

In the United States District Court
for the Western District of Washington

Thru-Hiking v. Pacific Northwest Trail Association HA-10-9-25, HA-16-9-25, HA-19-9-25

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

The 1,200 mile long Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) is unfinished. It is calculated the PNT Association needs \$1 million for post-fire trail maintenance completion, to contract off-duty wildfire fighters and other trail associations, to safely buck an estimated 75 miles of blowdowns, in 150 eight day hitches, so PNTA can repair the tread, put bridges over usually impassable Swift and Rainbow Creeks, and North Cascades National Park will reopen their 100 mile western half, and better scout the thru-hike by relay early every spring, note work and do the math. North Cascades National Park seems to have been majorly lowballed in the vicinity of 100,000 acres on the 14,000 acres said to have been insured for the 2022 fire and is sought to re-measure the extent of the burn. 30 miles of blowdowns from the 2022 fire, I estimate, is the longest uncleared burn, and second longest burn in the national trail system after the 100 miles south of Mt. Lassen National Park. The 22 miles of uncleared burns Far Out estimates to the east of Republic since the 2015 Stickpin fire is the second longest uncleared burn, and contender for third longest burn in the national trail system. The 22 miles of blowdowns remaining from the 2015 fire should be heard as a desperate plea for an outside contractor to buck all the post-fire blowdowns. Bucking is considered logging, the most dangerous career in the nation. PNTAs \$17 hr. worker and \$24 hr. supervisor wage is the envy of other volunteer trail associations, who usually work for food. Rangers must defend hikers against bear attacks with scientific instruction, not prosecution and in the future Glacier National Park will refund any unjust bear regulation fines. The prescription for metronidazole to treat post-*Vibrio* duodenal ulcer altitude acclimatization may be all that is needed for Congress to pass the 425 mile Oregon Coast Trail as a National Scenic Trail in 16USC§1244(a).

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2022 Washington Fires Report. October 2022

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An Act To designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. March 30, 2009, Pub. L. 111–11, title V, § 5205. Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. 16USC§1244

Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-24-7-21](#)

Categories of Protected Areas. International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Classification Scheme 1978, as amended 1994

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National Historic and Scenic Trails at 16USC§1244

Olson Jack. Night of the Grizzlies 1969

Pneumovax, Hawthorn, Saline Solution Alternative to Doxycycline for MRSA Heart Failure on the Colorado Trail of Federal Tobacco Tax Ethics. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-14-9-23](#)

Scope of Review. Administrative Procedure Act. 5USC§706

Slifka et al. *Vibrio alginolyticus* infections in the USA, 1988-2012 *Epidemiol Infect* 2017 Feb. 16, 145 (7) 1491-1499

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United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians, 448 US 371 (1980)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

Dear Magistrate:

1. Scenery

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNT) was legislated by An Act To designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. On March 30, 2009, Pub. L. 111–11, title V, § 5205 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 as codified at 16USC§1244(a)(30)(A-D). In general the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, a trail of approximately 1,200 miles, extending from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean Coast in Olympic National Park, Washington, following the route depicted on the map entitled “Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail: Proposed Trail”, numbered T12/80,000, and dated February 2008. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in

the appropriate offices of the Forest Service. The Pacific Northwest Scenic Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The United States shall not acquire for the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally-managed area without consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.



About 50 people thru-hike the PNT annually. Many days, up to a week, of solitude can be found in the PNT through the North Cascades, that cannot be found on the Triple Crown. The eastern terminus of the PNT begins at Chief Mountain Trailhead, also known as Belly River Trailhead, a northern terminus of the Continental Divide Trail (CDT), on the first day of summer. The 1,200 mile walk took me a month and a half. Having witnessed park volunteers issuing a \$1,500 ticket for getting tired and setting up a tent on the side of the trail in 2023 it was not difficult for a retired Ski Patrolman to convince me of the avalanche risk on Stony Indian Pass. I began my flip-flop at Polebridge, a days walk from the East Glacier Park Amtrak stop, on June 22, 2025. While the Rockies are an older, broader mountain system formed primarily by the compression and folding of the Earth's crust, the Cascades are a younger, more linear range of volcanoes resulting from the subduction of the Juan de Fuca Plate beneath the North American plate. The separation also involves the Kettle Range and Columbia Highlands, which act as a vital corridor for wildlife to travel between the two ranges. It is worth noting the Columbia River is so polluted by a Canadian factory my feet turned red after taking a bath near a “no swimming due to swift current” sign.



Credit: Mt. Baker, el. 10,786 ft in August, Mazama Park Cabin; Mt. Baker Wilderness, Washington

Outer spruce is a common feature at the highest forested elevations throughout the nation. In the Rockies high elevation spruce are often accompanied by aspen. At lower alpine elevations, flammable debris filled, fir forests, flourish and the 2022 fire in the North Cascades National Park is extensively burned. With about 33 miles of burned blowdowns remaining to be cleared, the 2022 fire is the second longest burn on the National Trail System I am aware of, after the 100 mile burn south of Mt. Lassen National Park, on the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT), that is kept clear. Mixed conifer forests with fir trees

are not extra messy and fire-hazardous, like old growth fir forests. Western hemlock grows in wet lower elevations around the North Cascades and Olympic National Parks. The biological diversity of the mostly mixed conifer rain forests in the Olympics is impenetrable and the water cascading to the beach is sweet. There are permanent blue tinted glaciers, with names, and countless snowfields in the Rockies, Cascades and Olympics. The PNT walks around two permanently snow covered peaks, Baker Mountain and Mount Olympus, with views of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens across the bay.



Credit: Mount Olympus el. 9,573 ft. in September, Olympic National Park, Washington

It was a rare treat to walk on a National Scenic Trail to the sea. Only the Florida Trail has any beach access, and only at Pensacola Beach, and the Florida Keys road-walk option. The Oregon Coastal Trail is nice enough in regard to beach access and relatively safe road-walks, especially if one walks to the end of a spit and hitches a ride across the river in fishing boats, to be enumerated in the National Scenic Trail System at 16USC§1244(a) without any proposed trail status, while the California Coastal Trail is such a long and dangerous road-walk it should not rise above proposed status, due to motor vehicle traffic, and the Washington Coastal Trail is just a pipe dream. The deep dark secret, regarding why the majority of people worldwide pay their rents in coastal areas, may be that coastal waters are inhabited by *Vibrio* spp. that cause extremely watery diarrhea, and ulceration of the duodenum, that causes life threatening thoracic symptoms during higher altitude acclimatization, as low as 5,000 above sea level, where the water can be described as “solid”. *Vibrio* is treated in more depth in concluding chapter six of this brief whereas the fish of Babel has swam into my ear and I now speak all languages of congestive heart failure - metronidazole for gastro-duodenal ulceration and doxycycline for MRSA.

The cool, glacial to coastal climate makes the PNT a great summer hike, but the transition is quite challenging and winter camping life-threatening cold, wet and windy. A lot of young, depressed, low wage workers, embarrassed by their Republican representatives, seem to be interested in taking Chief Seattle up on his offer to settle in Washington. A city hopping alternate route through Washington has been proposed to Congress and might serve as a winter trail and winter work for trail workers in Washington. However, clearing 75 miles of burned blowdowns is the funding priority for the PNT. Wildfire stations must be solicited for both donations of money for an increase in the regular budget of

the PNT and donations of their professional sawyer service, clearing all the blowdowns from the trail without any accidents. Clearing 75 miles of blowdowns is such a big job, its disaster funding should be mentioned with the Grand Canyon National Park, in the next Omnibus Public Land Management Act.



Credit: Sandhill Crane in Olympic National Park

The epic 5,000 foot climbs are higher than the Grand Canyon and 6.6 mandatory and 12 mile optional bushwacks of the PNT are described as rugged and difficult. Solitude for days at a time can be found in the North Cascade National Park. The theory to emerge from Chief Mountain Trailhead, where I finished my flip-flop, is the PNT is unfinished. The practice to emerge from the theory is to solicit for wildfire fighters and Tribal Trail Associations to finish the job. The truth is it is currently not legally



possible to thru-hike the PNT. I will have to come back to hike the western North Cascades Park section, I missed, at some time, to be a good sport. Congress should not have passed the PNT without funding bridges over Swift and Rainbow Creeks, described on Far Out as “Creeks may be impassible more of the year and Swift and Rainbow Creek may be impassable or dangerous to ford under high flow conditions most of the year. Turn back or wait for flow to decrease.” Without a viable ford, a 100 mile section of trail has been closed by the North Cascades National Park due to a relatively small five mile burn from 2022 until 2027, without additional funding. I was informed of the impassability of Swift Creek by a trail angel who gave me a ride back to the trail from Concrete, highway miles from Ross Lake. The crew leader of a trail maintenance outfit told me those bridges may be delayed because bridges more than 20 feet in length are more expensive and require authorization.

Credit: Waterfall on Stony Indian Pass Trail, Glacier National Park, Montana

2. Budget Blowdown

North Cascades National Park was badly burned when a lightning strike that ignited the Brush Creek Fire in 2022. Official reports seem to underestimate that only slightly more than 14,000 acres were burned. The 2022 Washington Fires Report declared it to be the fewest number of burned acres since 2012. However, without any professional estimates from Far Out, having crawled the walk, I estimate 33 miles of PNT in the North Cascades National Park, including the five mile section that justifies the closing of the 100 mile western half of the park, is burned. The trail is heavily obstructed by blowdowns. Blowdowns are slower than bushwhacking some steps, however it is so easy to lose the trail walking around fallen snags, an extremely slow hiker gets stuck both bushwhacking and climbing over blowdowns. It is a dirty job. To the best of my knowledge 33 miles of the second longest stretch of national scenic trail to be burned, after the 100 miles burn south of Mt. Lassen National Park. The 22 mile burn to the east of the Republic may be the third longest burned trail in the nation. The PNT has however not been miraculously cleared, like Mt. Lassen. I suspect the number of burned acres in the North Cascades National Park is significantly higher than officially reported. It is imperative that the PNTA and North Cascades National Park clear the blowdowns and repair the tread. North Cascades National Park is challenged to recount the number of acres of their park that are burned.



To do the math the PNTA must estimate number of burned miles with blowdowns to be cleared and divide that number by the average distance an 8 day horse resupplied hitch can maintain, optimistically, a half mile of blowdown obstructed trail, with 75 miles to clear, that comes to 150 hitches. A four person crew working 80 hours, with three people earning \$17 an hour \$4,080, plus a supervisor earning \$24 an hour \$1,920, plus \$15 a day for food for four people \$480 costs \$6,480 a hitch. That comes to \$972,000 for 150 hitches focused entirely on clearing 75 miles of blowdowns. Using the wood from the blowdowns to make bridges to span Swift and Rainbow Creeks puts the price tag for post fire trail maintenance completion at exactly \$1 million. PNTs case for \$1 million should be lodged with the wildfire fund.

Credit: Blowdowns near Republic, Washington

Growth in the trained workforce of the PNTA is constrained by the need to train young buckers for six months because logging is the most dangerous career in the nation. It is therefore proposed the \$1 million PNT fire insurance settlement be split between PNT tread repair crews and resupplied teams of volunteer wildfire fighters and other skilled sawyers, who know to use handsaws in wilderness areas, able to clear the blowdowns along the Far Out PNT route without accident. The PNT is not believed to have been burned this 2025, thanks to the rain, and the quick response of the wildfire fighters protecting structures from the Hope Fire near the Columbia River, in Washington. Several lodges had been lost due to the negligent response of wildfire fighters to the Dragon Bravo Fire in Grand Canyon National Park, that was not called in until July 4, 2025 and prayers of the United Nations regarding the Hope fire. Cloud seeding by fireworks was suspected of spoiling the fireworks at Fiest Lodge, on the

PNT near the northern border, and deadly flooding in Texas possibly due to imported fireworks. It is not necessary to use silver iodide to seed a cloud, although it is more effective, and can be done by plane or rocket. Just inform the public and know when to prevent flooding. Retro, walking the PNT eabo, told me the lodge we met at on the Arizona Trail had burned down. Forest Service held the Tusayan Ranger District in Kaibab National Forest responsible for gathering megatons of unfinished thinning operation, in response to *T v. Sanders* [HA-10-5-24](#). The lowdown on the PNT blowdowns is that there are about 75 miles to clear from multiple section of the PNT. A supervisor estimated it can take all morning to cut and remove a complicated fall with several large trunks, and might clear as little as 500 feet in an eight hour day, to begin doing the math that is needed to get the job the done.



Credit: Picture This i-13; Fireweed, *Chamaenerion angustifolium*



The bulk of this petition for money for the PNT is dedicated to financing post-fire PNT trail maintenance to clear as much as 75 miles of blow-downs from burns dating to 2016, this fall 2025 and spring 2026, ideally. It seems likely for the PNT to target USDA and Interior Department wildfire disaster fund(s), insurance and also Transportation Department, for contributions to pay for or volunteer their skilled sawyer services to clear all the blowdowns on the PNT once, so trail maintenance crews actually make it through the increased level of blowdowns through burned areas, every year, for the next 20 years, or so, until all the snags have fallen and thirty foot conifers shade a clean trail. For instance, the White Mountain Fire burned 20,126 acres in 1988, 37 years ago, and all

the snags have long since fallen, into the impassable underbrush. The PNT is clear and shaded by a dense, single age stand of spruce, without any snags to fall anymore, and cause a lot of maintenance work, whatsoever.

There is a five mile burn on the eastern border of Washington, at Hall Mountain Trail blue line

alternate, east of Sullivan Lake, I hiked to avoid bush-wacking on the red-line, underestimating just how many blowdowns there are to climb over, in these burned sections. A PNT trail crew is hoped to take the arson investigation money shot I missed at the undisturbed crime scene, I did not accidentally clean up because it is so exhausting climbing over the blowdowns, and did not instantly realize that is the fuel can that started the fire. Having just reviewed ACE hardware fuels, I believe the badly burned open top container was not Sterno, it was an isobutane can of the sort I use myself, that popped its top off after theoretically being maliciously thrown into a bonfire, to start a forest fire slash piles. Usually, not selling these fuel canisters is a leading cause of forest fire. There is also a three day hitch clearing blowdowns above the mule pen near Hayden Pass in Olympic National Park. Otherwise I am not thinking there are any unusually thick patches of blowdowns on the PNT. The PNT really needs to make an effort to clear the entire trail every year. The year starts by thru-hiking the entire trail, by methodical relay of every single section, when the trail first becomes accessible to scouts in the spring.



Far Out reports 22 miles of burns and blowdowns from the 2015 Stickpin Fire to the northeast of Republic, Washington. The lengthy negligence to clear the PNT indicates the PNTA does not have a crew in the Republic area, where other trails have been prioritized. This negligence to clear the PNT near Republic may be the slight against the Republicans that resulted in the 2022 North Cascades burned acre underestimate. The decade long delay in clearing the blowdowns from the 2015 Stickpin Fire indicates the PNTA is weak on clearing blowdowns and requires the assistance of a skilled sawyer to perform the particularly dangerous job of bucking blowdowns.

Credit: Forest Fire in North Cascades National Park

To get the job of clearing blowdowns done, the PNTA must obviously seek to employ the services of off-duty wildfire fighters and other skilled sawyers working in the vicinity of the burns to clear the blowdowns. Due to the youthfulness of PNTA workers, it might be safer to divide the labor so that a contracting sawyer crew would do the crude blowdown clearing and PNTA workers would do the tread repair. When the blowdown backlog is cleared, the PNTA really needs a budget and plan to clear the entire trail early in every year, and this will probably involve coordinating other contractors and landowners with accurate mathematics. Is pay so much work to calculate, there is not enough arterial room to divide burned miles by hitches? The PNTA requires extra funding to do the post-fire trail maintenance clearing blowdowns from the trail the first time, and may need a slightly higher budget to clear a higher level of blowdowns than normal, for the next thirty years when all the burn snags should have fallen and the trail will be nicely shaded by densely packed thirty foot conifers. This brief hopes to secure funding for PNTA trail maintenance to clear all +/- 75 miles of burn blowdowns this fall 2025 and spring 2026 so North Cascades National Park will open the trail in 2026, and no one will have to wait until 2027 to thru-hike PNT.

3. Far Out Guidance

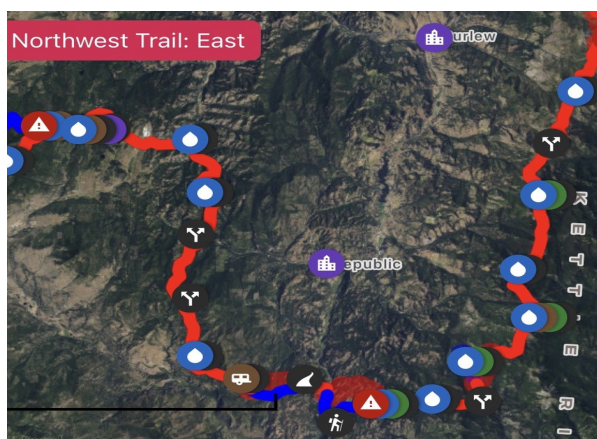
Thru-Hiking v. Far Out - It takes three judges for injunctive relief to process double negatives. Far Out

has gotten as foggy as my weather app this 2025. Despite the temporary fix provided by Far Out customer service email, it cost me \$300 to upgrade from a iPhone 12 to i-13, to be able to operate Far Out at all. The free Picture This is worth it, but planned obsolescence by Far Out is too dangerous to ignore. After the first glitch and before the loss of social media privileges, I had suggested Far Out social media be used to scout America Trail [HA-1-6-25](#), beginning with the Greater Patagonia Trail and UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and now only the most optimistic, complaint denying, hiker ever talks about posting on social media and my Far Out social media doesn't post. I have taken the liberty to consult with another hiker and his Continental Divide Trail app post comments buttons works, but mine doesn't. "Use it or lose it" harmonizes the degradation of my Far Out app while on the PNT, and my hapless attorney client privilege, and I find the rank of hiking more appealing than trail attorney. However, there is the case of the temporarily closed merchant from 2019, who said she is a PNT Far Out map owner and will email them, and seems to have updated her posting in the Bow Post Office, Edison vicinity, but may have been completely deleted, as my memory fails me. Far Out support is welcome to email me back about this particular Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) related issue with Far Out on my iPhone, in general? I have witnessed the same block on the phones of other hikers on the Pacific Northwest Trail. Far Out advertises an ungainly reminder to call North Cascades and Olympic National Parks a week in advance, in which they are excessively grateful for the "privilege". The best solution for recreation.gov is to sell one "thru-hiker permit" to walk the PNT through the entire park in a week or so, sleeping where others aren't.

Sub 15 cannibal and extortion related homicides per 100,000 population, the motive to indiscriminately deny Far Out social media privileges is obviously to steal the proceeds of human rights abuses by permissive, "bear attacking" national park rangers robbing hikers with arbitrary and capricious rules that must achieve a higher level of protection through scientific instruction than law enforcement of said, "arbitrary and capricious" rules. The ranger who tried to rob me while I was eating a meal before finding the bear hang, with her guidance, accepted my veterinary care regarding "black bears eating poison white berries west of Brown Pass", a nice post. The \$400 fine for bear regulations witnessed by the shop owner was a nightmare, last night. Whereas I have as much confidence in Far Out, as I have in Trail Associations, I am going to include Far Out in the HA quarterly newsletter, to secure the victory of urban icons against memory loss and restore social media privileges, recently lost, and peddle my recent ADLHA West Triple Crown recognition, to our great guide, Far Out.

The corporate corruption defendants are Vice-President Vance, Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem and of course Pam Bondi Attorney General and any lawyer who thinks they are free of their duty to brief the largest prison in the world. Vice-President Vance, impersonates my father's state, his first name is forgotten at HA because it is so badly confused by his claim of responsibility for the degradation of my weather app, Republican contempt for the Rome Statute I summoned his name under, and most of all some ancient hack of an unjust detention due compensation, with a rhyming name, I need to do something about, but it makes my brain feel weird and I have productive work to do, and I do not want to just delete the bona fide prison briefs US lawyers are so backlogged and nakedly aggressive about because the slave trade is victorious and I have long since failed to do enough volunteering for the public defender to warrant attorney client privilege when push comes to fraud. Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem, who was governor of South Dakota, where I was staying when Netspend became so corrupt I had to call them every month for social security to be able to make a monthly deposit, in 2021 when my life savings were stolen at Union Station in Washington DC. Netspend has sent a settlement notice since I passed Seattle on the PNT this year. It is important to note that Kristi Noem and Pam Bondi Attorney General seem to be the impersonators of a scientific

ranger HA monthly subscriber, who divides his work year between the states of South Dakota and Florida. The prior Attorney General also seems to have cropped out of the MRSA squirting pen of a nursing student at the Garland Public Library aggravating the Hot Springs National Park law enforcement identity theft, at that suicide hot spot. To do the false personation, that probably interferes with me as much as Far Out, justice, I seem to be held responsible for work reconciliation regarding either deleting my ancient list of penal cases from the top of my litigation page, or remembering the hacked beneficiary's name to repair the page, by the hacking of my legislation page to excessively advertise their deadly fraudulent 4th of July flood, that is fixed. I am also hoping to name Far Out media beneficiary of inquest into arbitrary and capricious fines by National Park rangers by the PNT magistrate, seeking the higher level of legal protection provided by science, to be explained in greater length in section 5 Bear Attack Defense of this work. After perusing all my historical files, I have forgotten my Oregon client's name and it seems best to move the detainees to end of the litigation page, until I remember despite Oregon ephedra estrangement enforced memory loss.

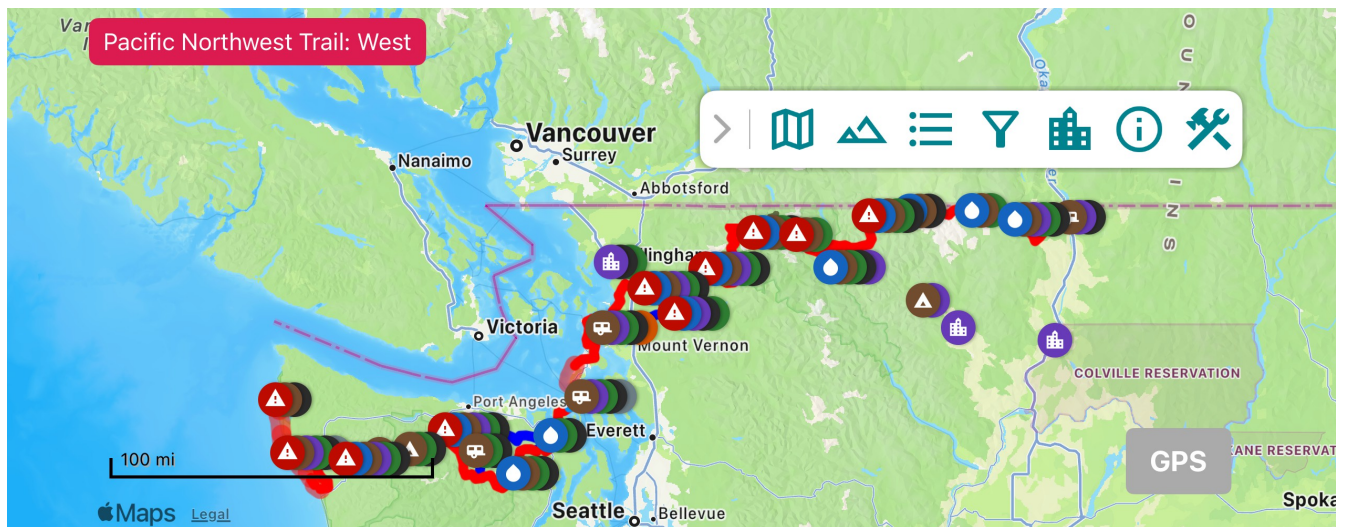
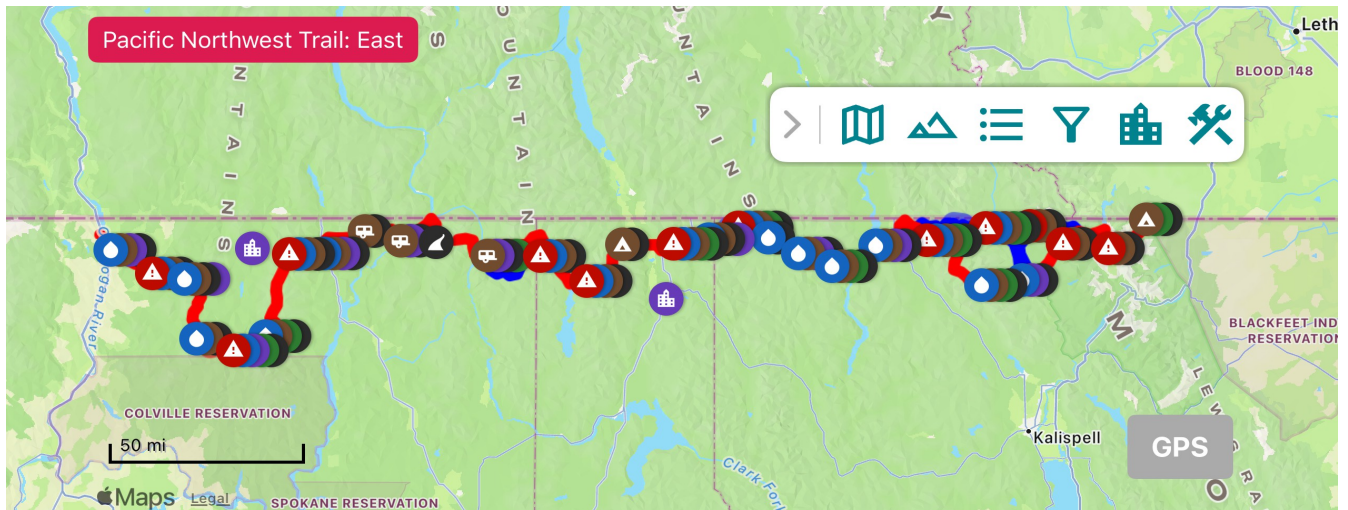


It is easy to get lost in the Republic, Washington area. The Far Out app GPS cursor often takes a long time to locate correctly and this time seems extended in the North Cascades in their vicinity. There is an unusual affliction at one intersection with a wilderness cam where the iphone doesn't work at all and the only option is to make a (\$50,000?) emergency call, for a five minute delay. It worked long enough for me to find out I had been walking downhill the wrong way, before I passed the wilderness cam. I abstained from the emergency call for the 30 minute walk back up the mile of well-maintained trail to where I got lost.

4. Map Proposals

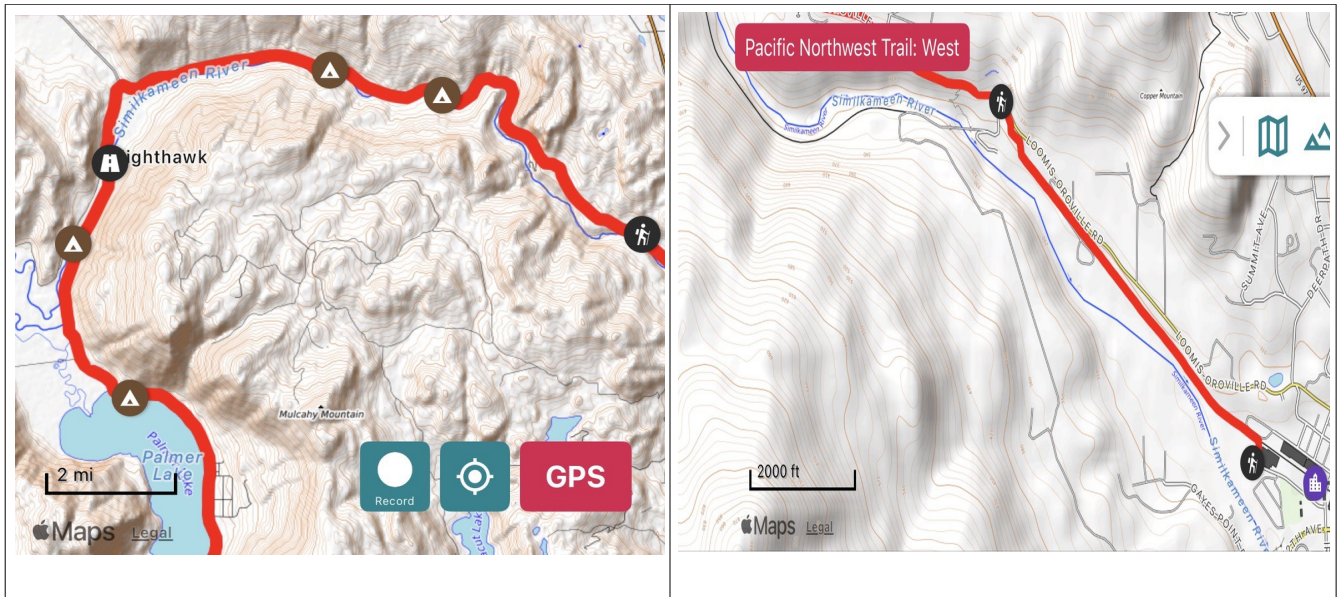


The Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service. The Pacific Northwest Scenic Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under 16USC§1244(a)(30)(B-C). Besides the Oroville to Nighthawk rail to trail, to take the PNT map a little farther to Cape Flattery, and a lot farther, to its nation crossing conclusion in Vermont, it will be necessary to establish paid trail associations on Indian reservations, where the utility of the Tribal Trail Association is sought to prevent “racial suicide” (hit and run and tree-fall) incidental to emailing the tribal government, rather than arson from emailing the Forest Service or having one's person and place identity stolen by National Park law enforcement that usually arsons the place, but is as bioterrorist as a rural cop, when quartered in an urban national park. First American Trail Associations are needed to hike the Olympic Peninsula, all the way to the light-house and bus stop on Cape Flattery, for the same price of one resupply and a long road walk to the bus to Port Angeles. Second, to safely unite Algonquin speaking tribal schools of pedestrians and connect them to the Pacific Northwest and North Country Scenic Trails. This calls for a great deal of eminent domain, best legislated to be administrated by the Interior Department Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and could be pass the Algonquin National Historical Trail, people road-walk, today.



A. Oroville to Nighthawk Rail to Trail

The Taber trailhead at mile 592.5 of PNT West, that is reachable without road walking from the Silmakeen trailhead, is reported by the Google map underlying Far Out's red line, to have a bridge that crosses the Silmakeen River, goes west, becomes a dotted line over the hill, and reconnects to a trail on the south side of the Silmakeen all the way to Nighthawk, from where there is a short highway walk on the Loomis Oroville Rd. to long logging road walk, best hitched. I would like to propose that the road walk west from Oroville, Washington, be bypassed using the rail-to-trail and footbridge and grassy bushwack over the mountain pass, to reconnect with the trail, to check out the inhabited man-made osprey nests at Nighthawk. I was told about this relief from possible vehicular homicide by a trail angel, who had not walk his dogs there, nor had any osprey nested at his laundromat. It is possible there is no footbridge. The PNTA is hoped to at least minimally consult with Oroville, Washington and should definitely walk the walk, before either requesting the Agriculture Secretary to change the Forest Service map to get the PNT off the highway, or drawing a new alternate route.



Credit: Far Out; Oroville to Nighthawk Rail to Trail

B. Cape Flattery

To finish the hike on the Olympic Peninsula to the northwestern-most point in the continental United States, it is proposed to extend the PNT from Hoh and Quileute Reservations, to Cape Flattery, through several Makah Reservations, for the same price of one resupply at Ozette Lake and a long road walk to Clallam Bay, plus or minus a PNT thru-hiker permit for the concluding section, whose skimpy



proceeds could go to the Makah Reservation, perhaps in partnership with Olympic National Park at recreation.gov, seller of permits to massive numbers of self-conscious septic smelling urban detergent users. Land must be acquired from the Makah Indian Reservation and any private landowners at equal or greater value to that already granted to the PNT by the Hoh and Quileute Reservations pursuant to 16USC§1244(a) (30)(D) before the Agriculture Secretary could approve the change to the map to extend the PNT to Shi-Shi Beach, the northwesternmost point of Cape Flattery, and then bus stop in the town of Neah Bay, paragraph (C).

Credit: Free Bus Stop in La Push, Quileute Reservation, Washington



Credit: Quileute Language School; Stumpage Athletic Field Expense



The trail north turns into a road south, and there is an unguided bushwack to the roads and bridge over the Tsoo-Yess River to Shi-Shi beach and from there to as northwestern a point as can be reached and from there to Neah Bay. Rainforests are impassable without a lot of trail work to remove the vegetation, make a nice, erosion resistant walking surface and rope climbs over capes, wherever the tide gets too high, to walk on the beach. Olympic National Park would probably be happier to do this trail-blazing work finishing the PNT for the Makah Tribe, than pay the stumpage to level the playing field at the expensive Quileute language school. It is hoped that a Makah Trail Association website

would be created to ensure the paid trail-work on tribal, private and public land is done by trained tribal members, whose walk-in visits are authorized by the tribal government, and there is a non-tribal government email, for the public to not commit racial suicide emailing the Interior Department tribal government, or less deadly arsons, with only some national park emails privileged to distinguish science from law enforcement.



Credit: Three Blackbirds in Clallam Bay, Washington; Cockatoo in Blackfeet Reservation, Montana

C. Algonquin Trail

The proposed Algonquin Trail, whether Historical or Scenic, would connect the eastern Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) terminus at Chief Mountain Trailhead in Montana, to the western North Country Trail (NCT) terminus at Lake Sakakwea in North Dakota. The purpose of a Blackfeet Tribal Association would be to convince the Agriculture Secretary to immediately approve a map of an “Algonquin Historical Trail” of the roads people currently walk safely between Sioux reservations, and negotiate for the eminent domain to blaze an “Algonquin Scenic Trail” with black-foot image reassurance markers, through as much wilderness and wild-land, with potable water, as possible, from Chief Mountain Trailhead, in Montana, the CDT and PNT terminus, to Lake Sakakwea in North

Dakota, the western terminus of the North Country Trail. I talked with a Blackfoot father and son on Mt. Henry overlook of the Great Plains from Glacier National Park. They were supportive of a Blackfeet Trail Association. A conservation officer, out bowhunting, who evicted me from Blackfeet resource land without a \$25 permit, he hoped to abolish with a lease to keep white people out, not precisely on the path of the proposed trail, was honored to vote no, to the Blackfeet Trail Association to lead other tribes to create non-governmental Tribal Trail Associations.

According to a curious thru-hiker of the NCT, the impassability of the Lewis and Clark Historical Trail is bypassed by either rafting the Missouri River or taking the Amtrak. The roads of the Algonquin Trail could and should be mapped today by the Forest Service and Far Out as an “Algonquin National Historical Trail”, many Algonquin speaking young people already road walk safely, to sell on Far Out. The objective of a National Scenic Trail, is to get the vast majority of the trail, safely off-road, potably watered, and commercially resupplied to sell thru-hikers isobutane camping fuel to prevent negligently extinguished campfires from starting wildfires. Eminent domain for a ten foot strip of land, would be best legislated to be administrated by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration in partial settlement of *United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 US 371 (1980), like the proposal for Indian Health Service to share the drug treatment facility at Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs [HA-24-7-21](#).

5. Bear Attack Defense



The PNT encompasses all the Grizzly habitat in the continental United States, that stretches from eastern Glacier National Park, where an estimated 300 reside, to western North Cascades. The PNTA is a great repository for bear coexistence stories and strategies and defender against robbery by bear attack impersonating ranger law enforcement. Bear attacks are rare events, with fewer than one fatality per year from black bears and a higher number, but still low, for grizzly bears, averaging 2-3 fatalities annually in North America, noted in Jack Olson's *Night of the Grizzlies* 1969. A death, injury or other act caused (by a bear in hyperphagia) is justified and not unlawful under Rule 916(c) Defenses of the Manual for Courts-Martial (2024). Any bear who attacks and kills, or even injures a human, is euthanized. A bear who enters a car campground or breaks into a restaurant supply room to steal food is usually relocated by the park. A bear who breaks into a home or urban area to steal food is usually euthanized. A bear who steals food from a hiker, without killing or injuring, gets a free meal.

Credit: Black bear claw-marks on tree supporting Glacier National Park bear hang.

Black bears can climb trees, grizzlies cannot. Black bears are found anywhere grizzlies are. Hanging food is the flag of the black bear. Black bears almost always get food hangs in wild trees they spy, but metal park bear hangs almost always work. Bear boxes are less troublesome. Bear cans are burdensome, their advertisement and gift at Olympic National Park can continue. Black bears can see food hanging from far away and know they are much better climbers than humans. Black bears have learned to untie every knot ever tied in pine-cone rich Smokey Mountain National Park, where they roll

away bear cans, people in single person tents bizarrely move far away from their tent, in the middle of the night. A bear in captivity was reported to have been able to crack a bear can open in less than two minutes. Bags take seconds. The food stealing bear either scares off the camper, or the circus bear ultimately trains the hiker to treat their odor proof cupboard like their cub, because bears prefer wild food, but cannot resist the odor of human food.



The hiker is responsible for defending their food, or else bears and other animals are going to steal it. This usually means keep food in an odor proof bag, don't leave the bag unattended, and sleep with it, like it is your cub. To tame a bear who is irresistibly attracted to the smell of food being cooked, one has only to take the food off the fire and put it in an odor proof bag. Beware of odor from food wrappers. Coexistence is often found in compost heaps. Talk to and move away from a bear who doesn't move away when startled. National Parks have socially engineered effective steel bear hangs, boxes and canisters, and communal dining. It is however necessary, especially

in Glacier National Park, that National Park Magistrates advertise bear attack defenses as scientific instruction, to prevent extensive property damage, injury and death by bear attack, and ceases to enforce the arbitrary and capricious law with fines, by rangers impersonating a bear in hyperphagia irresistibly attracted to the smell of food pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act 5USC§706(2) and *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park v. Volpe* (1971).



Bear spray is carried by a majority of hikers in Grizzly country, but there are far more self-injuries and itchy eyes from campsite soil contamination, than bears deterred by pepper spray, even though Glacier reports discharges daily. Rangers do not enforce the permit recommendation for bear spray, I got, because I don't carry pepper spray. National Park Rangers enforce the timeliness of the backcountry camping permit with termination of the permit. The chapter aims to lead the Glacier National Park magistrate to achieve a higher level of legal protection than law enforcement impersonating a property damaging bear attack, through scientific instruction of bear attack defenses. A \$400 fine is more property than a bear, short of a common tent smasher to get the food they know is abandoned inside, would steal, and the robbery was not committed by anyone but the Ranger impersonating an attacking bear, irresistibly attracted to food stored anywhere, but in their socially engineered bear hang or box. Glacier Rangers must defend hikers against bear attacks and not hypocritically prosecute them, with scientific bear instruction, regarding food storage and bear sightings.

Credit: Small but healthy adolescent bear scat on a beach in Olympic National Park

I was privileged to be raised by black bears in Oregon. I lost about ten bags of food before mama bear was finally weaned from the dinner guest list by taking the food off the fire and placing it in the odor proof bag I use as a cupboard, and carry with me everywhere I go, like it is my cub, I sleep with, in my two person tent, I also have dinner and breakfast in bed in. I had been retained by papa bear to clean up all the slash piles on the mountain we had been sharing and he let me sleep with his sow and cub after I did the job.

Like most Rangers, my bear attacking Glacier National Park Ranger accepted veterinary care, in this case of “black bears eating poison white berries west of Brown pass” and sent a scientist to follow-up. Their scat is nothing but tan water and white berry seeds. They are probably the same two bears I saw eating huckleberries just south of the Waterton International Peace Park border in 2023, who had been



chased over Brown Pass in 2025 by an adolescent grizzly invading their territory, where there are not enough pinecones to justify much tree climbing. With a campground to the west and grizzly to the east, during hyperphagia, when they fatten up before hibernation, ate the poison white berries, that grow in tall shrubs in that lake valley. These poison white berries are not seedless, low growing, snow berries, that get a few chews before spitting. A chipmunk ate about ten snow berries with me at dinner. Bear scat west of Brown Pass was as watery as Vibrio, tan colored, and composed almost entirely of the seeds of the poison white berries that are giving them the lowest possible score on the Bristol Stool Chart.

Credit: Decomposing Thimbleberry bear scat in Glacier National Park



It is quite possible these bears west of Brown Pass have ulcerated their duodenum, causing congestive heart failure that gets worse with exercise, just like me after taking a dip in the Sea on the PNT. Ulcerative fatigue traps the poison white berry eating bear(s) in the lake valley, having eaten all the huckleberries and sucked on the leaves. These bears need enough body fat for winter. They could be treated with metronidazole, lured or chased to the east side of Brown Pass, to coexist with the other black and brown bears, or be relocated to a huckleberry filled valley in some other part of the park. Human also eat poison plants; a few year ago there was an epidemic of liver failure in children due to amanita poisoning. Death cap mushrooms taste sweeter than the apple chips they look like when dried and used in trail mix, due to hyperinflation in the price of raisins. Hospital and home treatment for amanita poisoning, that causes deadly liquefaction of the liver in three days, is milk thistle, sold in most over-the-counter liver capsules.

Credit: Peanut Butter Huckleberry Burrito

The undeniable legal reason why scientific instruction trumps law enforcement of bear attack defenses in national parks, who are the public land agency most troubled by arbitrary and capricious law enforcement, an expensive option in public land subsidies, but ubiquitous with large populations of

humans whose detergent embarrassingly smells septic in the woods, like those who visit National Parks in large numbers, some more than others, is found at the top of the Categories of Protected Areas published by International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Classification Scheme first ratified in 1978, and amended in 1994. This human right to achieve a higher level of legal protection from scientific wilderness protection, is not only the supreme law in its own right, it is sustained by so many Amendments to the US constitution, and there is a genuine risk of injury, death and especially property loss from bear attack, freedom of speech regarding bear attack defenses is needed to defend freedom from fear and want under the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

Categories of Protected Areas (1994), from highest level of legal protection to lowest are:

1. Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area. Protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection.
 - 1a. Strict Nature Reserve. Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physical features and/or species, protected primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.
 - 1b. Wilderness Area. Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.
2. National Park. Protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation. Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area, and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.
3. National Monument. Protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features. Area containing one, or more specific natural/cultural features of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative, or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.
- 4 Habitat/Species Management Area. Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention. Area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species.
5. Protected Landscape/Seascape. Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation. Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological, and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance, and evolution of such an area.
6. Managed Resource Protected Area. Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Area containing predominately unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity while providing sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

It seems acceptable to just stop prosecuting bear violations, to prevent any unnecessary touching due to ex post facto law, and in the future refund any unjust bear impersonation robberies. However, a three judge panel could find for injunctive relief to refund people who were robbed by Glacier National Park bear impersonating law enforcement, for any historical period of time. The Court is not advised to not be too displeased with the zeal for talking about hyperphagia, exhibited by scientific National Park Rangers, whereas preliminary study indicates the CR 22 Interior Budget was overestimated FY 24 and the FY 26 budget is so materially deficient in internal control with revenue reporting alone Sec. Burgum must be listed as a failure to appear.

6. Solid Vibrio



The PNT is a rare opportunity for National Scenic Trail hikers to swim in the coastal waters, near where the vast majority of the world's population are ulcerated by *Vibrio*. Otherwise, the Florida Trail only offers Pensacola Beach at their northern terminus. The Oregon Coast Trail is good to add 425 miles of coast to the list of National Scenic Trails at 16USC§1244(a). I hope to teach the hood a lesson in “post-*Vibrio* duodenal ulceration altitude acclimatization” to reconcile mountain and coastal hiking. The second my head went under sea level, the Babel fish swam into the infected bug bite in the auricle of my left ear and *Vibrio* entered my bloodstream via the *Streptococcus A* pathway, I am immunized by Pneumovax against for another five years, through my heart, to ulcerate entry into my duodenum on the left side. My ear auricle infection, cured by topical antibiotic ointment for three days and washing my pillowcase, may have been *Vibrio alginolyticus* (Slifka '17). To prevent *Vibrio* infection don't swim in Coastal waters with an “ear infection” or “open wound”.

Credit: Mt. Henry Overlook of Two Medicine Lake in Glacier National Park



During gastrointestinal *Vibrio* and cholera infections the stool stops forming in the duodenum resulting in completely watery diarrhea, the worst possible type of diarrhea on the Bristol Stool Chart. While dehydration causes mortality in cholera, other species of *Vibrio* are the worst possible “morning mush”, ill-fortune jeopardizing altitude acclimatization with probable duodenal ulceration leaking chyme and gas into the thorax as the stool solidifies at higher elevations. Stool is slow to excrete due to the gas pressure leak. This constipation may be why the adjective “solid” has different meaning to coastal dwellers, who are more likely to be ulcerated and have life-threatening heart attacks or pulmonary edema, during altitude acclimatization than mountain hikers who drank *E. coli* toxin contaminated water in cow country, where the morning mush stands an inch higher.

Credit: Anenome; Hoh Off-Reservation Trust Land

Stool quality is mostly related to water quality. Surface water quality improves dramatically with elevation, above sea level, roads, mines, cow country and septic. Post-*Vibrio* stool improves and the fecal matter solidifies in accordance with water quality. Electrolyte drink mix and probiotic gummies are very helpful. Regular solid stool is delayed by the reduced gas pressure in the intestines due to the duodenal ulcer leak. The duodenal ulcer leaks chyme and/or intestinal gas into the thorax. Post-morning mush anxiety is justified by chest pain, especially and perhaps exclusively with elevation gain, that comes with a two year prognosis for congestive heart failure, that gets worse with exercise. Eating a lot and taking it easy is the best way to fatten up for the next hike, but a complete cure is elusive and it is quite probable many coastal dwellers suffer from chronic ulceration from *Vibrio* that flares up with elevation gain and maybe solid stool. In coastal areas where infectious ulceration is more likely, from either *H. pylori* or *Vibrio*, there are many stores where solid mountain spring water is not sold, ostensibly because solid is terrifying to a majority of customers with ulcers from living so close to sea level. *H. pylori* causes functional dyspepsia and stomach ulcers and cancer and is resistant to all antibiotics except metronidazole.



Credit: High Tide at Diamond Rock, Hoh Off-Reservation Trust Land

Metronidazole is usually the best medicine for any gastrointestinal ailment because it is the only cure for antibiotic resistant *Clostridium difficile*, cause and effect of antibiotic associated colitis and *Helicobacter pylori*, that causes acid reflux, functional dyspepsia, stomach ulceration and cancer. Metronidazole does not treat MRSA, that is one kind of flatulent, heart attacking, gastroenteritis, with a solid stool, better treated with one or two oral doxycycline than saline bath. Metronidazole is essential to ensuring ulcers are not infected and heal as swiftly and certainly as possible. Having squandered a lot of metronidazole treating poison imported food, and consuming the last of it to treat fly acquired *Giardia lamblia*, in the North Cascades, I need to advertise the Sawyer Squeeze water filter, most hikers use, filters up to 100,000 gallons of water down to 0.1 microns.



On the PNT, where there are few cows, surface water, even the rainforest waterfalls on the beach, were potable filtered. After hiking a few Olympic National Park thru-hiking permits, it would be even nicer to consolidate into just one five to seven day PNT thru-hiking permit, waiting for the 350 percent inflation in postal rates to be processed, I took two metronidazole a day for the entire duration of the concluding mountain hike through Glacier National Park. I sporadically took a double dose of probiotic gummies to help the fecal coliform. Electrolyte drink mixes were very relieving of the painful thoracic tissue, that may be especially dehydrated, perhaps burned by peptic-duodenal chyme. T

Credit: Dead Harbor Seal, Hoh Off-Reservation Trust Land

The mechanism of death in cholera is dehydration and the official cholera treatment is Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) to treat dehydration and optionally one Z-max (azithromycin). I had long since thrown away the extra packet of foul tasting WHO ORS packet a Californian gave me at the river dividing the Sierras and Cascades. Any valley was totally relieving of the chest pain. I imagined a complete healing the instant I came down from Mt. Henry to the Blackfoot Reservation on the edge of the Great Plains, but this morning, after a solid evening and few solid mornings, have a slight pain in the left-side duodenal ulcer scaring my heart, that got worse with exercise, burned my heart and should have been treated with metronidazole, first thing in the morning.



Credit: Bay View State Park Beach, Where I Caught Vibrio, First Coastal Swim on the PNT

Whether due to Vibrio or MRSA, in these congestive heart failure diagnosis, the right elevation and orientation of the hiker, is to soak in a hot-spring, until better. Mineral hot-springs are equally curative with saline and chlorinated waters of MRSA. With the addition of Hawthorn, the supreme herb for the

heart, the saline bath sterilized MRSA lesions on the heart, that would otherwise take about a week to completely disappear from pain sensors, if kept sterile, can, at least sometimes, be instantly absorbed, resulting a complete cure of congestive heart failure. At middle elevations where hot-springs are found, gastrointestinal Vibrio is unlikely to survive. Drinking water quality, other than the thermophyle risk of hot spring waters themselves, is much better than brackish coastal elevations. The soak is very soothing and minerals likely to treat the dehydration of tissues affected by post-Vibrio ulceration, in need of healing. It would seem I hiked Mt. Olympus too soon and the right thing for me to have done was to heal up at Olympic Hot Spring before going back to Port Angeles to get my metronidazole shipment from the Post Office. That is my excuse for not hiking to Cape Flattery.



Credit: Olympic Hot Spring. Olympic National Park

Hot springs are highly regarded for their medicinal qualities by Hospitals & Asylums statute that codifies both Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve at Hot Springs, South Dakota, and the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas. Both of these hot springs were received by white colonialists from the natives under similar coexistence treaties, whereby all tribes may use the healing waters, but no tribe lives at the hot springs. After half a century of study at the Army and Navy Hospital, since the pre-Park federal management topped off all the free, natural hot springs, to sell bathhouse visits, mineral hot springs were found to be highly effective at treating arthritis. Now that every swimming pool and hot tub is salinated, it is held mineral water of hot springs cures MRSA, without risk of swapping MRSA congestive heart failure for post-Vibrio duodenal ulceration congestive heart failure, that enters the bloodstream, through open wounds from salty coastal-water, that does cure MRSA. World Heritage Application Treatment. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-6-12-23](#).