

Hospitals & Asylums

Interior Department FY18

Ryan Zinke, Interior Secretary v. Donald Trump, President of the United States HA-10-6-17

By Anthony J. Sanders

Dear Mr. President, Ivanka:

After taking the time to subtract Interior Department receipts from congressional budget authorization, for the first time after several years of publication, I have determined that the generosity of your \$11.7 billion, once thought to produce a \$1.6 billion budget cut, in fact produces \$3.1 billion undistributed offsetting receipts FY 18 after paying every agency 2.5% growth from Continuing Resolution Act CR17 estimates. Except the climate change scientists whose \$18 million bond to federal court is in regards to arson of special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. Everyone right, everyone happy with their Memorandum of Understanding to complete “Trump Trail” while Donald J. Trump is President, coast to coast under the National Trail System Act of 1968 16USC§1246(h)(1).

The President, like the Standing Rock riot police contractors before him, rumored to have travelled from Ohio, must be impeached for treason regarding their levy for war and conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim or injure persons or damage property in the vicinity of Standing Rock Reservation under 18USC§956. Standing Rock Reservation area was reported to have the most reduced life-expectancy in the nation in 2017. Compensation under Art. 14 of the International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment is due process. The violent and property crimes known to have occurred are water pollution, tipi toppling, pepper spray, rubber bullets, and water torture at 26 degrees Fahrenheit against a lawfully assembled civilian population. Many of those protestors too old, fat and disabled to get away when the riot police toppled a bridge, in one massacre, may have perished.. The tribe must dispose of the effects of deceased under 24USC§420. Use of force and territorial aggression by security contractors hired by pipeline companies trespassing on tribal watersheds, protected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission pipeline rerouting decision of September 2016, is in contravention to the *jus cogens*, universal norm of international law, the principle of non-use of force under Art. 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. The only condition imposed upon the Sioux tribe at Standing Rock Reservation by the receipt of this \$100 million tribal compensation is that they make a good faith effort to perfect *bona fide* claims to Trump Trail, coast to coast, it runs through their Reservation near Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve 24USC§153.

Treaties

International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment

United Nations Charter

Statute

Arson within the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction 18USC§81
Bribery of witnesses 18USC§201
Conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country 18USC§956
Continuing Resolution Act of Fiscal Year 2017
Cutting or injuring trees 18USC§1853
Deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246
Disposition of effects of deceased persons 24USC§420
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Policy statement on consultation with Indian tribes in Commission proceedings 18CFR§2.1c
Fire 36CFR §261.5
National Forest System, violation of rules and regulations 16USC§551
National Park Service. Liability 54USC§100722
National Park Service Donations of Land and Money 54USC§101101-§101120
National Trail System Act of 1968 16USC§1246
Perfection of bona fide claims, private exchange of land 24USC§153
Set timber afire 18USC§1855
Unlawful intrusion; violation of rule and regulations 24USC§154

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Zinke, Ryan, FY2018 The Interior Budget-in-brief. May 2017

A. On March 3, 1849, when the Congress created the Home Department, it charged Interior with managing a wide variety of programs. In the last half of the 19th century, these programs ran the gamut of over- seeing Indian Affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and conducting research on the geological resources of the land. Today, the Department is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands; manages the Nation's public lands and minerals including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf for renewable and conventional energy; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife

conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and mapping. Interior owns approximately 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 80,000 structures— including dams, border walls, laboratories, employee housing, irrigation and power infrastructure. During the peak summer seasons, the Department of the Interior has nearly 70,000 employees in 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

Interior Department Budget Total Subtraction Error Correction FY 2015-18
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY18	FY 18 subtracted
Budget Authority		19.0	19.1	17.8	19.8
Receipts	11.1	8.8	10.7	11.2	11.2
Total Outlays		10.2	8.5	6.8	8.6
Outlays Reported by Interior	12.3	13.4	13.3	11.7	11.7
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts est.		3.2	4.8	4.3	3.1
OMB	12.3	14.0	15.0	15.3	15.3

Source: FY2018 The Interior Budget-in-brief. May 2017; OMB FY 17 Note – the Permanent Appropriations row is not a generally accepted accounting practice and net outlays have been overestimated by both OMB and the Interior. The Permanent Appropriations row must be abolished from the Budget Total Table. Undistributed Offsetting receipts are returned to the General Fund at year end. Table Edited 7/11/17

B. Interior’s FY 18 budget request is \$11.7 billion in current authority, \$1.6 billion or 12 percent below the 2017 CR baseline level, \$3.1 billion more than actual costs for normal 2.5% agency spending growth FY 17-FY18 due to a never before treated subtraction deficit disorder. The Administration also proposes to transfer \$123.9 million from the Department of Defense for commitments to the Republic of Palau, increasing Interior’s total 2018 budget to \$11.9 billion in current authority. The 2018 budget reduces lower priority programs \$1.6 billion below 2017 and supports 59,968 full time equivalents. This represents a reduction of roughly 4,000 full time equivalent start from 2017. To accomplish this the Secretary hopes to rely on a combination of attrition, but this is deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246 and separation incentives, but this is bribery of witnesses under §201. He is not presumed to be a terrorist, like the other two Cabinet positions filled by Marine Corp generals. Just a man who does at least 50-100 push-ups and crunches and runs three miles everyday, like me, who published the Interior budget totals without being able to do the subtraction. The \$1 fine trail ribbons are to be blamed for protecting Permanent Appropriations from being cut from the budget total table. Elementary school mathematics reveals that the President's \$11.7 billion in outlays is enough to pay 2.5% growth in outlays from CR17 and produce \$3.1 billion undistributed offsetting receipts FY18, the new military grade term for a three tic surplus.

Interior Budget Authority by Bureau FY 16- FY 18
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18 2.5%
Bureau of Land Management	1,440	1,447	1,224	1,483
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	101	79	114	114
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	109	107	112	109
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	887	633	633	633
US Geological Survey	1,063	1,061	923	1,088
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,860	2,905	2,766	2,978
National Park Service	3,429	3,444	3,261	3,501
Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Indian Gaming Commission	2,958	2,935	2,633	3,008
Departmental Offices	3,454	3,527	3,291	3,615
Department-wide Programs	1,301	1,670	1,818	1,863
Bureau of Reclamation	1,340	1,368	1,195	1,402
Central Utah Completion Act	17	17	18	18
Total Budget Authority	18,959	19,193	17,988	19,812
Revenues	8,800	10,700	11,200	11,200
Net Outlays	10,159	8,493	6,788	8,612

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

1. The Secretary has done excellent work abolishing FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account \$177 million FY 17 to \$0 FY 18 for a \$119 million reduction in total arson finance by the Interior to \$874 million FY 18 that must be 100% allocated to “wildfire fighting and training” to determine legitimate demand for pyromania propaganda in a cooler future. Perhaps BLMs \$18 million climate change program can continue in the federal court of a \$1,000 fine for every kiloton of slash left piled in dry season or hydrocarbon heating pump submerged in the ocean for unlawful intrusion; violation of the rules and regulations of Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve under 24USC§154. The 2018 budget provides \$389.4 million for wild fire suppression—the full 10-year average of suppression expenditures, is in fact \$874 million for “wildfire fighting and training” FY 18 to determine legitimate demand for wildfire fighting funding by the Interior, Interior must continue efforts to address the challenges of water availability and drought by cooperating with rainmaking efforts to remove fallen trees from waterways to prevent flooding. Because slash and burn forest labor reduces land value for the purpose of calculating liability for damages under from \$200,000 an acre uncut, \$175,000 for inhabited forests in park-like settings with directionally fallen stumps cut flat for sitting and picnicking to \$150,000 thinned, with a road, or littered with un-removed trail ribbons to \$100,000 burned or laboriously piled for burning or traditionally under any sort of agricultural exploitation to \$50,000 for chemically treated, clearcut, or after a catastrophic forest fire. Arson is a crime of provision of material support for terrorism that is clear cut treason = trees + arson. Although the term “fire management” is applicable to OMB it does not do the Interior justice, these Interior funds need to be frozen by the Treasury, reviewed and spent only on “wildfire fighting and training”. Open burns cause local temperatures to rise, are thought to melt the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 and release smoke that makes the heart, lungs and teeth of workers the epicenter of contagious disease. Any person or instrumentality who destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any parkland is liable to the United States for response costs and damages resulting from the destruction, loss, or injury under 54USC§100722.

2. Fire 36CFR §261.5 prohibits the following: (a) Carelessly or negligently throwing or placing any ignited substance or other substance that may cause a fire. (b) Firing any tracer bullet or incendiary ammunition. (c) Causing timber, trees, slash, brush or grass to burn except as authorized by permit. (d) Leaving a fire without completely extinguishing it. (e) Causing and failing to maintain control of a fire that is not a prescribed fire that damages the National Forest System. (f) Building, attending, maintaining, or using a campfire without removing all flammable material from around the campfire adequate to prevent its escape. (g) Negligently failing to maintain control of a prescribed fire on Non-National Forest System lands that damages the National Forest System. Any violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both pursuant to title 16USC§551, unless otherwise provided. Thereafter, for a federal judge to seize 100% of terrorist finance by means of fines against 100% of any civil disobedient forest labor subsidy. A moratorium on slashing trees has been effective at protecting the environment in China. Whoever unlawfully cuts, or wantonly injures or destroys any tree growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under 18USC§1853. Whoever, willfully and without authority, sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain...or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both under 18USC§1855. Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction occurs when;

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns any building, structure or vessel, any machinery or building materials or supplies, military or naval stores, munitions of war, or any structural aids or appliances for navigation or shipping, or attempts or conspires to do such an act, shall be imprisoned for not more than 25 years, fined the greater of the fine under this title or the cost of repairing or replacing any property that is damaged or destroyed, or both. If the building be a dwelling or if the life of any person be placed in jeopardy, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both” under 18USC§81. Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction includes oceanic heating pumps.

C. Logging has always been an extremely hazardous occupation, historically, second only to underground mining, but since the Mining Safety and Health Act of 1977 reduced mining and underground mining deaths, after a slight rise during the Congress that passed the Act. Since 1997 due to a reduction in fishing deaths to rates competitive with agriculture and airline pilots, logging had been the second most dangerous industrial occupation in the United States after commercial fishing. In 2010, the logging industry employed 95,000 workers, and accounted for 70 deaths. This results in a fatality rate of 73.7 deaths per 100,000 workers that year. This rate is over 21 times higher than the overall fatality rate in the US in 2010 (3.4 deaths per 100,000). Loggers comprise one half of one percent of the total workforce in America, yet they account for nearly 2 percent of all fatalities. During 1992-97, loggers suffered, on average, 128 fatalities per 100,000 workers compared to 5 per 100,000 for all occupations. Over the 6-year period, 1 out of every 780 loggers lost his life to a work injury, which translates into 57 fatal injuries per 1,000 workers over a 45-year lifetime of timber cutting, a 5.7% risk of dying on the job. The average rate of on the job injury for this same time period was 128.3 per 100,000. In the competitive logging industry, the median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary earners in the forestry and logging occupations was \$443, compared to \$490 for all occupations. The adoption of special safety clothing, hardhats, and other paraphernalia has only slightly reduced the hazards. Hidden internal defect including invisible root and butt rots that allow a tree to break without warning at any time during felling, dead or damaged branches or “widow makers” that can fall at any time, the effects of wind gusts in partially opened stands hitting and snapping off trees that previously have been shielded from the force of the wind by surrounding trees, just felled, create hazards that no amount of personal safety equipment will ever eliminate. Heavy equipment is now available where the operator sits in an enclosed armored cab while the tree is grasped by the machine, severed at the base, and tipped back to be hauled away. Such heavy equipment also renders block clearcutting the only feasible harvesting method, with all of the attendant disease problems in the subsequent stand. There are years in peacetime when the million soldier US military has zero fatalities.

Fatalities, Injury and Illness in the Forestry and Logging Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fatalities				
Number of fatalities	53	73	78	62
Rate of injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers				
Total recordable cases	4.3	3.6	5.0	4.3
Cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer	1.8	2.0	3.3	2.5
Cases involving days away from work	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.2

Fatalities, Injury and Illness in the Forestry and Logging Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	0.1	0.2	0.3	

Source: OSHA

1. The National Timber Harvesting and Transportation Safety Foundation’s Revised Logger's Guide to the New OSHA Logging Safety Standards (FRA 95-A-14) made available in print by the Forest Resources Association, provides: At every step in the logging process, from felling the tree to transporting it to the mill or yard, workers are subject to a variety of hazards from the environment, type of work, equipment, and physical and emotional strains. Recent logging injury analyses also point out that: Nearly one-half of the injuries incurred by equipment operators are the result of slipping and falling while mounting or dismounting their machine. Nearly 50% of all logging injuries are incurred by workers with less than one year's experience on the job. On mechanized operations, more accidents occur at the landing than in the woods. On fully-mechanized operations, nearly 25% of the injuries reported are the result of a truck driver, equipment operator, or supervisor using a chainsaw to fell or delimb an "oversize" or "difficult-to-access" tree that cannot be processed by the feller-buncher or delimber. OSHA requires that all employers with 11 or more employees must maintain OSHA's Log and Summary Form 200. It is recommended employers maintain an annual log of all recordable job related injuries and illnesses. A recordable injury is one requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. An employer must report any accident which results in one (1) or more deaths or in hospitalization of 3 or more employees. The report must be made within 8 hours after the accident and can be made orally or in writing to the Area OSHA Director.

2. First-year workers (new employees) incur nearly one-half of the reported logging accidents and injuries each year. A six step first year training program has been developed and is required by OSHA for Logging Operations under 29CFR1910.266. New employee(s) must be certified in First Aid and may optionally be provided with a specially colored or distinctly marked hard hat and high-visibility vest to serve as a constant reminder to the other workers that he is a high-risk first-year crew member. After a successful 90-day safety “probationary” period, reward the new employee with a “regular” hard hat and vest at a crew-wide safety meeting. Approved hard hats shall be worn by all persons present on the logging operation including log truck drivers and anyone on or near the woods or landing areas. Safety glasses, face shields, or goggles shall be worn by all workers involved in activities where wood chips, sawdust, flying particles, foreign objects (twigs, limbs, branches) may injure, puncture, scratch, or damage workers' eyes. Eye protection shall be required for chainsaw operators and also for equipment operators where cab protection or a windshield is not adequate. Hearing protection shall be worn by all workers operating chainsaws or woods equipment. All workers in the immediate area of any mechanized equipment shall use hearing protection. Heavy-duty logging boots that are waterproof or water repellant, cover and provide support to the ankle and protect the employee from penetration by chainsaws shall be worn by all workers. Chainsaw operators must wear boots or socks or overboots that will protect them against contact with a running chainsaw. "Slip on" boots are not to be used by workers involved in logging operations due to the lack of adequate ankle support. Chaps or safety pants shall be worn by all timber fellers, limbers, and buckers, and any other workers using chainsaws. Leg protection of ballistic nylon or other leg protection the employer demonstrates provides equivalent protection shall be used and shall cover the full length of the thigh to the top of the boot on each leg. Chainsaw cuts to the legs are one of the most frequent injuries reported from logging operations. When

leg protection is used by chainsaw operators the chances for saw cuts are greatly reduced. There are many varieties of leg protection available which are light weight, comfortable, and affordable. Leg protection provides a saw operator reaction time to remove the saw from the leg area before a severe injury occurs. Protective chaps or pants have proven to be effective in reducing the frequency and severity of chainsaw cuts to the legs. Cotton gloves or other suitable gloves providing equivalent protection shall be worn by all workers handling wire rope. Employees handling cable or wire rope, operating a chainsaw, or performing other work potentially hazardous to hands shall wear hand protection. Respiratory protection shall be provided and used where workers are exposed to dust, smoke, gas fumes, vapors, sprays, or adverse environmental conditions that may affect breathing. Workers shall wear respiratory protection where operator cabs are not properly enclosed and where workers are exposed to such conditions as extreme dust, engine fumes, and engine smoke. Workers shall be trained in the use of respiratory protection. Wood workers shall wear properly fitted clothes which are appropriate for the job. Floppy cuffs, dangling shirt tails, loose or frayed material that might catch or snag on equipment controls, moving parts, handles, doors, etc. should not be worn. Cuffless pants should be worn.

3. The Game of Logging mantra is “safety, safety, safety”. Since most logging deaths are the result of blunt traumas from above, loggers should always check for overhead hazards. The “death zone” is within 12 feet of the stump and statistics show that 85 percent of all logging injuries occur within this zone. The top side of the tip is a danger zone where a chain at working speed will cause the saw to kick back if something comes in contact with this area. When a kickback occurs with the saw-bar outside of the kerf, the reaction is so explosive, it is impossible to control. The chain-brake feature on modern saws is intended to stop a moving chain before it hits the operator, usually in the face or upper body. On the bottom quarter of the bar tip, just after the moving chain leaves the kickback zone, the operator can use chain pull to gradually pivot the saw, plunging it tip first into the stem. Perfecting the plunge cut is the key to safer felling techniques. Harvesters must pay attention to tree lean and any unsafe limbs that might jar loos during the felling process. In an open-face notch, both the top cut and the bottom cut angle into one another. The top and bottom cuts are exactly perpendicular to the expected line of fall. The hinge controls the fall of the tree until it hits the ground. The length of the hinge should be about 80 percent of the tree’s dbh, and the thickness of the hinge is about 10 percent of dbh. Hinge size and shape is crucial to accurate felling. Once a tree begins to fall, control resides in the hinge. Once a tree begins to fall, the logger should be exiting the area via a preplanned escape route, not following the stem by shaping the hinge as the tree falls.

4. Anywhere within 12 feet of the stump is the death zone. The logger exits the zone as soon as the tree begins to fall. This feat is accomplished. Once the face cut is complete, the logger uses a plunge cut that is even with, and the correct distance behind, the throat of the open-face notch (using the 80/10 rule). If the tree is 30 inches dbh, the plunge cut is 3 inches behind the throat of the notch, leaving a 3-inch hinge. The feller carefully pivots the bottom tip of the working chain into the stem until the entire tip is safely past the kickback zone. The bar is then plunged parallel to the throat of the notch completely through the tree or to the extent of the bar. If stump diameter exceeds bar length, the feller initiates a plunge cut on the other side so that the cuts match. When the plunge cut is complete, the logger cuts horizontally – in the opposite direction of the face cut – toward the back side of the tree, using felling wedges if necessary to prevent the stem from settling on the bar. The plunge cut is completed a few inches from the back side of the tree, leaving two points of connection between the trunk and stump: the hinge, and the release wood. On larger stems, and in situations where the intended

falling direction is opposing lean, some of the tree weight is taken up by plastic felling-wedges. The final felling cut is initiated in traditional fashion. The feller severs the last few inches of fiber, the release wood. The tree then falls in the direction the hinge allows while the feller is safely back from the falling tree, well outside the death zone. In species like ash and spruce sapwood that will experience fiber pull in the hinge area it is wise to use wing cuts on either side of the hinge, going no further than the depth of the sapwood. The wing cuts conserve log value in the butt log, the most valuable part of the tree. Kinetic energy, such as spring-poles, limbing and bucking, must be dealt with in a controlled fashion.

5. In addition to the obvious risks to human health and life, there are five primary environmental risks loggers are liable for. First, the physical effects of heavy equipment on fragile forest soils, both in terms of altering essential patterns and processes in the “hidden” forest of soil and in terms of the effects of soil loss where the mineral component is exposed to runoff. Secondary – but no less important – are the impacts of silt and sedimentation on benthic communities in forest streams and on the reproductive habits of fish that spawn in forest waters. Second. The physical effects of timber extraction on injuries to residual trees, including (1) decreased soil oxygen and damage to fine-root systems from compression and soil shearing, permitting entry of disease-causing organisms; and (2) main-stem injuries that predispose to disease-causing organisms. Combined, these effects cause a reduction in productive capacity and in stem strength, and potentially lead to severe degradation of future timber values. Third, the environmental impacts of pollution from petroleum products such as hydraulic fluids, engine and sawchain lubricants, and fuels used by timber extraction equipment. Petroleum spills must be protected against. Petroleum lubricants, fluids and fuel additives can be replaced with nontoxic, biodegradable alternatives. Fourth, invasive species can prove to be highly aggressive, pernicious and capable of spreading widely in disturbed forests, with displaced habitat for native species and natural forest regeneration. Fifth, the potential effects of habitat fragmentation unfavorable to wildlife species that are highly sensitive to changes in forest structure and composition.

D. The “logistics” goal is for commercial logging to be limited by the national park service to the construction of trails greater than 100 miles long and to swiftly collect every timber that has been felled and limbed by a land owner whose harvest would be directed by law to snags, dangerous trees and permitted development projects that would enhance the park-like setting of the forest. As a rule of law private and public land are best maintained as city, state or national parks. The Secretary or National Park Foundation may receive donations of land and money under 54USC§101101-§101120. The end of the law is that, any person or instrumentality who destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any parkland is liable to the United States for response costs and damages resulting from the destruction, loss, or injury under 54USC§100722. The most familiar of America's parks are the City, State and National Parks. America's parks operate under a variety of names including; state forests, natural areas, national forests, national grasslands, landmarks, monuments, historic sites, geologic sites, recreation trails, memorial sites, preserves, wayside areas, heritage parks, resource centers, scenic rivers, agricultural areas, state forest nursery, metro parks, fishing piers, fish hatchery's, wildlife areas, plus several other names that use slight variations or combinations of the aforementioned. The 334 units of the U.S. national park system, encompass 89 million acres. The forty-eight national parks cover about 47 million acres. Since 1916, the National Park Service (NPS) has been entrusted with the care of national parks. With the help of 20,000 employees, volunteers and partners, that national parks host more than 275 million human visitors every year. The National Park Service is a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior and is

led by a Director nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The Director is supported by senior executives who manage national programs, policy, and budget in the Washington, DC, headquarters and seven regional directors responsible for national park management and program implementation.

1. Between 1804 and 1870 there were 110 scientific explorations west of the Mississippi River. The national park system began in 1832 when Congress withdrew the region of Hot Springs, Arkansas, from appropriation by the various land laws and declared it the first natural federal preserve for the medicinal value of its hydrotherapy. On March 1, 1872 Congress created Yellowstone National Park as “a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people” without appropriating money for its protection. Poaching reduced the buffalo herd from 541 to twenty-two before Congress appropriated funds to buy domesticated specimens to breed with the remaining wild ones. Machinac Island National Park in Michigan was established in 1875, and twenty years later turned over to Michigan. In 1882 Congress decided, no longer could park forests be logged arbitrarily, or could construction take place within one-quarter of a mile of the park’s most important wonders. On August 17, 1886, Troop M of the United States Cavalry rode into Yellowstone and relieved the civilian superintendent of his duties. For thirty-two years, the military, by all accounts, did an excellent job. Army supervision was later established in Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant parks as well, and in the performance of their duties the military park rangers even earned the praise of John Muir, who died in 1914, at the first outbreak of WWI draft dodgers, who said, “In pleasing contrast to the noisy, ever-changing management or mismanagement of blustering, blundering, plundering, moneymaking vote sellers...the soldiers do their duty so quietly that the traveler is scarcely aware of their presence”. In 1890 Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant (later incorporated into Sequoia) national parks were established within days of one another. Sequoia and General Grant were known primarily as “tree parks” to stop the vandalism of the world’s largest tree *Sequoiadendron giganteum*.

2. Slowly in a piecemeal fashion, the system grew: Mount Rainier, 1899; Crater Lake, 1902 (Judge William Gladstone Steel funded the park himself and served as its superintendant without pay); Mesa Verde, 1906; Petrified Forest, 1906; Grand Canyon, 1908; Zion, 1909; Olympic, 1909; Glacier, 1910; Rocky Mountain, 1915; Hawaii Volcanoes, 1916. By 1916, twenty national monuments had been declared by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, by executive order. In 1914 Interior Secretary Lane hired an old classmate of his named Stephen Tyng Mather, a forty-seven-year-old millionaire who traced his ancestry to Cotton Mather, who had spent twenty-two years in the borax business, to be his assistant in charge of the parks. The first order of business was to get a National Park Service bill through Congress. Mather wined and dined Congress members in the parks and published an elegant book, the *National Parks Portfolio*, which was distributed free of charge to 250,000 people by the General Federation of Women’s Clubs. In 1916 Congress passed and President Woodrow Wilson signed the Act to create the National Park Service “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Before illness forced his retirement in 1929 (he died in 1930), he doubled the size of the park domain from 7,500 to 15,846 square miles by adding seven new parks and thirteen new monuments to the system, with increasingly larger budget appropriations. Even without adequate roads, automobiles in great numbers were soon rumbling through most of the parks – only some ten thousand vehicles a year at first, but by 1919 the number had soared to 98,000. Those who arrived by car outnumbered by four to one those

who arrived by train.

3. By 1980 visitations to the national parks had increased to more than 300 million a year, with the heaviest use concentrated in such Eastern parks as Shenandoah, which in 1980 received 7.5 million visitors, while Yellowstone and Yosemite each received about 2 million. In some parks, roads and sewage systems needed repair and many park buildings were declared “hazards”. It was estimated to cost \$1.6 billion to make the necessary capital improvements and acquiring new lands would be irresponsible if the old ones were not repaired first. The estimate was later reduced by half a billion dollars and Congress refused to permit LWCF money to be used in any way other than for acquisition. Before the budget crunch of 1985, brought it to a halt, the agency managed to spend \$800 million. *State of the Parks*, published by the National Park Service in 1980, at the prompting of a bipartisan Congressional request, identified 4,345 threats to park integrity, more than half of which originated outside the parks. Threats were divided into seven categories: aesthetic degradation, air pollution, extraction of resources, encroachment of exotic animal and plant species, visitor impacts, water-quality pollution, and park operation, including the use of biocides. Park visitation has risen tenfold since 1950 and by the 1990s the national parks were subjected to as many as 400 million total visits every year. The Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is authorized a ceiling of \$900 million annually for park acquisition.



4. There are approximately 24,000 privately owned “inholdings” checker-boarded the national park system. Many thousand of these have already been authorized for purchase, and many thousands more should be acquired. If outright purchase is impossible alternative such as “life estate” purchases in which the current resident of the property is allowed to live on the land until death; scenic and conservation easements, in which the land is preserved from any sort of development that will degrade the resource in any way, even while under private ownership; and restrictive zoning in cooperation with state and local governments. Purchase is always preferred and this can be accomplished through a declaration of taking. There are a number of areas left in the lower forty-eight states that are deserving of park status. Candidate areas include a Grasslands National Park in Montana, a Tallgrass Prairie National Park in Kansas/Missouri, a Great Basin National Park in Utah/Nevada, a Big Sur National Seashore or National Park in California, Bioluminescent Bay National Park in Washington and 200 square mile Crater Lake National Park expansion to the Oregon Coast. Ever since the passage of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, there has been an uncommonly extensive amount of road work done in many parks; some roads have been widened, regarded, and otherwise improved to the point that the reconstruction has significantly degraded the park environment and the park experience. A system-wide moratorium should be put into effect by the Park Service on all such activities, and a thorough review with public involvement, should be conducted. Of special concern are Olympic, Crater Lake and Shenandoah national parks. Stay on the trail.

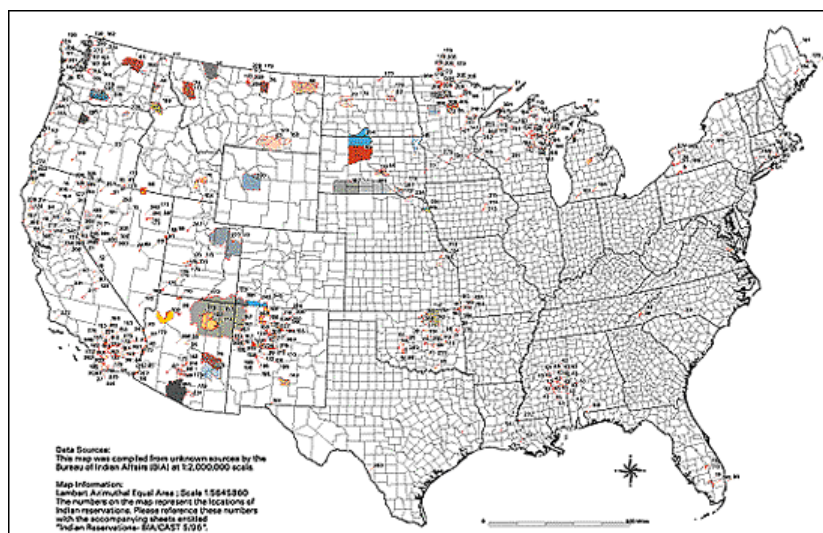


5. The Indians put their feet where the animals had gone, and established a network of trails that laced through the woodlands and mountains of the East for the purposes of hunting and trading. When the Europeans came, they put the same network to their own purposes, which included not only hunting and trading, but settlement, the footpaths gradually widening into horse trails, then wagon roads, interconnecting with the rivers to form a transportation system that serviced the needs of the loose coalition of colonies between the Atlantic Coast and the banks of the Mississippi. Into the West, some trails blazed instead of followed. Lewis and Clark heading over the High Plains to the Rocky

Mountains from their camp on the upper Missouri in 1804. The number of miles of trails in the National Forest System peaked in the 1940s at 144,000 miles. Between 1932 and 1950, 20 million acres were added to the National Forest System, but the number of trail miles decreased by 3,000 miles. The network of scenic, historic, and recreation trails created by the National Trails System Act of 1968 connects the north and south by means of the >1,000 mile Pacific Crest Trail, Continental Divide Trail and Appalachian Trail, however the >2,500 mile east-to-west trails have become tarred over, disconnected and historic. From 1964-1974 23,000 miles of trails were lost. By 1974 the trail system mileage was only two-thirds what it had been forty years earlier, and by 1980 only 101,000 mile remained. Written instruments such as cooperative agreements, assistance agreements, are volunteer agreements, and memoranda of understanding should be used to formalize National Trail partnerships at the relevant agency level consistent with the National Trail System Act of 1968 under 6USC§1246(h)(1). Trump Trail coast to coast. The ideal trail has a slight (3-5 percent) grade to

facilitate surface drainage and allows soils to dry as quickly as possible.

E. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. The Department maintains relationships with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people. The 2018 President's budget for Indian Affairs is \$2.5 billion in current appropriations, \$303.3 million below the 2017 CR baseline level reflecting the need of decadent traitors to balance the budget by 2027. Indian Affairs outlays should be tribal government and welfare finance, not colonial enforcement bribery because the tribal police is paid in full by the tribal government. When the budget is stabilized the Bureau of Indian Affairs is due 3% growth for native americans to defeat 2.7% inflation while government administration is marginalized at 2.5%; tribal offsetting receipts would go to 4% growth in spending on cash benefits to the poor. FY18 budget cuts constitute an extremely discriminatory form of deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246. The President, like the Standing Rock security contractors before him, rumored to have travelled from Ohio, must be impeached for treason regarding their levy for war and conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country under 18USC§956. The Federal Regulatory Energy Commission (FERC) must compensate Standing Rock tribal members under Art. 14 of the International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment.



1. Standing Rock Reservation is due a crudely estimated \$100 million compensation by pipeline oil companies as a Policy statement on consultation with Indian tribes in Commission proceedings under 18CFR§2.1c. Compensation is due process for the violent and property crimes of water pollution, tipi toppling, pepper spray, rubber bullets, and water torture at 26 degrees Fahrenheit against a lawfully assembled civilian population, especially those protestors too old, fat and disabled to get away when the riot police toppled a bridge, in one massacre. The only obligation imposed upon the tribe by this \$100 million tribal fine is that they make a good faith effort to perfect *bona fide* claims to Trump Trail coast to coast, that run through their Reservation not far from Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve 24USC§153, by written agreement with the National Trail System Act of 1968 under 6USC§1246(h)(1). Use of force and territorial aggression by security contractors hired by pipeline companies trespassing on tribal watersheds protected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

pipeline rerouting decision of September 2016 is in contravention to the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law, the principle of non-use of force, in Art. 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. Standing Rock Reservation area was reported to have the most reduced life-expectancy in the nation in 2017 and

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