

Hospitals & Asylums

National Discovery Trail Act of 2020 HA-30-3-20

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the American Discovery Trail a National Scenic Trail

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Section 1. Short Title

This Act may be cited as the National Discovery Trails Act.

Section 2 National Trail System Act Amendments

To repeal the Continental Divide Trail from 16USC§1244(c)(1) [repealed] whereas it is already recognized in 16USC1244(a)(5).

To replace the American Discovery Trail with 'Oregon and California Coastal Trail, 1,600 miles of trails, beaches, roads and scenic Hwy I from Astoria, Oregon to the Mexican border.' as routes subject to consideration for designation as national scenic trails 16USC§1244(c)(34).

To insert, The American Discovery Trail, a route of approximately 6,000 miles extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, extending westward through Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, where near Cincinnati it splits into two routes. The Northern Midwest route traverses Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Southern Midwest route traverses Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. After the two routes rejoin in Denver, Colorado, the route continues through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The trail is generally described in Volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995 which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the District of Columbia. The American Discovery Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with at least one competent trail-wide volunteer-based organization and other affected Federal land managing agencies, and State and local governments, as appropriate. No lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas may be acquired by the Federal Government solely for the American Discovery Trail at 16USC§1244(a)(31).

To amend Use and Occupancy 36CFR§261.58(z) so 'Entering or being on lands or waters within the clearly marked boundaries of endangered species habitat, urban drinking watershed, private property and military base perimeters.' might be rightly trespassed/prohibited.

To restore Title 16 of the United States Code Chapter 1 National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments and Seashores statute to as it was in 2013, before National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096 was codified at 54USC§100101

To amend the creation myth of the national park system from 'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' in 16USC§1a-1 and 54USC§100101(b)(1)(A).

To transfer the right to bear arms from 16USC§ 1a–7a (2018) to a new section in Chapter 71 Recreational Hunting Safety at 16USC§5208

Sec. 3. EZ Camping

To stop inciting western wildfires, it is essential that young, rent and car insurance paying Rangers stop kicking the river bank fire-pit campers into the duff, and instead live there themselves for years and decades, in many different camps, to save on rent, until they can afford to purchase land of their own. Rangers must blaze fire-safe trails and campsites connecting hungry hikers from riverbank to market town. All they need is a shower, and maybe a motor vehicle to clock in. Bridges may be needed to complete city to city trails. The river bank is the only place a person can easily extinguish a fire with water, rather than wildfire fighting with mineral soil. Park workers, more than other young and sidewalk camping, southern Californians, need to start saving more than a thousand dollars a month backwoods camping for decade(s). The most critical legal issue is that Occupancy and use under 36CFR§261.58(e)(z) states:(e) Camping. (z) Entering or being on lands or waters within the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (z) is obviously in error to suggest trespassing river rafter and hikers from their legally preferred camping sites on the bank of waterways, National Wild and Scenic Rivers in particular, so that they can cook and easily extinguish their campfires with gallons of water. Evidence of forest fires on the West Coast indicate that wherever there was an effort to trespass campfires from waterways, there was invariably a large and devastating forest fire, 100% of the time. The arbitrary prohibition of campfires from waterways is therefore held to incite the ignition of wildfires in contravention to the very clear prohibition of disorderly conduct under 36CFR§261.4 and 36CFR§261.5. The level of security whereby entering or being on the land or waters should be prohibited, however exists and does requires explanation. After considerable hydrophobia regarding the protection of urban drinking watersheds, I have come to the conclusion that the lands and waters to be protected against entering or being on, are endangered species habitat, urban drinking watersheds, private property and military base perimeters. Whereas this malicious law enforcement, separating campfires from water to extinguish them with, is responsible for burning more millions of acres of forest than any other law or inequitable forest practice, it is absolutely necessary that (z) be amended so (z) Entering or being on lands or waters within the clearly marked boundaries of endangered species habitat, urban drinking watershed, private property and military base perimeters.

Sec. 4 Distribute Wilderness Instructions not Tickets and Evictions

Draft Wilderness Instructions

Insert Public Land:
Indigent Defender: Email

The fundamental purpose of wilderness protection is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(a)

Perfect bona fide claims and privately exchange land under 24USC§153. Forgive unlawful intrusion, violation of rules and regulations under §154.

Cross-connect city-to-city sidewalks, bike-paths and trails with National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1).

Orient with a map and compass or smartphone GPS. Hike fourteen miles with a sixty-five pound backpack in 7 hours.

Trails are blazed to camp to observe the stars or on the bank of wild and scenic waterways, except, 'urban drinking watersheds, endangered species habitat, private property and military perimeters' to amend 36CFR261.58(e)(z).

Do not camp where camping is prohibited, under snags or falling overhead objects. Select a site with low wind and flat ground without roots, remove rocks and sticks.

Campfires: Use a stove in the wind and duff. Save fuel for when needed. Select only fire-pits located near water. First, dig a fire-pit. Extinguish with gallons of water. Fight smoldering wild-fire with mineral soil.

Water and Food: Filter from a non-toxic source. Sawyer Squeeze filters 100,000 gallons to 0.1 microns. Use a bear barrel or carry food in an odor proof bag. Bury human waste six inches deep. Wood rats don't eat toilet paper.

Volunteer: Pack out all the trash. No eviction, no litter pursuant to 24USC§422(d)(1).

Work: Blaze trails and fight wildfires for grant funding under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Study: Biology, Geography, Geology, Health and History.