-14](#)

! Land and Water [HA-11-1-18](#), Injury to property 16USC§363 forgiven

United States Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Central Cascade Wilderness Strategies Project. Draft Decision Notice. Crescent, Sisters, and Bend/Ft. Rock Ranger Districts of the Deschutes National Forest McKenzie River, Detroit, and Middle Fork Ranger Districts of the Willamette National Forest, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, Lane, Linn, and Marion Counties, Oregon November 2018

Treaties

Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) aka World Conservation Union (IUCN) classification scheme 1978, Categories of Protected Areas amended 1994

Slavery Convention (1927)

Sustainable Development Goals for 2030

Statute

Acceptance of jurisdiction over part of park; application of laws under §372a

Administrative Procedures Act 5USC§706
Arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction 18USC§81
Closures and public use limits 36CFR§1.5
Conspiracy Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881
Direct grants for properties included in national register 54USC§302904
Discipline of Patients at Army and Naval Hospital 24USC§20
Establishment, supply of water, free baths for indigent; dedication to United States 16USC§361
Filing an Objection 36CFR§218.8
Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act 25USC§5301
Injury to property 16USC§363
Jurisdiction by the United States; fugitives from justice under 16USC§124
Laws operative within judicial district of Arkansas 16USC§372
Murder 18USC§1111
National Park Service 16USC§1 et seq. (2013) restore
National Park Service and Related Organizations Title 54 US Code Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272
National scenic and national historic trails 16USC§1244
Perfection of bona fide claims, private exchange of land 24USC§153
Preservation of historic buildings and grounds at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington 24USC§423
Right to bear arms 16USC§1a-7b repeal
Rules and Regulations for Army and Navy Hospital 24USC§18
Taking or use of bathing water in violation of rules and regulations 16USC§374 repeal
Unlawful intrusion, violation of rules and regulations 24USC§154
Use of free bathhouses limited 16USC§371 repeal

Cases

Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe, 401 U. S. 402, 410.
Department of Commerce v. New York et al No. 18–966 (2019)
Grayned v. City of Rockford, 408 U.S. 104 (1972)

Maps

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Henderson, Bonnie. Day Hiking Oregon Coast. Mountaineer Books. 2nd ed. 2015
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Rogue River Trail. Coos Bay District Bureau of Land Management. Siskiyou National Forest United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Oregon and California. 1997

Dear Warm Springs Reservation Trail Committee:

I published *Forestry* in the summer of 2014 and Congress passed National Park Service and Related

Organizations Title 54 US Code Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272 accidentally repealing National Park Service 16USC§1 *et seq.* (2013) that needs to be restored, it is the right to bear arms 16USC§1a-7b to be repealed. In 2019 I hiked an Oregon loop from 40 mile Rogue River Trail west to finish 425 mile Oregon Coast Trail (OCT) north to 460 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) south. Running contrary to the south bound OCT and north bound PCT, I did not have to wait until July for the snow to melt in the Cascades. To make lasting friends it is recommended to hike the PCT north and OCT south. Not to forget the couple who extinguished a smoldering campfire, who inspired me to carry an enormous abandoned flannel winter sleeping bag 30 miles from Devil's Peak. The OCT is great for finishing books that take too long for any single municipality, there is not much high speed Internet access on the PCT however through or section hiking the longest wilderness trail in the world is a great accomplishment. The 6,800 mile American Discovery Trail connects with the PCT in Californian, near the Nevada border, it crosses trails, roads, small highways, towns, cities and bus routes from Cape Henlopen State Park, Delaware, to Pt. Reyes National Seashore, California pursuant to the National Discovery Trails Act (H.R.726). Before the wagon ruts were paved over, and they started charging \$18 for what was advertised at a \$10 bus fare, there were trails on both sides of the Columbia River. Travel writing on this hike was limited to the Friends of Oregon Supreme Court for the application of *Department of Commerce v. New York et al* No. 18–966 (2019) to defend my <500 mile in-state status against current and proposed self-issue and limited entry area permits under 36CFR§1.5 explained in the Central Cascade Wilderness Strategies Plan of November 2018, destroy slash piles and extinguish campfires with water and mineral soil. In behalf of the Interior Department, a Warm Springs Trail Committee is called for to suppress the flagrant vandalism, highway robbery and arson of the Willamette National Forest and Kalmiopsis Wilderness c/o Confederated Tribes of the Coos Bay, and commission the Forest Service to provide free camping and trails to the city for pedestrians on all Indian Reservations and public land, stop clearcutting and start helicopter logging fresh snags, prepared to extinguish small forest fires and supply wildfire fighters with tanks of water under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act 25USC§5301, 24USC§423(b), 54USC§302904.

The Pacific Crest Trail is recognized as a national scenic and national historic trail under 16USC§1244(a)(2). The Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) is a partner of the Forest Service and management along the PCT is coordinated with them through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the agency in 2015. Because there is a long-distance hiking permit administered for PCT hikers/riders by the PCTA, the Deschutes and Willamette NFs would not require an additional permit for long distance (>500 miles) to enter the wilderness areas included in this project as they pass through. This decision does place additional restrictions on those long-distance hikers. Implementation of this project is expected to begin in the spring of 2020. Following this decision which authorizes the visitor use management, a second public process will be undertaken: a separate public process is required for any new or changed fees under the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA). The Forest Service will pursue authorization through the FLREA to charge a fee for day and overnight permits. The permit fees collected would be retained by the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests and reinvested within the permit area, including in support of wilderness stewardship projects, visitor education and outreach, trail work, and resource monitoring. The reservation system used to allocate trailhead permits would also include a fee for the reservation transaction. Minimum requirements of an objection are described at 36CFR§218.8(d). An objection must include a description of those aspects of the proposed project addressed by the objection, including specific issues related to the proposed project; if applicable, how the objector believes the environmental analysis or draft decision specifically violates the law, regulation or policy; suggested remedies that will resolve the objection;

supporting reasons for the reviewing officer to consider; and a statement that demonstrates the connection between prior specific written comments on the particular proposed project or activity and the content of the objection, unless the objection concerns an issue that arose after the designated opportunities for comment. Willamette Forest District Wesley Worley wrote, “The regulations you are objecting to have been reviewed by the Office of Government Council (OGC) and determined to be in accordance with Federal Law before publishing. I suggest you have a competent attorney review your opinions, and if you are still convinced you are correct, make use of our Federal judicial system. The State judicial system has no jurisdiction over Federal agencies or Federal land. You may also want to give serious consideration to checking yourself into a Hospital or Asylum.” Regional Forester, Objection Reviewing Officer, Pacific Northwest Region, USDA Forest Service, Attn: 1570 Appeals and Objections, PO Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623. Sent electronically via email to: objections-pnw-regional-office@fs.fed.us, wesley.worley@usda.gov

After reviewing the PCTA trail maps it is held that the root of the Forest Service highway robbery permit scheme is that the Forest Service is incompetently suing, punishing the PCTA regarding their trail map error regarding fire-pits, that is believed to have actually been enforced by forest and park service personnel in Central Oregon since the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding, burning hundreds of square miles of National Forest along the PCT. The PCTA is sued for this edition of the trail map campfire instructions by the burden of proving which side-trails have been destroyed by forest fires. In Rogue river Siskiyou National Forest, bordering Crater Lake National Park, several side-trails had been completely burned off or grown over – the McKie Camp Trail, Ranger Spring, Cat-Hill Trail – and may need to be removed from the map. In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, in Northern Oregon, many trails had been condemned due to the 2017 fire there, started by a teenager with fireworks. The PCTA needs to update their trail map. To root out the vandalism propaganda, that is burning down Oregon Wilderness, PCTA also needs to publicly update their campfire policy to insert the term “fire-pits” after established and before fire rings, and delete “, then scatter cool ashes” and may add to put out campfires completely, “then extinguish with water or by burying in mineral soil” to which may be appended “with roots and flammable debris removed”. Scattering cool ashes contaminates the sleeping area and often confuses the campfire beyond repair. To the fire-rings and fire-pans memorandum regarding campfires may be added something to the effect “Fire-pits dug in mineral soil, with roots and flammable debris removed, are buried by kicking the dirt pile over to extinguish smoldering coals and ashes with mineral soil, leaving no trace...swilkinson@pcta.org

The objective of this brief is for the legislation of Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent, to defend its divine offer of peaceful co-existence in the Western United States against the wheel and subsequent Homestead Act(s), that have twice forced an increasing number of Native Americans to live two families to a trailer on a Reservation, by providing for email-less Warm Springs Indian Reservation Timber Committee to convene a novel Trail Committee to provide “free camping and city access for pedestrians” and a more beautiful, healthier and park-like Reservation, while preventing forest fires by constructing and maintaining trails, fire-pits and campsites on flat ground, without rocks or roots, preferably close to water, removing snags and teaching burnouts to “extinguish campfires with water or mineral soil” to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. The original intention of Hot Springs Reservation legislation to provide free baths for the indigent conflicts with subsequent Homestead Act, concessional, oil and automobile industry monopolistic tactics and autocratic design of the “park” since automobiles were first mass produced, and it is necessary to reaffirm socially and environmentally sustainable “free camping for pedestrians”. Hot Springs, Arkansas is referenced by the Army and Navy Hospital in 24USC§18 and §20 (1882). The

superintendent of Hot Springs National Park is charged with maintaining a sufficient number of free baths for the use of the indigent under 16USC§361 (1878). Although the up to \$100 fine and costs for injury to property in §363 (1904) seems fair, the law against taking or using bathing water in violation of rule and regulations requiring evidence that he or she is the patient of a physician, not endorsing drumming, duly registered at the office of the superintendent under §374 (1904) and the limitation of the use of free bathhouses to only persons who are without and unable to obtain the means to pay for baths and are suffering from ailments for which bathing in the water will afford relief or effect a cure under §371 (1911) are unconstitutionally vague to manifest arbitrary and capricious enforcement described in *Grayned v. City of Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104 (1972).

In 2017, the first and last year comprehensive wildfire statistics were analyzed, an acre of National Forest was 65 times more likely to burn than an acre of National Park. It is therefore essential that Forest Service Districts exhibiting fire hazards are turned over to the supervision of the Interior Department to reduce internationally recognized “agricultural fire risk” under 36CFR§261.5. I was trained by a male black bear to destroy slash piles whereupon his female and cub moved in. The deal we worked out was put the food in the odor proof daypack, my cub (cupboard) and stay for tea. Like Crater Lake National Park, Cascade Head and Redwood United Nations Biosphere Reserves all need to be sued to ensure that the road closures of Strict Nature Reserves / Wilderness areas against car-pooling park-goers under 36CFR§1.5 are not unconstitutionally applied to pedestrians and backcountry camping under the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) also known as the World Conservation Union (IUCN) classification scheme of 1978, as Categories of Protected Areas were amended in 1994. Furthermore, enforcement is a conspiracy under Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881 to arson within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81 that constitutes first degree murder under 18USC§1111 and corrupts forest labor to vandalize campsites, remove campers from their usual place of residence and reduce hikers to a status analogous with slavery and Indian extermination under the Arts. 1 & 5 of the Slavery Convention of 1927. Due to the 50% false arrest rate it is necessary to think of a synonym for enforcement and also double check that one is right and not violently wrong. Forest and Park Services are much more accurate and skillful at perfecting *bona fide* claims to land with a map, field guide, Polanski, shovel, saw and helicopter logger equipped to carry water to quickly extinguish forest fires from the air and support wildfire fighters on the ground under 24USC§153 than a gun, gavel or permit under §154.

Northern Oregon was burned by a teenager unlawfully discharging fireworks in 2017. Willamette National Forest and Crater Lake National Park need to stop vandalizing fire-pits and scattering ashes and coals over the campsites. Campfires must be extinguished with water or buried in mineral soil. Central Oregon Forest and Park Services vandalize fire-pits and campsites, extensively burning the forest between Mt. Jefferson and Santiam Pass. The Willamette National Forest has signs threatening a \$250 fine for locating campfires within 1/4 mile of water, conflicting with the proper command to extinguish campfires. Willamette and Deschutes National Forests are threatening to legislate a unconstitutional new permit system for Three Sisters Wilderness, to rival the unlawful discharge of firearms reported to underly the highway robbery of the Sierras by snow, permit and bear barrel. There is no overpopulation problem in Three Sisters or the Sierras, the Forest and Park Services need to stop vandalizing campsites and bury, rather than scatter, the coals and ashes of ill-conceived fire-pits, and sustain the construction of flat, rock and root-free campsites and fire-pits with an obvious method of extinguishment. Campfires do not threaten water quality, forest fires dry up springs and seasonal streams. Southern Oregon exhibits square miles of slash piles that should have been destroyed by the end working day. All slash piles must be destroyed by the end of the working day. 100 square miles of

slash piles in the Illinois River Valley were ordered to be destroyed in April by the Foster Bar camp host, whose campground had been vandalized with a quarter square miles of slash piles left drying over fire season. All forestry operations, Gold Beach Forest Service and to a lesser degree Umpqua Forest Service Districts are charged with destroying all slash piles by the end of the working day, Rogue River District has already complied since destroying 10 square miles of slash piles in 2017, although there is a new batch of slash piles on private land, near Howard Prairie Lake Resort, unregulated by neighboring Bureau of Land Management checkerboard, and the destruction of the slash piles by the swimming quarry from 2017 have not been verified. The slash piles near Howard Prairie Lake Resort and Dead Indian Memorial Rd., originally Indian Market Rd., need a fire response plan involving copious amounts of water to extinguish and must chip these slash piles they should have destroyed the day they were created, because it is not acceptable that slash piles be left after the end of the working day, let alone covered with plastic to dry over fire season.

The proposal by Willamette and Deschutes National Forest Districts to create a permit system to redress overpopulation in the Three Sisters Wilderness must be overruled because the Forest Service must stop vandalizing campsites and must not start to emulate the highway robbery in the Sierras. An anonymous census of visitors, that does not ask for name and place, is needed, if visitor statistics are to be kept, because personally identifying information currently collected by OMB circular and questionnaires, is not immune from military intervention under Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Area closures, such as the recent closure of two backcountry campsites in Crater Lake National Park, and limited entry areas (LEA) are nearly always unjustified, abusive and need to be overruled, not to delay the performance of necessary labor under 36CFR§1.5. I had just cooked lunch over a campfire at Dutton Creek Camp, when I heard a hammer, I saw the Ranger, while waiting to see if the mineral soil had completely extinguished the smolder, and when I left noted the area closure sign due to snags caused by beetle and fire damage, the ranger did not have a saw. Although not prompted to look for snags on a calm summer day, I did not notice any near the campsites. What caught my attention was Crater Lake's inability to keep the fire-pit stones together, scattered coals and ashes and psychological barrier against walking 100 ft to the creek to get water to extinguish the fire. The major reason the area closure was unjustified is that snags, if any, do not pose much of a threat in summer, and the park service was not adequately prepared to close the area only during the dangerous moments when they fell and buck snags, to minimize inconvenience to the public and seems to have been more intent to rent PCT hikers a group campsite at Mazama Village than rest until ready to fell snags, if any. The 2018 major forest fire in Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest decimated the preemptively named Oregon Desert to such an extent that there is a patch where the forest is not going to regrow, without replanting, just south of Crater Lake National Park. The Sierras in California are reported to have a strict new permit system requiring a year of advance notice, and whereas they are inaccessible due to snow except in July – September, many hikers are forced to skip over the Sierras, entirely for the time being. Although I have not been there yet, I have heard they have long required under penalty of law that hikers purchase \$100 bear barrels, although keeping an odor proof bag on your back at all times, is typically all that is needed to drink tea with black bears, attracted to brightly colored coolers and bags hung from trees from miles away. Furthermore when sued in federal court regarding an arbitrary prohibition of camping, unlawfully discharged their firearms to intimidate the plaintiff, the Yosemite Director was recently fired in a scandal, and it is deduced that the permit system in the Sierras is unlawfully contrived because, like in Central Oregon, the rangers vandalize campsites and fire-pits, thereby causing the perceived overpopulation problem, the permit system must be abolished to provide for freedom of movement along the PCT through the Sierras. A lower alternate route through the Sierras,

not so often blocked by snow, vandalism and highway robbery, should be blazed.

There is no evidence to corroborate the theory that excessive nails in trees and ungrounded metal trail signs cause lightning strikes and subsequent devastating canopy fires, attributed to lightning strikes that are supposed to fizzle out in five minutes in nature. There is however, considerable evidence that poorly written signs often prohibit campers from their natural camping spots near water, such as the Fairy Ponds in Ashland, Oregon. In Central Oregon Pacific Crest Trail signs actively misdirect people to make their campfires 100 ft to ¼ mile away from the water city fire fighters use to extinguish their fires and this propaganda is probably what ignited the massive fires in the northern Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest and Willamette National Forest, not lightning. Smoldering roots must be extinguished by water or dug out of the ground and extinguished by being buried above and below mineral soil. Leaving lasting evidence of vandalism, the Forest and Park Services scatter the coals over the sleeping area instead of burying coals and ashes in a fire-pit, e.g. The six inch wood rat-hole they recommend for organic waste, that doesn't keep the toilet paper down. In Southern Oregon, where the natives were exterminated, slash piles, that are supposed to be destroyed by the end of the working day, are a serious corruption. In the Gold Beach Forest District, where the largest fire in the nation occurred in 2017, ¼ square miles of slash piles at Foster Bar campground and 100 square miles in the Illinois River Valley in and near the Kalimiopsis Wilderness were reported to have been left in piles and ordered to be destroyed in April 2019. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) checkerboard in Jackson County, Oregon must also be condemned for their slash piles near the quarry swimming hole from 2017 and new piles near Conde Creek, threatening Howard Prairie Lake Resort. This unregulated logging interest is suspect in the large 2018 fire in north Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest at the southern border with Crater Lake National Park. Slash piles need to be destroyed the working day they are created.

The United States needs to report not only how many endangered species they have but what percent are protected. To achieve nearly all the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 the United Nations need to provide free camping for pedestrians with trails to the city. Cascade Head Biosphere Reserve and Central Oregon lake regions around Three Sisters, Lake Waldo and Mt. Thielsen Wilderness and to a lesser extend Sky Lakes Wilderness, are the most highly infested mosquito areas on the PCT. A tent is necessary to prevent anemia that is nearly so exhausting as the heat of wearing long sleeves and mosquito veils and it is usually best to walk fast in shorts and t-shirt and use your hat to fan them away. Luckily there are no mosquito borne diseases endemic to the United States. The Forest Service is highly encouraged to look into reducing the extremely pesky mosquito population by stocking the lakes with fish and ponds with Pacific Tree Frogs and dragonflies to eat mosquito larvae in stagnant waters, and bats to eat mosquitoes in the air. Because mosquitoes do not carry dangerous diseases, draining swamps requires too much work and DDT is too toxic, this leaves the most viable option for reducing the mosquito population for humans to introduce native species that eat mosquitoes and their larvae, specifically by stocking lakes with fish, ponds with Pacific tree frogs and dragonflies to name a few human friendly species that seem moderately effective at reducing the mosquito population. The fact that 96% of large animals are domesticated is testimony to the effectiveness of human animal husbandry. It is not only hoped that all hunting will be outlawed as poaching by 2030 due to the unfairness of habitat loss and roadkill to wild game animals and comparative success of the livestock industry, including fisheries, but that the Forest Service will reduce the mosquito population by actively breeding and introducing human friendly species to compete with the mosquito population in infested and otherwise lifeless, stagnant mountain lakes and ponds, where fishing would not be allowed, without further notice, whereas every fish, Pacific Tree Frog, dragonfly and other native, friendly,

mosquito eating creature is needed to reduce the mosquito population, without any chemicals or major environmental modification.

The Interior Department is liable for restoring Chapter 1 National Park Service to Conservation Title 16 of the United States Code, to create, rather than destroy, a common law with National Park Service and Related Organizations Title 54 of the United States Code (2014), before “enforcing” any sort of legislation or rule. Examples of arbitrary and capricious enforcement are the ineffective campfire ban of 2018 by Oregon Parks, Limited Entry Areas (LEA) by Willamette Forest District, proposed new permit system for the Three Sisters Wilderness by William and Deschutes Forest Districts, and Crater Lake hiker campground closures attributed to snags I did not see when the ranger hammered in the sign, and interrogated me rather than defend the saw-less summer campground closure under 36CFR§1.5. Snags fall in rainy season storms, not the summer. I was more disturbed with their inability to keep their fire-pit stones together, more than 100 ft. from the wrongfully accused water, in mineral soil from decades of use, and without being prompted to look for them I did not see any snags.

The most effective way to reduce recreation-related resource impacts would be to completely prohibit recreation in the project area. This approach would not be in alignment with the Wilderness Act and the Willamette and Deschutes LRMPs. The Wilderness Act identifies recreation as one of the purposes of wilderness areas. Willamette Standard and Guide MA-1-02: “Wilderness shall be made available for maximum public recreation use and enjoyment, consistent with resource preservation and maintenance of the wilderness environment.” (Willamette LRMP page IV-102). Forest Service policy also directs us to take the minimum actions necessary to preserve and enhance wilderness character (FSM 2323.12) and the LRMPs for the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests describe a non-degradation policy of wilderness management (EA p. 9). The current management situation, including efforts to reduce impacts at high use areas, are not effective at reducing impacts which degrade wilderness character that are mainly due to high numbers of people. To meet LRMP direction, allowing recreation at the same time as preserving and enhancing wilderness character, and to meet the purpose and need, we need to strike a balance between implementing management actions that will reduce recreation impacts, while at the same time are minimal actions necessary. We believe that Alternative 4, modified, strikes this balance most successfully while meeting the purpose and need. Alternative 4 Modified represents a restrained use of the management actions that were analyzed in the EA: camping zones, which may have required signage and constrained visitors’ freedom of travel and spontaneity, are not included; day use limits are enacted on a small proportion of trailheads where it’s necessary to reduce immediate recreation-related impacts or predicted impacts resulting from displacement; and site specific and campfire restrictions have been eliminated to the extent possible. The trailhead quotas identified in Appendix A for overnight use represent the level of campsites that each area can sustain, and accounted for a number of variables (including available campsites, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, natural resource concerns, solitude monitoring data, and professional judgement). The limits on overnight entry will have a beneficial impact in these areas by reducing pressure for campsites and the associated effects (establishment of additional campsites, denuded vegetation, and concentration of human waste), but we are avoiding the risk of those areas being quickly degraded by campsite proliferation in the short term. In the longterm the Forests will look at identifying more durable sites with minimal overhead snag hazards to replace the existing designated sites. The elevation-based campfire ban will have positive effects on wilderness character by protecting sensitive high elevation ecosystems, reducing damage to trees from fuelwood gathering, retaining down woody debris, and reducing fire rings and signs of campfires in the most sensitive ecosystems within the project area. There is capacity for approximately 6,000 overnight groups in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness during these dates, yet there

were fewer than 3,800 that visited in 2016. (7). Hunting in accordance with state rules continues to be a valid use of the wilderness, and none of the five wilderness areas is off-limits to hunting. However, we recognize that a limited entry permit system will affect certain hunting opportunities. We have decided to allow hunters with the W. High Cascade deer tag (119A) to be able to hunt within these wilderness areas without needing to obtain a limited entry permit, during the High Cascade hunt period (the dates in 2018 were September 8-16 only; the exemption does not apply during the general deer hunting season).

In conclusion, the Forest Service arsons have failed reading comprehension, propaganda prohibition and statistical analysis, they have confused fire rings with other recreational habitat impacts, with their bucket list of trash, vandalism and toilet paper dug up by wood-rats, and evidently keep meticulous log of annual statistics on the number of fire-pits that they have vandalized. Vandalism of campsites and fire-pits unfairly reduces the number of campsites available for decision-making regarding their current unjustified permit system, threat to expand the permit system in 2020 and ultimately charge user fees – highway robbery, arson - Vandalism. The Forest Service must stop impacting the recreational habitat by vandalizing fire-pits in mineral soil and by water needed to extinguish fires. The Willamette National Forest has failed to declare the extensive forest fires they arson in the name of protecting the wilderness from degradation to park lands, prime farm lands, ecologically critical areas or wild and scenic rivers. The designation of wilderness makes these areas unique and provides for their protection as a park for pedestrians, or without any intervention whatsoever, wilderness do not give the Forest Service arson the right to regulate free passage through the roadless area. The permit system constitutes highway robbery by rangers who must stop vandalizing backcountry campsites by scattering the ashes and coals and start instructing sign-makers and the public to “please extinguish campfires with water or mineral soil. The permit system is unjustified by an accurate census proving over-use, in their only attempt to make use of OMB circular self-issue permit, and Limited Entry Area (LEA) permit data on page seven the Forest Service admits to capacity for approximately 6,000 overnight groups in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness during a time period fewer than 3,800 visited in 2016. This the only statistical analysis attempted by the Central Cascade Wilderness Strategies Project of November 2018 and it proves that there is not an overuse problem, a permit system assumes.

The Administrative Procedure Act instructs reviewing courts to set aside agency action that is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” under 5USC§706(2)(A). A Court may inquire into the mental processes of administrative decision-makers” upon a “strong showing of bad faith or improper behavior pursuant to *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410. In *Department of Commerce v. New York et al* No. 18–966 (2019) the Secretary’s memo explained that the Census Bureau initially analyzed, and the Secretary considered, three possible courses of action before he chose a fourth option that combined two of the proposed options: reinstate a citizen-question on the decennial census, and use administrative records from other agencies, *e.g.*, the Social Security Administration, to provide additional citizenship data. The Forest Service has been witnessed, for a second time, rendering a erroneous decision on a similar childishly construed multiple choice question, since being misled by the footprint answer to the multiple choice question regarding the failed minimum impact Mt. Ashland ski resort expansion plan, wherefore the correct answer is do nothing. The evidence tells a story that does not match the Secretary’s explanation for his decision. The reasoned explanation requirement of administrative law is meant to ensure that agencies offer genuine justifications for important decisions, reasons that can be scrutinized by courts and the interested public. The explanation provided here was more of a distraction.

The Forest Service permit proposal has failed reading, writing and arithmetic, and must be overruled to prioritize the prevention of more forest fires by instructing burnouts to extinguish campfires with water and mineral soil. Willamette and Deschutes Forest Districts perform three acts to redress burning down more than a hundred square miles of old growth forest by erroneously ordering the public to keep their campfires in the backwoods, 100 ft. to ¼ mile from lake or stream, and when no-one claimed responsibility for abandoning any smoldering roots, evasively claim the fire(s) were started by lightning. First, the Forest Service must white out the signs and publications that prohibit campfires within 100 ft to ¼ mile of lakes and streams. Second, the Forest Service must use shovels to dig discrete fire-pits in mineral soil near water, with the understanding that burnouts are to extinguish fires with water or mineral soil. Third, the Forest Service must remove all indiscrete self-issue and limited entry area permit requirements. The Forest Service is neither authorized to take census under a Constitution that is deeply questioning whether it wants to continue paying irregular, and possibly racially discriminatory to home ownership, amounts for a home invasion or merely analyze Social Security data and re-publish the Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States terminated in 2011, let alone a permit system that associates persons and places although this is not immune from military intervention under Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Arson as first degree murder risk aside, the Forest Service has failed to competently interpret census data and erroneously wants to enlarge and expand an unjustified, unnecessary and dangerous permit system, and this lying in wait of highway robbery constitutes first degree murder under 18USC§1111. The Forest Service is respectfully called upon to teach the Warm Springs Reservation Trail Committee to make trails and learn this instruction on extinguishing campfires with water or mineral soil. This function of the Interior Department, represents the legitimate interest of the first national park to make amends for the divinely inadequate social and environmental protection of free baths for the indigent against the wheel and Homestead Act to ensure development prioritizes trails to cities to provide free camping for pedestrians, to achieve most, if not all of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, on a social security shoestring budget. Having treated the PCTA ash scattering propaganda by extinguishing campfires with water or mineral soil, it does not seem necessary to reiterate all interesting geographical and historical information provided in the PCT maps and OCT guide book, you need to buy. Guthook App download to a smartphone provides great information on campsites, water sources and resupply points for the Pacific Crest Trail and the Appalachian Trail, the location function gives many greenhorns, old, fat, slow and out of shape people the confidence they won't get lost and starve, they need to hike the longest wilderness trail in the world.

Umpqua National Forest is belatedly cited on August 4 for their messy prescribed burns, vandalizing the free hiker biker camp and roadside to Broken Arrow Campground at Diamond Lake, after the now 14,000 acre Canyonville Fire grew to over a thousand acres the day after the initial submission of this report. Air quality in the Rogue Valley immediately became severely polluted but now, with the help of favorable wind, the fire is nearly 50% contained, and air quality ranges from clear to slightly smoky. After the initial rapid growth, a large number of helicopters bearing water seems to be helping to potentially extinguish the fire while ground-workers contain the fire. Prescribed burns in Castle Crags State Park in California are also cited for attempting to burn logs and leaving small sticks. Burning logs is a waste of time and permanently scars the forest, drying out the logs while leaving and even piling flammable sticks, twigs and branches, to dry out over fire season. Logs may be cut into rounds for firewood and sitting, or left to rot; logs are difficult to light; fire ladders that can ignite the canopy, that need to be destroyed in winter bonfires and chippers. Cooperators assisting Oregon Department of

Forestry (ODF), Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on the fire include the U.S. Forest Service, Cow Creek Tribe, Roseburg Resources, Silver Butte Resources, Lone Rock Timber, Williams Pipeline, Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Oregon State Police and Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). As of August 3, 2019 the Canyonville fire was 13,085 Acres and 45% contained since the start Date of July 24, 2019, at 10:00 pm. Expected Containment date is unknown. The location is one mile south of Canyonville, Oregon and is believed to be caused by Humans as the result of a campfire in the messy backwoods. The estimated cost is \$13,000,000 for 1,514 personnel. Umpqua National Forest is cited to stop wasting time attempting to burn logs and thoroughly destroy slash. Umpqua National Forest is charged with cleaning up the sticks piled at Broken Arrow Campground, and any other messy job sites, despite how busy they must be with the Canyonville Fire. Sorry about the permanently burn scarred logs.

Crater Lake National Park needs to repeal Jurisdiction by the United States; fugitives from justice under 16USC§124. The law is unconstitutionally vague in regards to the right of Oregon to serve civil or criminal process for rights acquired, obligations incurred...although these ostensibly civil causes do not warrant fugitive status under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Hot Springs National Park responded to the invasive lining of questioning regarding state jurisdiction over fugitives much more skillfully at Laws operative within judicial district of Arkansas 16USC§372 and Acceptance of jurisdiction over part of park; application of laws under §372a. This year Crater Lake did not get in the paper losing an unwarranted fugitive, identified by his outfit, over the cliff, as occurred in 2014, but they need to learn their lesson and resolved to repeal 16USC§124. This year Crater Lake was reported in the papers to be defending their arbitrary and capricious the closures and limitations on access under 36CFR§1.5. Snag removal is essential to maintaining safe campgrounds and log-piles, theoretically more lucrative than campers, and Crater Lake is prevented from doing it in the off-season by 10-20 feet of snow, but, because the risk of tree-fall in the summer is so low, they should be much prepared to secure and clear any specific area in, the day they condemn the public land. As trails get burned off in nearby Rogue River National Forest, Crater Lake has extended their trail system. The PCTA should update their map to reflect these new trail(s), specifically, connecting Dutton Creek to Annie Springs at Mazama Campground. We must not forget to commission a trail all the way around Crater Lake.

The extensive burned forest along the PCT in the Willamette National Forest, south of Mt. Jefferson to Santiam Pass, attributed to preventing extinguishment of campfires with water, due to enforcement of an unconstitutional rule to keep campfires 100 ft to 1/4 mile from from lakes and streams, is held to be cruel and unusual punishment or treatment under the Eighth Amendment. Attempting to burn logs and leaving or piling slash is also cruel and unusual forest treatment that needs to be abolished, slash piles must be destroyed by the end of the working day. To be consistent with the intention of the original Constitution, cruel and unusual punishment or treatment is held to conflict with the General Welfare clause of the Preamble of the United States constitution, including the national defense portion, at least in regards to agricultural fire risk, and maybe always. The General Welfare Clause construction for dealing with cruel and unusual punishment or treatment, provides for much better decision-making than due process by Jim Crow clauses 2-5 of the Fourteenth Amendment, often cited as the equal protection clause or accurately, equal protection section. CalFire does a much better job preventing forest fires, their fire-pits are not vandalized, usually located by water or in mineral soil, and in more forlorn regions, far from roads, they have removed all the metal trail signs and screws, so that the trail signs rest on the ground, to prevent theoretical ignition of a forest fire by lightning strike. So how much taxes does Warm Springs Reservation, and other Indian Reservations around the nation, wish to contribute

and receive to construct trails to connect pedestrians from their city, to free camp-sites on their Reservation and the PCT?

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) refused to acknowledge the success of the Polar Code of January 1, 2017 at preventing Sea Surface Temperature (SST) warming anomaly in the 2018-2019 winter. NOAA left the Arctic Ocean blank until the thermal warming started up in again in June and July 2019. The Australian Bureau for Meteorology confirmed the theory, of three feet of snow for three months, that there were no SST anomalies in the Arctic Ocean for the entire duration of winter 2018-2019. The scientific reason for the rampant wildfires in the Arctic, other than a high possibility of intentional ignition by ground forces unregulated by the Polar Code, is that in June and July thermal warming of the Arctic Ocean is reported to fill in the blank, unreported normal temperatures of the Arctic Ocean. Oceanic warming causes drought. Drought stricken forests are vulnerable to forest fire. The lesson on the ground is that burnouts must extinguish campfires with water or mineral soil. Helicopter loggers are also useful at extinguishing small forest fires and supplying wildfire fighters with water. The political reason for the resurgence of Arctic Oceanic warming in June-July 2019 seems to be two fold. One seems to be that a concerted, and mostly effective, effort to chill the decades old thermal warming on the East Coast of the United States, has been underway since the beginning of June. Two, Department of Commerce v. New York et al was decided June 27, 2019 and environmental contempt of the deHispanicable racial census data may have the better of the Commerce Department, also irresponsible for both Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States since 2011 and NOAA SST Anomaly maps for the Arctic winter 2018-2019 when the Polar Code was hypothetically successful at eliminating artificial oceanic warming of the Arctic. It has never helped to email NOAA. The International Maritime Organization was thanked for the natural winter of 2018-2019.